Notes on Cactus &c

BARR & SUGDEN'S GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN

1862.

A few bulbs &c from Miss Burridge, Dartmouth
Devon

New Plants

Rearing godetias one pure white with only [illegible]
one like [illegible] with [illegible]
Yellow very deep of bright blue
Lupinus tenuiflos flue
" alba acicula fuscet
Nasturtium Tom Thumb rosea
Lobelia gracilis alba pure compacta [illegible]
Lupinus Tricolor elegans [illegible]

Colonial Cleaners [illegible]
Gum mucilaginous
Syrup emm saffrocose — white h h p
Eyes
Vertin Deep purple
" " rose pelpl

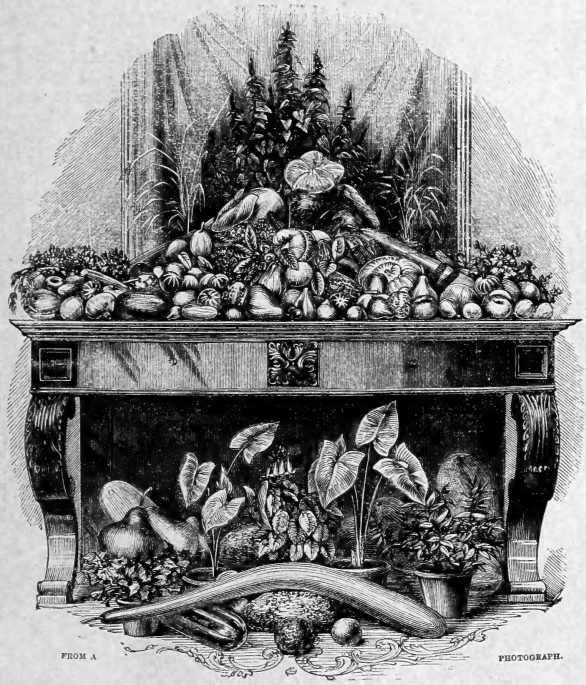
Sweet Scented
Mahoecia, Sweet Alyssum, Sultans
Sweet Pea Bergamot, Yellow Lupins
Schizopetalum
Pink zonas, yellow Bee flower
Elsholtzia Cristata

1862.

FIRST EDITION
FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

BARR & SUGDEN,

GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN, &c.



FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

BARR & SUGDEN,

SEED MERCHANTS AND FLORISTS,

12, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C. (OPPOSITE THE GARRICK CLUB).

PRICE HALF-A-CROWN.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL INDEX OF GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN.

GENERAL INDEX OF GUIDE TO THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

This portion is divided in six Sections:—I. Leguminous Plants. II. Edible Leaved and Edible Flowered Plants. III. Edible Rooted Plants. IV. Edible Fruited Plants. V. Salad Plants. VI. Herbs, Pot, Sweet, and Garnishing.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, page 112.

SUNDRY ARTICLES.

1862.

BARR & SUGDEN'S

SPRING SEED CATALOGUE,

AND GUIDE TO THE

FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

BARR & SUGDEN,

SEED MERCHANTS AND FLORISTS,

12, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

OPPOSITE THE GARRICK CLUB.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY TRUSCOTT, SON, & SIMMONS,

SUFFOLK LANE, E.C.

ANNUALS,

SHOWING

HOW THEY CAN BE MADE TO ENRICH THE GARDEN WITH FLORAL BEAUTY FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER.

That a rich and varied floral display may be maintained with annuals, from April to November, is, year after year, demonstrated at the various seed farms in this country and on the Continent, and though "bedding plants," such as Geraniums, Verbenas, Calceolarias, &c., have to a considerable extent driven these gay and elegant flowers from the position they once occupied, we have no hesitation in affirming that, with good cultivation, very many annuals could be made to vie in duration with the present occupants of the parterre, and in most instances surpass them for elegance of growth, richness of colour, and profusion of bloom. A judicious selection of varieties is, of course, necessary.

For the encouragement of those who may not have the accommodation necessary for raising Verbenas, Geraniums, &c., as well as for those who either may desire to add to the variety and effect of their flower beds and borders, or who really give a preference to annuals, on account of the richness and variety of their colours, elegance of form, and easiness of culture, *we offer the following hints:—*

Preparation of the Ground for Annuals.—Dig or trench the land to a depth of eighteen inches at least; for slender growing kinds, in warm dry localities, the soil can hardly be made too rich, add therefore a liberal allowance of rich well-decayed manure, and well intermix it as the work proceeds, but in cold and wet situations a dressing of leaf-soil will be more suitable, especially for strong-growing varieties, the same care being necessary to grow these to perfection as is required for "bedding plants." Annuals, like all quick-growing plants, require a deep soil, and an open situation, being unable to bear checks in their growth; the ground should therefore be well prepared, which time and trouble will be amply repaid by the increased duration and beauty of the flowers.

Time and Manner of Sowing Annuals.—The proper time for sowing hardy Annuals depends entirely upon the period at which they are wanted in bloom. For a spring display, sow early in September, (a fortnight earlier or later according to soil and locality), in beds four feet wide, with an alley one foot wide between the beds, in rows nine inches apart, and if the weather is dry well water the drills before sowing, and cover the seed very lightly with fine soil; before winter, the plants, if too thick, must be slightly thinned out, and early in March carefully lifted in patches containing three or four plants, and planted where they are intended to bloom, regulating the distance between the patches by the known habit of the plants; but as this sowing is expected to produce an early and effective display, rather than to continue long in beauty, they may be planted rather thickly. To furnish a succession, a piece of ground proportioned to the quantity of plants required, should be set apart in an open situation, and laid out in beds four feet wide, with alleys of eighteen inches between; the soil should be prepared with a dressing of decayed leaves, and if stiff, some sharp sand should be added; manure had better be avoided, except in light soil, where a moderate dressing of thoroughly decayed manure would be most suitable. On this ground successive sowings of the best kinds should be made at short intervals, keeping the ground always occupied, and a good stock of plants ready for transplanting when they are required, and thus a supply will always be at hand for removal into the beds or borders, to fill up vacancies occasioned by bulbs or autumn-sown annuals, &c., for many of the spring-sown annuals, if properly attended to, will continue in beauty throughout the season, or as long as almost any other plants. Those intended for the principal summer display should be sown from March to May, either where intended to bloom, or in the reserved ground; by adopting the system of raising the plants in the reserve beds and transplanting, the beds and borders of the flower garden can be kept filled with plants in full beauty.

Half-hardy Annuals are less liable to suffer from drought than the hardy varieties; they do not arrive at maturity so quickly, therefore with these, successive sowings cannot be practised with any advantage. Sow early in May where intended to bloom, or early in April, either on a hotbed or on nicely prepared soil in a frame, or under a hand-glass, and transplant when sufficiently strong and the weather favourable, to the spot where they are to bloom.

Transplanting and after Management of Annuals.—The plants should be carefully taken up, so as not to injure the roots, retaining as much soil about them as possible, and avoid exposing the roots to the air longer than necessary. If the ground is dry at the time of transplanting, the bed in which the plants are growing should have a good soaking of water at least twenty-four hours before taking up the plants; they must also be liberally watered as soon as planted, and in dry hot weather this must be repeated as often as necessary to keep the ground in a moist state, and the plants should be moistened overhead every evening until they get established. Those transplanted early in spring, however, will seldom require water, but if it is necessary it should be given in the morning. In transplanting for summer blooming, the plants must be allowed sufficient space to develope their natural size; if closely planted they will be prevented throwing out side branches, which furnish a succession of bloom. Some plants will require four or six inches, others three or four times that distance from plant to plant; this must be regulated by the habit of the plant and to some extent by the nature of the soil and locality; but it is better in all cases to have the plants too far apart than too close. In dry weather watering will be indispensable, to keep the plants, whether of hardy or half-hardy annuals, in vigour and secure a continuous bloom; when necessary to water in summer the soil should be thoroughly saturated, and as soon as the surface is dry it should be slightly stirred between the plants. *Occasional waterings of* WEAK *guano water will heighten the colour of the flowers, and increase the vigour of the plants.*

LORD BACON.

ESSAYS.—OF GARDENS.

"God Almighty first planted a garden; and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which, buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks; and a man shall ever see that, when ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection. I do hold it, in the royal ordering of gardens, there ought to be gardens for all the months of the year, in which, severally, things of beauty may be then in season."

INTRODUCTION.

In the present edition of our Illustrated Spring Seed Catalogue and Guide to the Flower Garden, it has been our endeavour, so far as the limits of such a work will permit, to assist the amateur in the pursuit of that purest and most delightful of all occupations, gardening. For the attainment of this object, we have spared neither labour nor expense, to make interesting and useful what would otherwise be looked upon as merely dry detail.

We have excluded from these pages many worthless genera, species, and varieties, generally found in seed lists, as they only lead to disappointment.

The Novelties of 1861 and 1862 are distinguished by black letters.

In our Guide to the Kitchen Garden we have furnished such cultural information as will enable the amateur to have a succession of the best vegetables from January to December; and still further, we have placed only the really valuable kinds in black type, while the whole have been divided into sections, according to their respective uses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

All Packets of Flower Seeds sent Post Paid.
All Packets of Vegetable Seeds sent Post Paid or otherwise.

Orders for Vegetable or Flower Seeds by weight or measure; and all Flower Roots or seed Potatoes, amounting to 21*s.* and upwards, sent Carriage Paid, to any railway station in England and Wales; to Edinburgh, Glasgow, or any intermediate station; also to Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Belfast, Newry, Londonderry, or any Town on the Irish Coast, having direct steam-boat communication with London.

FIVE PER CENT. *allowed on all payments made within* one month *from date of Invoice.*

NO CHARGE FOR PACKING OR PACKAGES.

All remittances by Post-office Orders to be made payable at King-street Post-office, W.C. (our Establishment is Eleven Doors West of the Office, and opposite the Garrick Club). *All Cheques to be crossed* "London and County Bank." Any amount may be paid in Postage-stamps.

Those with whom we have not previously had business transactions are respectfully requested to send with their order a remittance, or a London reference.

In giving Flower Seed orders, it is only necessary to specify the marginal numbers in the Catalogue.

It would very greatly facilitate the dispatch of business, if on each order the name and address were written distinctly, and in full, and the most direct route by steam-boat or railway stated.

IMPORTED FLOWER SEEDS,

SAVED BY THE MOST EMINENT CONTINENTAL GROWERS.

STOCKS.

☞ *For important Note on the different Classes of Stocks, see page* 64.

New Large-flowering German Dwarf Ten-Week Stocks.

	s.	d.
12 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
12 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Dwarf German Ten-Week Stocks.

16 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
16 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Miniature German Ten-Week Stocks.

6 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
6 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Wallflower-leaved Dwarf German Ten-Week Stocks.

12 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
12 " " " smaller packets	1	6

New Imperial (Emperor) or Perpetual Flowering German Stocks.

10 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	3	6
10 " " " smaller packets	2	0

Brompton, or Winter German Stocks.

12 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	3	6
12 " " " smaller packets	2	0

New Hybrid Giant or Cape Stocks.

6 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
6 " " " smaller packets	1	6

ASTERS.

☞ *For important Note on the different Classes of Asters, see page* 18.

New Giant Emperor Aster.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF THE WHOLE GENUS; FLOWERS OF AN IMMENSE SIZE, AND EXTREMELY DOUBLE; THE BEST OF ALL FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES, AND THE MOST STRIKINGLY EFFECTIVE IN BEDS OR MIXED BORDERS. MOST OF THE FOLLOWING COLOURS WE OFFER FOR THE FIRST TIME: THEY ARE AMONGST THE MOST REMARKABLE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON:—*Azure blue, carmine, flesh-colour, pearly lavender, purple, red-violet, rose, silver-grey, shaded violet, shaded red.* Each colour separate, 1/ pr. packet.

A Collection of the above 10 splendid colours	3	6
" " " smaller packets	2	0

Truffaut's New French Pæony-Flowered Perfection Aster.

16 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	3	6
16 " " " smaller packets	2	0

Truffaut's New French Imbrique Pompon Aster.

6 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
6 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Truffaut's New French Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered Aster.

10 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
10 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Truffaut's New French Dwarf Bouquet Pyramid Aster.

12 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
12 " " " smaller packets	1	6

New French Double Cockade, or Crown Aster.

4 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
4 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Quilled German Aster (extra fine).

	s.	d.
10 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
10 " " " smaller packets	1	6

New Globe-Flowered German Aster (extra fine).

10 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
10 " " " smaller packets	1	6

New Hedgehog-Flowered Aster.

4 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
4 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Dwarf Quilled German Aster.

12 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
12 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Antirrhinum Majus, or Snapdragon.

12 Newest and Best Varieties	3	0
12 " " " smaller packets	2	0

BALSAMS.

Camellia-Flowered Improved Double Balsams.

12 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
12 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Rose-Flowered Improved Double Balsams.

12 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
12 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Rose-Flowered Spotted Double Balsams.

12 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
12 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Miniature Balsams.

8 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	0

LARKSPURS.

New Dwarf Stock-Flowered Larkspur.

For bedding or ribboning, this splendid variety surpasses all others; it possesses the compact habit of the Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, and with spikes of bloom seldom less than 18 inches long. This is the first time we have been able to offer it in distinct colours.

10 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
10 " " " smaller packets	1	6

New Tall Stock-flowered Larkspur.

A truly magnificent variety, strikingly effective in large borders, shrubberies, &c.

8 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
8 " " " smaller packets	1	6

German Dwarf Double Rocket Larkspur.

12 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
12 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Double Branching Larkspur.

8 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
8 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Tall Pyramidal Double Larkspur.

10 Splendid Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
10 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Hollyhocks

Saved from Paul, Chater and Downie, Laird, and Laing's best flowers.

12 Splendid Varieties	3	6
12 " " smaller packets	2	0

Marigold.

	s.	d.
12 Superb Varieties	2	6
12 " " smaller packets	1	6

Petunias.

12 Splendid Varieties	2	6
12 " " smaller packets	1	6

Phlox Drummondii.

12 Extra-fine Selected Varieties	3	6
6 " "	2	0

Portulaca.

10 Splendid Varieties	3	6
10 " " smaller packets	2	0

Salpiglossis.

10 Superb Varieties, of the most beautiful colours	2	6
10 " " " smaller packets	1	6

Wallflower.

10 Extra-fine Varieties, Double	3	6
10 " " smaller packets	2	0

ZINNIA ELEGANS.

A grand genus of autumn-flowering plants, combining the greatest richness and diversity of colour, with unequalled profusion and duration of bloom. Amongst the novelties introduced last year, the "NEW DOUBLE ZINNIA" has proved the most important acquisition, its splendid double flowers rivalling in beauty, size, and form, moderate sized Dahlias. Our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT" during the past summer has, in the exercise of his usual skill and good taste, classified and arranged the flowers into twenty-four distinct colours, rejecting every imperfect and semi-double flower, so that the seed we offer may be relied upon producing from 80 to 90 per cent. of the most beautiful double flowers. See engraving in the body of this volume.

	£	s.	d.
24 Splendid Double Varieties	0	15	0
18 " " "	0	10	6
12 " " "	0	6	0
6 " " "	0	3	6

ON THE PREPARATION AND MANAGEMENT OF A HOT-BED FOR RAISING SEEDLINGS.

"Sow in heat—Sow in a hot-bed," are directions so commonly to be found in the notices of half-hardy annuals, that we feel we shall be materially aiding those who are their own gardeners if we give a few simple directions on the subject of a hot-bed, composed of stable manure, the most frequent and useful form in which it is to be found.

The Preparation of the Dung, is a matter of great importance, and if the bed be expected to retain its usefulness for any length of time it should be well worked previous to being used. If obtained fresh from the stable-yard, and found to be too dry, it should be well watered, and thrown lightly together to ferment; this will take place in the course of a few days, and three or four days afterwards it should be completely turned, well shaken and mixed, keeping the more littery portion to the interior of the heap; a second turning and watering may be necessary, although one will be generally found to be sufficient; when thus cleaned of its rankness the *bed* may be made.

The situation for this should be dry underneath, sheltered from the north as much as possible, and fully exposed to the sun; it should be built up from two feet six inches to four feet high, and wider by six inches every way than the frame to be placed upon it. The dung should be well shaken and mixed while being put together, and firmly pressed by the feet. The frame should be kept close until the heat rises, and three or four inches of sifted sand or ashes should be placed on the surface of the bed; in a few days it will be ready for use; but air should be given night and day while there is any danger from the rank steam, and if the sand or ashes are drawn away from the side of the bed, they should be replaced.

When the hot-bed is used for seeds only, nothing further is necessary; they are to be sown in pots, or pans, placed or plunged in the bed, the heat of which will soon cause them to germinate. As this will, after some time, decline, what are called linings should be added, that is, fresh hot fermenting (but not rank) dung applied about a foot in width all round the bed, this renews its strength, and will greatly aid its successful management.

COLLECTIONS OF

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES,

Saved by our Special "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT," and distinguished by his Seal, thus  and initials G. E. S.

As usual, these seeds are warranted to yield 80 per cent. of Splendid Double Flowers, surpassing in floral beauty and rich and brilliant colours those saved by any German, French, or Belgian cultivators.

For twenty-seven years our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT" has devoted his special attention to improving these favourite "Domestic Flowers," and, for the last ten years, they have held a first-class position in this country; they are also celebrated on the Continent of Europe, in America, India, Australia, New Zealand; and indeed wherever the lovers of these flowers are located, these collections have found their way.

For many years they have been made a leading feature in advertisements. In floral committees they have been subjects of discussion. For Dr. Lindley's opinion of the high character of these flowers, see "*Gardener's Chronicle*," July 2nd, 1859, p. 562. Since that time considerable advancement has been made, so that we have no hesitation in affirming, that the high reputation these collections have attained will be more than realized by the seeds we have now the pleasure of offering.

CARNATIONS, SECTION I.

This Section consists of Four Collections, each forming a distinct feature.

COLLECTION A

Contains 12 superb varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s.

I. Selfs.—One-coloured, possessing the delightful perfume of the old and highly prized Clove, with the smooth edged petals and exquisite symmetry of a florist's flower.

rose carmine	scarlet bronze	maroon white	slate vermilion	purple crimson	yellow pink

COLLECTION B

Contains 12 superb varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s.

II. Flakes.—The flowers of these are white, or some other delicate shade, beautifully striped or flaked with a distinct and brilliant colour.

white ground purple flake	white ground pink flake	white ground blush flake
scarlet ground maroon flake	spotted ground mulberry flake	crimson ground maroon flake
white ground rose flake	white ground scarlet flake	scarlet ground blue flake
slate ground scarlet flake	crimson ground violet flake	blush ground lilac flake

COLLECTION C

Contains 12 superb varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s.

III. Bizarres.—These are striped with two distinct and brilliant colours on a white or light ground.

purple and maroon bizarre	crimson and purple bizarre	purple and flesh bizarre
chamoise and violet bizarre	pink and silver bizarre	flesh and maroon bizarre
scarlet rose and purple bizarre	scarlet and maroon bizarre	pink carmine and purple bizarre
carmine and slate bizarre	sienna purple and rose bizarre	red and black bizarre

COLLECTION D

Contains 12 superb varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s.

IV. Fancy.—To the amateur this class will be specially interesting; the flowers are beautifully formed, and are either shaded, spotted, or mottled with rich and varied colours, thus imparting to the flower an extremely novel and beautiful appearance.

scarlet and slate	carmine and maroon	cerise and purple	carmine and slate
flesh and purple	strawberry	carmine shaded blue	crimson mottled
pink and lavender	vermilion shaded	violet and crimson	flesh and maroon

YELLOW CARNATIONS, SECTION II.

This Section comprises Three Collections which, on account of the colour of the flowers, are universally admired and greatly in demand.

COLLECTION E

Contains 12 superb varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s. 6d.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s. 6d.

I. Flakes.—The ground of the flower is yellow or orange, striped with a rich and distinct colour, such as purple, scarlet, &c.

nankeen ground carmine flake	orange ground vermilion flake	orange ground maroon flake
sulphur ground crimson flake	yellow ground pink flake	yellow ground rose flake
yellow ground slate flake	salmon ground scarlet flake	yellow ground scarlet flake
yellow ground orange flake	buff ground vermilion flake	yellow ground purple flake

COLLECTION F

Contains 12 superb varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s. 6d.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s. 6d.

II. Bizarres.—These are striped with two distinct colours on a yellow or orange ground, and are beautiful beyond description.

yellow purple and rose bizarre	orange maroon and purple bizarre	yellow self
yellow rose and scarlet bizarre	yellow flesh and maroon bizarre	lemon self
orange scarlet and maroon bizarre	orange rose and purple bizarre	buff self
yellow carmine and lavender bizarre	yellow rose and lavender bizarre	orange self

COLLECTION G

Contains 12 superb varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s. 6d.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s. 6d.

III. Fancy.—Exquisitely variegated with every tint of the rainbow, and unequalled for their extraordinary and dazzling effect.

yellow mottled carmine	salmon spotted cerise	salmon shaded purple
yellow spotted scarlet	yellow rose and slate	yellow shaded maroon
salmon shaded scarlet	orange mottled scarlet	yellow blue and pink
orange pink and lavender	yellow shaded pink	orange shaded scarlet

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PERPETUAL OR TREE CARNATION, SECTION III.

These are called "Tree" on account of their upright growth and branching habit, and "Perpetual" because they flower several times during the season. In winter and spring they may be had in bloom under glass, while in autumn they are amongst our most attractive border plants.

This Section consists of Four Collections.

COLLECTION H

Contains 12 fine varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s.
Perpetual or Tree Self, or one-coloured Carnations, viz.:—

cerise	pink	lilac	purple	bronze	copper
rose	maroon	crimson	scarlet	carmine	puce

COLLECTION I

Contains 12 fine varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s.
Perpetual Flake, or two-coloured striped Cornations, viz.:—

white ground pink flake	white ground carmine flake	rose ground lilac flake
purple ground maroon flake	pink ground lilac flake	white ground purple flake
white ground rose flake	strawberry ground maroon flake	white ground lavender flake
flame ground vermilion flake	pink ground scarlet flake	white ground scarlet flake

COLLECTION J

Contains 12 fine varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s.
Perpetual Bizarre, or three-coloured striped Carnations, viz.:—

lilac rose and purple bizarre	crimson and lavender bizarre	crimson and slate bizarre
scarlet and yellow bizarre	rose and mulberry bizarre.	pink rose and lilac bizarre
flesh and maroon bizarre	purple pink and scarlet bizarre	purple and rose bizarre
pink flesh and purple bizarre	purple white and rose bizarre	crimson and maroon bizarre

COLLECTION K

Contains 12 fine varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s.
Perpetual Fancy, spotted, shaded, or mottled Carnations, viz.:—

strawberry	mottled purple	fancy white	flame shaded vermilion
mottled crimson	pink spotted rose	flesh and scarlet	cerise and blue
pink shaded lavender	carmine shaded purple	rose and black	maroon shaded

PICOTEE, SECTION IV.

The Picotee is distinguished from the Carnation by the flowers being margined instead of striped. This Section includes Three Collections.

COLLECTION L

Contains 12 superb varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s.
Picotees, white ground, margined with the following colours, viz.:—

white ground scarlet edge	white ground broad scarlet edge	white ground broad crimson edge
white ground purple edge	white ground broad purple edge	white ground narrow crimson edge
peach ground carmine edge	white ground fancy rose edge	white ground cupped, purple edge
white ground rose edge	white ground lavender edge	white ground, edged pink

COLLECTION M

Contains 12 superb varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s. 6d.
Yellow Picotees, margined with the following colours, viz.:—

yellow ground rose edge	yellow ground scarlet edge	yellow ground vermilion edge
yellow ground maroon edge	salmon ground red edge	buff ground scarlet edge
yellow ground pink edge	orange ground scarlet edge	yellow ground crimson edge
orange ground mulberry edge	yellow ground purple edge	yellow ground broad maroon edge

COLLECTION N

Contains 12 fine varieties of 10 seeds each, 3s.
Double Collections, do. do., 20 seeds each, 5s.

III. Perpetual or Tree, like the Carnation, has an upright and branching habit, valuable for autumn and winter flowering; white, margined with the following colours, viz.:—

white ground scarlet edge	white ground wax-like purple edge	white ground fancy scarlet edge
white ground purple edge	white ground maroon edge	white ground chocolate edge
white ground narrow pink edge	white ground pink edge	white ground rose edge
white ground broad rose edge	white ground lilac edge	white ground fancy maroon edge

Assortments from the above Collections:—

Carnations.—	An assort	ment of	100 varieties,	each consisting of	10 seeds	18/
"	ditto	of	50	ditto	ditto	10/
Picotees.—	ditto	of	100	ditto	ditto	18/
"	ditto	of	50	ditto	ditto	10/

That the Amateur may realize the greatest possible success from the seed we supply, each packet has cultural directions printed on it, of which the following is an example:—

ZINNIA ELEGANS FLORE PLENO.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Native of India.

Description and Adaptation.—Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.* Half-hardy Annual. Flowers various colours. Height, 1½ ft. A noble plant for beds, ribbons, and mixed borders, with blossoms the size of small Dahlias, and produced in the greatest profusion.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—In March, or early in April, sow in heat, either in well drained pans or boxes of light soil; make the surface level and smooth, pressing it lightly; and if the soil be dry, water freely some hours before sowing. Sow thinly, and cover very lightly with fine sandy soil, placing a piece of glass on the pan or box, and shading from bright sunshine. The seed may also be sown in a cold frame, or under a hand-glass, and also on a warm sheltered border early in May.

After Management.—Immediately the plants appear remove the glass, and give a little air on fine days; water *only when necessary*, and that through a *fine rose*; and when strong enough pot into small pots, placing three plants round the side of each pot, replace in heat and keep rather moist and close till established; then remove to a cold frame, and when all danger of frost is over plant out in rich soil. The plants raised in the cold frame, &c., should be transplanted when strong enough, to where they are intended to bloom. An occasional watering with weak guano water will heighten the colour of the flowers, as well as increase the vigour of the plants.

BARR & SUGDEN, 12, King-street, Covent-garden.

Opposite the Garrick Club. [Entered at Stationer's Hall.]

PELARGONIUM SEED,

RECEIVED FROM OUR "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT."

VARIEGATED LARGE-FLOWERED PELARGONIUMS.

Our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT" *having succeeded in obtaining from seed an entirely new class of variegated plants, viz.,* "*Large-flowered*" *Pelargoniums of the diadematum tints, of fine form and brilliant colours, with the remarkable distinction of variegated foliage, we shall have the pleasure of offering, next season, these unique and beautiful silver-edged plants.*

The interest that attaches to the raising of seedlings is much increased by the *certainty* of being rewarded with new and improved varieties, especially in a flower so popular and beautiful as the Pelargonium. To ensure the amateur against disappointment while in the pursuit of his interesting and favourite employment, our "Sardinian Correspondent," who is distinguished for his eminent success in raising many splendid and novel varieties,* remarkable alike in habit and substance, has saved for us seed from the very choicest of his extensive and magnificent collection, so that we feel the greatest confidence in recommending it to those who are desirous of raising real novelties.

How to Raise Plants, and to Cultivate them Successfully afterwards.

The seed should be sown in heat, early in March, or as soon after as possible, in wide shallow pans, well drained, the compost to be light and rich, composed of leaf mould, well rotted manure, a little loam, and a fair proportion of silver sand, to be all passed through a tolerably fine sieve. Fill the pans to within an inch of the top, and carefully smooth the surface, then, having cut off the feather from the end of the seeds, insert them, with that end upwards, at equal distances from each other, this plan answering better than laying them on the surface. They should be covered a quarter of an inch with the same compost, finely sifted.

As soon as the plants appear the pans should be transferred to the greenhouse, placed as near the glass as possible, and watered moderately with a fine syringe; when they have made their second leaf they may be potted off singly into forty-eight pots, in a compost of equal parts of loam and leaf mould, with the addition of silver sand, and shaded from bright sunshine; when they have filled the pots with roots, let them be repotted, and kept close to the glass; air should be given abundantly, and when the weather is favourable, they may be placed out of doors, in an airy situation, on a thick bed of coal ashes. Leave them there during the summer, and replace them in the greenhouse when there is any fear of frost. Be careful not to over-pot them, the object being not to obtain large plants, but to bring them into flower soon.

SEALED COLLECTIONS OF PELARGONIUM SEED.

COLLECTION O

Contains 12 splendid varieties, 10 seeds each, 5s. 6d., of large-flowered Pelargoniums, viz.:—

Apollo ..... Beck.	Etna ..... Turner.	Empress of Russia ..... Stuart.
Mulberry ..... "	Lord Clyde ..... Foster.	Grande-Duchesse Marie. "
Beauty of Reading ..... Hoyle.	Crown Imperial ..... Stuart.	Marquise de Châteauneuf "
Rosa Bonheur ..... "	Bird of Paradise ..... "	Madame Proeschel ..... "

COLLECTION P

Contains 12 splendid varieties, 10 seeds each, 5s. 6d., of spotted Pelargoniums, viz.:—

Bracelet ..... Turner.	Victor Emmanuel ..... Miellez.	Mr. Hooper ..... Stuart.
Queen of Spots ..... "	Baron Prost ..... Stuart.	Paul Bonnin ..... "
Reine Hortense ..... Miellez.	Frances Evelyn ..... "	Prince Impérial ..... "
Venus de Medicis ..... "	Léon Pilatte ..... "	Roi d'Italie ..... "

COLLECTION Q

Contains 12 splendid varieties, 10 seeds each, 5s. 6d., of fancy Pelargoniums, viz.:—

Amy ..... Turner.	Circle ..... Turner.	Louise Bonnaire ..... Stuart.
Arabella Goddard ..... "	Mrs. Turner ..... "	Mademoiselle Rouher ... "
Beauty ..... "	Florence Stuart ..... Stuart.	Madame Bonnin ..... "
Bridesmaid ..... "	Julia Helen ..... "	Prince of Wales ..... "

Assortment of 36 splendid varieties of large-flowered Pelargoniums, 10 seeds of each, 12s. 6d.

Assortment of 36 splendid varieties of Fancy Pelargoniums, 10 seeds of each, 12s. 6d.

* Dried Specimens of some of these Seedlings, flowered in 1861, may be seen at our Establishment.

CHEVALIER BONNIN.

CAVOUR. HER MAJESTY. KING OF PORTUGAL.

NEW SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS,

From the Collection of our "Sardinian Correspondent." Dried flowers of the original may be seen at our Establishment.

ANNUALS BY WEIGHT.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALL EXCEEDINGLY SHOWY AND VERY EFFECTIVE

FOR BEDDING, EDGING, OR COVERING LARGE BANKS.

	Per oz.	
Acroclinium roseum, *rose*	1	6
Alyssum, sweet, *white*	1	0
Anagallis indica, *blue*	1	0
Calandrinia speciosa, *rose*	1	0
Calliopsis bicolor nana, *crimson and yellow*	1	0
" " " *mixed*		
Campanula pentagonia, *purple*	0	9
Candytuft crimson, *rose-crimson*	0	9
" sweet-scented, *white*	0	9
Catchfly, *red*	0	9
Clarkia pulchella grandiflora, *rose*	0	9
" " alba grandiflora, *white*	0	9
Collinsia bicolor, *purple and white*	0	9
" " alba, *white*	1	0
Convolvulus minor, *mixed*	0	9
Cosmidium Burridgeanum, *yellow and crimson*	1	6
Delphinium cardiopetalon, *blue*	2	0
Dianthus chinensis, *mixed*	1	6
Erysimum Perowskianum, *orange*	0	9
Eschscholtzia crocea, *orange*	1	0
" " alba, *white*	1	0
Eucharidium grandiflorum, *pink*	1	0
Eutoca viscida, *blue*	1	0
Gilia tricolor	0	6
Godetia insignis, *pink*	1	0
" roseo-alba, *white, spotted*	1	0
Hibiscus africanus, *cream, bronze centre*	1	0
Indian Pink, *various colours*	2	0
Larkspur, tall, double	1	9
" dwarf, German, double	1	6
Leptosiphon aureus, *golden yellow*	2	6
" densiflorus, *purple*	0	9
" densiflorus, albus, *white*	1	0

	Per oz.	
Leptosiphon luteus, *sulphur-coloured*	2	0
Limnanthes grandiflora, *yellow and white.*	0	9
Linaria bipartita, *delicately variegated*	1	6
Linum grandiflorum, *scarlet*	2	6
Lobelia gracilis, *blue*	2	6
" " alba, *white*	2	6
Lupinus nanus, *blue*	0	6
" subcarnosus, *crimson and blue*	2	0
" venustus, *blue*	1	0
" mixed	1	6
Malope grandiflora	1	0
Mignonette ... per lb. 5/6	0	6
" new large ... " 7/6	0	9
Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, Dwarf, mixed.	1	6
Nemesia compacta	4	0
Nemophila insignis grandiflora, *blue.* per lb. 7/6	0	9
" maculata, *white, spotted with purple*	0	9
Nolana atriplicifolia, *blue and yellow*	0	9
Oxyura chrysanthemoides	1	6
Pea, Sweet, *mixed colours* ... per lb. 2/0	0	3
Phlox Drummondii, *mixed colours*	4	0
Portulaca, *mixed colours*	4	0
Saponaria calabrica, *rose*	2	0
" ocymoides	3	6
Schizanthus pinnatus	1	0
Schizopetalon Walkerii, *white*, fragrant	3	0
Silene pendula, *crimson*	0	6
Stock, ten weeks	1	0
Venus's Looking-glass, *blue*	1	0
Virginian Stock, *red*	0	6
Viscaria oculata, *red and rose*	1	0
Whitlavia grandiflora, *purple*	2	0

FLOWER SEEDS

FOR SHRUBBERIES, WOODLAND WALKS, RAILWAY EMBANKMENTS, DECORATION OF WILDERNESSES, &c.,

5s. 6d. PER POUND, OR *9d.* PER OUNCE.

In a conversation with our "Sardinian Correspondent," some few years ago, he pictured to us, in terms somewhat glowing, the rich native flora of Italy and many other parts of the Continent, at the same time stating that, where Nature failed to adorn, Art became her handmaiden. This conversation originated the idea of adding to the native flora of Britain, and which we at once endeavoured to carry out, by mixing nearly 100 sorts of the hardiest and most showy annuals; and it is with no small degree of pleasure we now find that what then to our minds was an experiment, has proved of the utmost importance. Many gentlemen, having availed themselves of the suggestion, have scattered these seeds on large rockeries; rooteries, natural and artificial; in shrubberies; woodland walks; carriage drives, and wildernesses; also, by the side of rivulets, and wherever a floral display was desired beyond the limits of the flower garden, and the result has been most satisfactory, imparting beauty where there was none before, and an interest to the most uninteresting localities.

FOR A SUMMER AND AUTUMN DISPLAY,

Sow during March and April, simply scattering the seed broadcast, at the rate of 6 or 7 lbs. per acre, and without covering it; but later in the season it must either be covered, or sown during wet weather.

FOR A SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER DISPLAY,
Sow in September and October.

MIGNONETTE, 5/6 per lb.; NEMOPHILA MIXED, 5/6 per lb.

PAXTONIAN COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS,

ADAPTED TO ANY STYLE OF GARDENING.

These collections are composed of the most beautiful and effective Flowers, so that Amateurs who are unacquainted with the more recently-introduced species and varieties, may be furnished with such only as are calculated to maintain throughout the summer and autumn months a rich and gay floral display.

(SEE IMPORTANT REMARKS ON ANNUALS, PAGE 2.)

N.B.—IN ORDERING THESE COLLECTIONS IT SHOULD INVARIABLY BE STATED WHETHER THE SEEDS BE INTENDED FOR SMALL OR LARGE BEDS OR BORDERS.

ALL PACKETS SENT POST PAID.

HARDY ANNUALS.

100	Packets of beautiful varieties, including the most effective for beds and borders			21/0	100	Packets of beautiful varieties, including those introduced in 1861 and 1862..			30/0
50	Ditto	ditto	ditto	10/6	50	Ditto	ditto	ditto	15/0
30	Ditto	ditto	ditto	5/6	30	Ditto	ditto	ditto	10/6
21	Ditto	ditto	ditto	3/6	21	Ditto	ditto	ditto	7/6
15	Ditto	ditto	ditto	2/6	15	Ditto	ditto	ditto	5/6

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS.

100	Packets of the most beautiful varieties			30/0	21	Packets of the most beautiful varieties			5/6
50	Ditto	ditto	ditto	15/0	15	Ditto	ditto	ditto	4/6
30	Ditto	ditto	ditto	10/6	10	Ditto	ditto	ditto	2/6

HARDY PERENNIALS.

100	Packets of the most beautiful for spring and summer garden decoration....				30/0
50	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	15/0
30	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	7/6
21	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	5/6
15	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	3/6

HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS.

25	Packets of the most beautiful			7/6	15	Packets of the most beautiful		4/0

THE BEST ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS FOR ROCKWORK.

30	Packets of the most beautiful varieties..			7/6	15	Packets of the most beautiful varieties..			3/6
21	Ditto	ditto	ditto ..	5/6	10	Ditto	ditto	ditto ..	2/6

DWARF ANNUALS BEST ADAPTED FOR EDGINGS.

30	Packets of the most beautiful			7/6	15	Packets of the most beautiful			3/6
21	Ditto	ditto	.....	5/6	10	Ditto	ditto	.....	2/6

EVERLASTING FLOWERS FOR WINTER BOUQUETS.

15	Packets of the best sorts			3/6	10	Packets of the best sorts			2/6

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGED PLANTS.

30	Packets of the most effective			10/6	10	Packets of the most effective			3/6
21	Ditto	ditto	.....	7/6	6	Ditto	ditto	.....	2/6
15	Ditto	ditto	.....	5/6					

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, See page 79.

50	Packets tall and dwarf varieties			12/6	20	Packets tall and dwarf varieties			5/0
30	Ditto	ditto	ditto	7/6	12	Ditto	ditto	ditto	2/6

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS, See page 76.

For these the Royal Horticultural Society offers Prizes to the amount of £30.

100	Packets of the most ornamental and beautiful			30/0	25	Packets of the most ornamental and beautiful			5/6
50	Ditto	ditto	ditto	10/6	12	Ditto	ditto	ditto	2/6

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS.

50	Packets of the most beautiful varieties..			21/0	15	Packets of the most beautiful varieties..			5/6
30	Ditto	ditto	.....	12/6	10	Ditto	ditto	.....	3/6
21	Ditto	ditto	.....	7/6	6	Ditto	ditto	.....	1/6

AQUATICS.

6 Packets of beautiful varieties..... 3/6

Flower-seed department Edited by the Rev. H. H. DOMBRAIN, A.B., Member of the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, and Editor of the Floral and Botanical Magazines.

SELECT LIST

OF

CHOICE FLOWER, TREE, AND SHRUB SEEDS.

THE MORE RARE AND VALUABLE SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF THE ABOVE HAVE BEEN SAVED FOR US BY OUR "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT," IN THE SUNNY CLIMATE OF ITALY.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS PRINTED ON EACH PACKET OF SEED.

The Novelties of 1861 and 1862 are in Black Type.

IN GIVING ORDERS, THE MARGINAL NUMBERS ALONE WILL SUFFICE.

*** *All packets of Flower Seeds sent post paid.*

ABRONIA, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

A charming plant, with beautiful verbena-like heads of sweet scented flowers, very effective in beds, rock-work, or in baskets suspended in a conservatory: growing freely in any light rich soil, and flowering from August to October.

			s.	d.
1	**Abronia**	umbellata, *rose lilac,* half hardy annual, ½ ft., from California	0	3

ABUTILON, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.*

Plants of an unusually ornamental character, with drooping, delicate, wax-like flowers, veined and striped in the most beautiful manner, and succeeding during summer against a south wall. *Half-hardy shrubs.*

2	**Abutilon**	**alba**, *pure white*, delicately pencilled, beautiful, 5 ft.	1	0
3	„	**Alphonse Karr**, *orange veined with crimson*, very fine, 5 ft.	0	9
4	„	Beranger, *yellow striped with brown*, 6 ft.	0	6
5	„	**Comtesse Medicis Spada**, *primrose veined with carmine*, large and beautiful, 6 ft.	0	9
6	„	Duc de Malakoff, *yellow veined with maroon*, very fine, 6 ft.	0	6
7	„	**Humboldtii**, *orange veined*, 5 ft.	1	0
8	„	insigne, *lilac veined with claret*, exceedingly pretty, 5 ft.	1	0
9	„	**Manettii**, *yellow veined with vermilion*, distinct and very fine, 5 ft.	1	6
10	„	marmoratum, *pure white, veined with bright rose*, a charming variety, 6 ft.	0	9
11	„	**Souvenir d'Arago**, *buff veined with maroon*, very beautiful, 4 ft.	1	0
12	„	**Souvenir de Cauchy**, *vermilion striped with maroon*, magnificent, very superior to Duc de Malakoff, 5 ft.	1	0
13	„	**Van Houtteii**, *orange veined with mulberry*, showy, 5 ft.	0	9
14	„	vitifolium superbum, *light violet*, very large, 5 ft.	0	9

ACACIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Elegant and ornamental plants, with more graceful and varied foliage than any other class of shrubs. During winter and spring they are amongst the most attractive objects of the conservatory, greenhouse, and drawing-room; while in summer they enrich the flower border, shrubbery, and lawn, imparting to them quite an oriental aspect. When placed out of doors in the summer, the pots should be plunged, and watered when necessary. *Greenhouse shrubs.*

15	**Acacia**	**acanthocarpa**, *pale red*, superb species, 6 ft., from N. Spain	0	6
16	„	**acutissima**, *yellow*, foliage slender and graceful, 5 ft., from Mexico	1	0
17	„	albicans, *white*, with beautiful silvery foliage, 5 ft., from Mexico	0	3
18	„	**argyrophylla superba**, *yellow*, foliage silvery, very elegant, 6 ft., from Swan River	0	9
19	„	**asparagoides**, *yellow*, graceful asparagus-like foliage, 6 ft., from N. Holland	0	9
20	„	**balsamea**, *yellow*, foliage curious, resembling the beautiful Casuarina, 6 ft., from N. S. Wales	1	0

ACACIA.—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
21	**Acacia** Bartheriana, *yellow*, a splendid variety, 6 ft., from N. Holland	0	4
22	„ calamifolia, *yellow*, with reed-like foliage, 3 ft., from N. Holland	0	6
23	„ **chrysostachys**, *yellow*, beautiful 5 ft., from Van Diemen's Land	1	0
24	„ coccinea, *rose*, very fine, 6 ft., from E. Indies	1	0
25	„ dealbata, *canary yellow*, foliage very graceful, 5 ft., from Van Diemen's Land	0	3
26	„ **dentifera**, *yellow*, a magnificent species, 10 ft., from Swan River	0	4
27	„ dodoniæfolia, *yellow*, very slender and graceful, 6 ft., from N. Holland	0	3
28	„ Douglasii, *yellow*, graceful and very distinct, 5 ft., from N. America	0	3
29	„ Drummondii, *yellow*, beautiful, and very free flowering, 6 ft., from Swan River	1	0
30	„ floribunda minor, *yellow*, a beautiful free flowering dwarf variety, 4 ft., from N. S. Wales	0	6
31	„ floribunda pendula, *yellow*, an unusually graceful drooping species, 5 ft., from N. Holland	0	4
32	„ glaucescens, *yellow*, silvery white foliage, 4 ft., from N. S. Wales	0	6
33	„ grandis, *golden yellow*, a most beautiful species, 6 ft., from N. Holland	0	4
34	„ **graveolens**, *yellow*, foliage resembling the willow, 6 ft., from N. Holland	0	9
35	„ heteroclita, *yellow*, very handsome style of growth, 6 ft., from N. Holland	0	4
36	„ **impressa**, *yellow*, a splendid and very distinct species, 6 ft., from N. Holland	0	9
37	„ ixiophylla, *golden yellow*, a very graceful and handsome species, 6 ft., from Swan River	0	4
38	„ juniperina, *straw colour*, very free flowering, 6 ft., from N. Holland	1	0
39	„ **lanigera**, *yellow*, 6 ft., from N. Holland	1	6
40	„ **lanuginosa**, *sulphur*, very handsome, 6 ft.	1	0
41	„ leakiana, *yellow*, a dwarf picturesque variety, resembling the "Metrosideros," 4 ft., from N. Holland	0	6
42	„ **Lebbek**, *pink*, beautiful, 5 ft., from Egypt	0	9
43	„ linifolia, *yellow*, very graceful habit, 4 ft., from N. Holland	0	6
44	„ longifolia, *yellow*, foliage long and slender, 6 ft., from N. S. Wales	0	4
45	„ **longifiora magnifica**, *bright yellow*, a noble species, with large clusters of flowers, each several inches long, 8 ft., from N. S. Wales	0	9
46	„ longissima glauca pendula, *yellow*, the most graceful of the pendulous varieties, with slender graceful branches, three to four feet in length, drooping like a weeping willow, 6 ft., from N. S. Wales	1	0
47	„ lophantha Newmani, *yellow*, beautiful foliage, 6 ft., from N. S. Wales	0	4
48	„ „ speciosa, *yellow*, very fine, 6 ft., from N. Holland	0	4
49	„ marginata, *yellow*, leaves beautifully margined, 4 ft., from N. S. Wales	1	0
50	„ **Meisnerii**, *yellow*, a very fine species, 5 ft., from N. Holland	1	0
51	„ microphylla, *sulphur*, a noble plant with large foliage, 5 ft., from N. Holland	1	0
52	„ **multinervia**, *yellow*, 4 ft. from N. Holland	1	0
53	„ myrtifolia, *straw colour*, myrtle-like foliage, 5 ft., from N. S. Wales	1	0
54	„ nigricans, *yellow*, with exquisite foliage and habit of growth, 5 ft., from N. Holland	1	0
55	„ oxycedrus, *yellow*, flowering in long spikes, very distinct and beautiful, 5 ft., from N. S. Wales	0	9
56	„ **paniculata**, *yellow*, flowering in corymbs, very elegant, 6 ft., from N. Holland	1	0
57	„ **petiolaris**, *pale yellow*, foliage large and handsome, 9 ft.	1	0
58	„ pinifolia, *yellow*, pine-like foliage, very handsome, 5 ft., from Van Diemen's Land	1	0
59	„ **penninervia**, *pale yellow*, very fine, 5 ft., from N. Holland	0	4
60	„ **playtyptera**, *orange*, 6 ft., from Swan River	0	9
61	„ **plectocarpa**, *yellow*, 4 ft., from N. Holland	1	0
62	„ plumosa, *yellow*, foliage feathery, very handsome, 10 ft., from Madeira	0	6
63	„ **prostrata**, *pale yellow*, profuse bloomer, 3 ft., from N. S. Wales	1	0
64	„ pulchella, *yellow*, foliage remarkably pretty, 4 ft., from N. Holland	0	3
65	„ **Richardsonii**, *yellow*, very fine, 6 ft., from N. Holland	1	0
66	„ retinoides, *yellow*, leaves long and elegant, compact habit, 6 ft.	1	0
67	„ rotundifolia, *yellow*, graceful and curious, 4 ft., from Swan River	0	6
68	„ sinuata species nova, *yellow*, dwarf variety, with beautiful long narrow foliage, very striking and handsome, 3 ft., from Lucia Bay	1	0
69	„ **spectabilis excelsa**, *yellow*, charming variety, 4 ft., from N. S. Wales	1	0
70	„ **spinosa**, *rose and white*, striking variety, 6 ft., from E. Indies	0	6
71	„ **tenuifolia**, *yellow*, very graceful and pretty foliage, 5 ft., from N. Holland	1	0
72	„ undulata, *yellow*, with wavy foliage, 4 ft., from N. Holland	0	3
73	„ **xylophylloides** (new), *rich golden yellow*, flowering in bunches, light green lanceolated foliage, handsome variety, 6 ft., from N. Holland	1	0

ACANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ.*

A stately and beautiful ornamental foliaged plant: from the leaf of A. mollis the capital of the Corinthian column is derived; growing freely in any good, deep, rich loamy soil. *Hardy perennials.*

74	**Acanthus** mollis, *white*, 3 ft., from Italy	0	3
75	„ spinosus, *white*, 3 ft., from Europe	0	3

Per Pkt.
s. d.

ACHIMENES, Nat. Ord. *Gesneraceæ.*

A class of charming plants, combining great beauty with rich and brilliant colours, succeeding well in a warm greenhouse.

76 Achimenes, mixed from the choicest varieties, various heights 1 0

ACROCLINIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Charming everlasting flowers, in the style of Rhodanthe, valuable for winter bouquets, flowering freely in any common garden soil. *Hardy annuals.*

77 **Acroclinium** album, *white*, 1 ft., from S.W. Australia 0 3
78 „ atro-roseum, *dark rose*, 1 ft., from S.W. Australia 0 3
79 „ roseum, *bright rose*, 1 ft., from S.W. Australia 0 3

AGAPANTHUS (African Lily), Nat. Ord. *Hemerocallidaceæ.*

A highly ornamental plant, with large handsome heads of bloom, very effective for porticos, terraces, gravel walks, or planted by the side of lakes or ponds.

80 **Agapanthus** umbellatus, *blue*, half-hardy bulb, 2 ft., from Africa 0 3

AGERATUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Valuable plants for large beds or borders, and very useful where cut flowers are in demand, continuing in bloom the whole summer, and succeeding in any soil. *Half-hardy annuals.*

81 **Ageratum** cœlestinum, *sky blue*, 1½ ft. 0 3
82 „ „ nanum, *sky blue*, 1 ft. 0 3
83 „ conspicuum, *pure white*, 1½ ft. 0 3
84 „ Mexicanum albiflorum nanum, *white*, 1 ft. 0 3
85 „ „ rubrum, *flower buds red and pretty*, 1½ ft. 0 3

AGROSTEMMA (Jove's Flower), Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

A very attractive herbaceous plant, growing freely in any common garden soil.

86 **Agrostemma**, Flos Jovis, *bright pink*, showy, hardy perennial, 1½ ft., from Germany 0 2

AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven), Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ.*

A stately tree, resembling a gigantic stag's horn Sumach, invaluable for avenues, groves, shrubberies, or wherever trees of stately growth and large ornamental foliage are required; the leaves are largely used in France as food for the new species of silkworm (Phalaena Cynthia); succeeding in any poor shallow soil.

87 **Ailanthus** glandulosa, *green*, hardy tree, 40 ft., from China 0 4

ALLIUM, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.*

Very pretty bulbous plants, of easy culture, growing freely in any soil. *Hardy bulbs.*

88 **Allium**, fragrans, *white*, with vanilla perfume, 1½ ft. from West Indies 0 3
89 „ hirsutum, *rose violet*, 1½ ft., from West Indies 0 4
90 „ narcissiflorum, *rose*, 1½ ft., from France 0 4
91 „ rotundum, *puce*, 1½ ft., from S. of Europe 0 4
92 „ triquetrum, *white*, 1½ ft., from Europe 0 4

ALONSOA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

A handsome, free flowering, attractive, bedding plant, also valuable for in-door decoration, continuing in bloom from June till cut off by frost, and succeeding in any rich garden soil.

93 **Alonsoa** Warszewiczi, *bright crimson*, half-hardy annual, 1½ ft., from Chili 0 3

ALSTRŒMERIA, Nat. Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ.*

A class of beautiful, free-flowering, tuberous-rooted plants, succeeding best in a warm, south border, under shelter of a wall, or in front of a greenhouse. *Half-hardy perennials.*

94 **Alstrœmeria** Van Houttes, *mixed from choicest varieties*, 1½ ft. 0 6
95 „ Chilensis, *mixed from choicest varieties*, 1½ ft. 0 3

ALYSSUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

Free flowering, useful, pretty little plants for beds, edgings, or rockwork. The annual varieties bloom nearly the whole summer, and the perennials are amongst our earliest and most attractive spring flowers.

96 **Alyssum** argenteum, *yellow*, with silvery foliage, hardy perennial, 1 ft., from Switzerland. 0 6
97 „ **Atlanticum**, *fine light yellow*, very ornamental, ¾ ft. 0 6
98 „ Benthamii, *white*, very fine, hardy annual, 1 ft. 0 3
99 „ saxatile, *yellow*, extremely showy, hardy perennial, 1 ft., from Candia 0 2
100 „ „ **compacta**, *golden yellow*, very compact, free flowering and beautiful, hardy perennial, 1½ ft., ... 0 6
101 „ sweet (Koniga maritima), *white*, very sweet, hardy annual, ½ ft., of England 0 3

AMARANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ.*

Ornamental foliaged plants of an extremely graceful and interesting character, producing a striking effect, whether grown for the decoration of the conservatory or out-door flower garden. If the seed be sown early in heat, and the plants put out in May or June in very

AMARANTHUS—*continued.* Per Pkt. s. d.

rich soil, they make exceedingly handsome specimens for centres of beds or mixed flower borders. *Half hardy annuals.*

102 **Amaranthus** bicolor, *leaves crimson and green*, handsome, 2 ft., from E. Indies 0 3
103 „ pendulus novus, *pale green*, particularly graceful, 2 ft., from E. Indies... 0 3
104 „ „ albus, *white drooping flowers*, very pretty, 2 ft., from E. Indies ... 0 3
105 „ tricolor, *leaves red and yellow*, very handsome, 2 ft., from E. Indies 0 3
106 „ speciosissimus, *leaves carmine and yellow*, 2 ft., from E. Indies..... 0 3

AMARYLLIS, Nat. Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ.*

An important class of bulbous plants, with flowers of rare beauty, suitable for warm greenhouse culture.

107 **Amaryllis**, various, all very handsome, 2 ft. 0 4

AMBLYOLEPIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

An exceedingly fragrant showy border plant, succeeding well in any common garden soil.

108 **Amblyolepis** setigera, *bright yellow*, hardy annual, 2 ft., from E. Indies 0 3

AMMOBIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A useful everlasting for making dried winter bouquets, and a showy border plant, growing freely in any garden soil.

109 **Ammobium** alatum, *white*, hardy annual, 2 ft., from N. Holland 0 3

AMPHICOME, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ.*

Pretty greenhouse evergreen shrubs, with beautiful Pentstemon-like flowers.

110 **Amphicome arguta**, *lilac*, very beautiful, 1 ft., from Himalaya 0 6
111 „ **Emodi**, *rose with orange corolla*, half hardy perennial, 1 ft., from Himalaya . 0 6

ANAGALLIS, Nat. Ord. *Primulaceæ.*

The grandiflora varieties of this genus of pretty little plants, are exceedingly valuable for small beds, edgings, rustic baskets, vases, or rockwork; they succeed best in light rich soil, and delight in a sunny situation, covering the ground with a profusion of rich coloured flowers the whole summer. *Half-hardy annuals.*

112 **Anagallis** grandiflora cærulea, *large sky blue*, ½ ft. 0 4
113 „ „ Brewerii, *rich velvety blue*, ½ ft. 0 4
114 „ „ Eugenie, *light blue shaded with white*, ½ ft 0 6
115 „ „ **Marmora dell' Etna**, *bright red*, ½ ft. 0 6
116 „ „ Napoleon III., *maroon*, ½ ft. 0 4
117 „ „ **pallida**, *pale celestial blue*, beautiful, ½ ft. 0 6
118 „ „ Parksii, *rose, large*, ½ ft. 0 3
119 „ „ Phillipsii, *large blue*, ½ ft. 0 3
120 „ „ **sanguinea** *bright ruby*, beautiful, ½ ft. 0 6
121 „ „ **Trionfo di Firenze**, *pale blue*, ½ ft 0 6

ANEMONE (Wind Flower), Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.*

These rank amongst the earliest and prettiest of our spring flowers; with successional sowings a gay display may be maintained for many months; succeeding in any ordinary light soil.

122 **Anemone** coronaria, various colours, hardy perennial, ½ ft., from the Levant 0 3

ANOMATHECA, Nat. Ord. *Iridaceæ.*

A splendid Cape bulb of a very dwarf compact habit, covered with a profusion of rich coloured blossoms, from June to October, particularly effective for edgings or for pot culture, and delighting in a free sandy peaty soil, in a warm sunny border. *Hardy bulb.*

123 **Anomatheca** cruenta, *rich orange spotted with crimson*, ½ ft., from Cape of Good Hope .. 0 3

ANONA (Custard Apple), Nat. Ord. *Anonaceæ.*

A tropical tree extensively cultivated in America and the West Indian Islands, and greatly prized on account of its fruit. *Half-hardy trees.*

124 **Anona** trilobata, ... 0 3
125 „ tripetala, *brown*, 20 ft., from S. America..... 1 0
126 „ squamosa, from S. America..... 0 4

ANTHEMIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Showy free flowering plants. A. Arabicus has curiously cut sweet-scented foliage and large flowers; growing freely in any soil. *Hardy annuals.*

127 **Anthemis** Arabicus, *orange*, 1 ft., from Arabia 0 2
128 „ Chia, *white*, very pretty, 1 ft., from Chio 0 2

ANTHOLYZA, Nat. Ord. *Iridaceæ.*

A genus of beautiful half-hardy bulbous plants, succeeding best in light rich peaty soil, and in warm situations.

129 **Antholyza** Æthiopica, *scarlet and green*, 1 ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 3
130 „ bicolor de Gasparini, *red and black*, 1 ft., from Cape of Good Hope..... 0 3

ANTHOCERCIS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

A greenhouse shrub, with fine foliage and white flowers tipped with grey.

131 **Anthocercis** floribunda, 3 ft., from Australia 0 6

ANTHYLLIS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Pretty plants with silky-looking heads of flower. A. vulneriana is a neat plant for rockwork.

132 **Anthyllis** barba Jovis (Jupiter's beard), *pale yellow*, half-hardy shrub, 3 ft., from S. of Europe 0 3
133 „ **cytisoides**, *yellow, with silvery green foliage*, very pretty, half-hardy shrub, 2 ft., from S. of Spain 0 6
134 „ **Hermanniæ**, *yellow*, spike flowering, half-hardy shrub, 2 ft., from the Levant. 0 6
135 „ vulneraria rubra, *red spotted*, hardy perennial, 3 ft., of Britain 0 4

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon), Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

The Antirrhinum, popularly called Snapdragon, one of our most showy and useful border plants: amongst the more recently improved varieties of this valuable genus are large finely shaped flowers of the most brilliant colours, with beautifully marked throats; they succeed in any good garden soil, and are very effective in beds. A. nanum and varieties are valuable for rockwork and old walls. *Hardy perennials.*

136 **Antirrhinum** majus, *choice mixed*, 2 ft. 0 3
137 „ „ album, *pure white*, 2 ft. 0 3
138 „ „ brilliant, *crimson and white*, 2 ft. 0 3
139 „ „ caryophylloides, *magnificently striped*, 2 ft. 0 6
140 „ „ Delila, *rosy carmine and white*, 2 ft. 0 4
141 „ „ Firefly, *orange-scarlet and white*, 2 ft. 0 4
142 „ „ Galatha, *crimson, yellow, and white*, 2 ft. 0 4
143 „ „ Papillon, *scarlet, white, and yellow*, 2 ft. 0 4
144 „ „ pourpre superbe, *dark purple*, 2 ft. 0 4
145 „ „ Roi des Feux, *brilliant scarlet*, 2 ft. 0 4
146 „ „ Solferino, *splendid carmine*, 2 ft. 0 6
147 „ „ nana novum album, *pure white*, 1 ft. 0 6
148 „ „ „ bicolor, *crimson, yellow, and white*, 1 ft. 0 4
149 „ „ „ Ophir, *golden yellow*, 1 ft. 0 6

APHELEXIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A charming greenhouse everlasting, occupying a prominent place at our floral exhibitions, and wherever plants of a high decorative character are in demand; valuable for winter bouquets.

150 **Aphelexis** macrantha rosea, *rose*, fine flowers, 2 ft. 0 6

APHYLLANTHES (Lily Pink), Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.*

A pretty little plant, producing its flowers in tufts on the top of rush-like stems.

151 **Aphyllanthes** monspeliensis, *sky blue*, hardy perennial, 1 ft., from S. of France 0 6

AQUILEGIA (Columbine), Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.*

An extremely showy and ornamental genus of early summer flowering herbaceous plants, combining the most curious forms with the most beautiful and striking colours. A. Skinneri is a great novelty. All the varieties succeed in common garden soil. *Hardy perennials.*

152 **Aquilegia**, *choice mixed* double 0 3
153 „ „ „ French varieties 0 3
154 „ alpina, *blue and white*, 1 ft., from Switzerland 0 6
155 „ alba carnea, *flesh coloured*, 1 ft. 0 6
156 „ **californica gigantea nova**, *bright scarlet*, large and beautiful, 2 ft., from California 0 4
157 „ „ „ **rosea**, *rose*, very handsome and distinct, 2 ft., from California 0 4
158 „ canadensis, *purple*, 2 ft., from N. America 0 4
159 „ caryophylloides, double, magnificently striped, 2 ft. 0 6
160 „ Durandii, *double red and white striped*, 1½ ft. 0 3
161 „ „ alba, *double white*, 1½ ft. 0 3
162 „ „ variegata, double striped of various colours, 1½ ft. 0 3
163 „ formosa, *double red and orange*, very showy, 1½ ft., from Kamschatka 0 3
164 „ „ alba violacea pleno, *double purple and white*, 1½ ft. 0 4
165 „ „ cærulea variegata, 2 ft. 0 4
166 „ „ tricolor, *orange, red, and yellow*, 1½ ft., from Siberia 0 3
167 „ glandulosa, *blue and white*, splendid, 1 ft. 0 6
168 „ glauca rosea, *rose-shaded slate*, 2 ft., from Himalaya 0 4
169 „ kermesina, *bright red*, 2 ft. 0 3
170 „ leptoceras, *blue*, slender horned, 2 ft., from Russia 0 4
171 „ „ lutea, *pale yellow*, 2 ft., from Russia 0 4
172 „ siberica, *double purple, with yellow stamens*, dwarf, 1 ft., from Siberia 0 3
173 „ Skinnerii, *scarlet and yellow*, very beautiful, 1½ ft., from Guatemala 0 6

AQUILEGIA—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
174	**Aquilegia** viridiflora, *green and yellow*, 1½ ft., from Siberia	0	4
175	„ atropurpurea, *dark purple*, 1½ ft., from Siberia	0	4
176	„ Wittmanniana, *blue and white*, very handsome, 1½ ft.	0	4
177	„ „ alba rosea, *delicate rose*, 1½ ft.	0	4

ARABIS, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

An exceedingly early spring flowering plant, contrasting beautifully in ribbons with the yellow Alyssum; valuable for rockwork, edgings, &c., and succeeding well in any common garden soil.

178	**Arabis** alpina, *pure white*, hardy perennial, ¾ ft., from Switzerland	0	3

ARBUTUS (Strawberry Tree), Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ.*

A handsome hardy evergreen shrub, covered during October and November with pearl-like blossoms and strawberry fruit.

179	**Arbutus** Unedo, 10 ft., from Ireland	0	3

ARCTOTIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Handsome, showy, free flowering plants, of close compact dwarf habit, with large beautiful flowers in the style of Gazania Splendens, continuing in bloom the whole summer, and growing freely in any rich soil. *Half-hardy perennials.*

180	**Arctotis** grandiflora, *pale yellow with dark crimson centre*, ½ ft., from Cape of Good Hope	0	6
181	„ breviscarpa, *deep orange with dark centre*, ½ ft., from Cape of Good Hope	0	4

ARGEMONE, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ.*

Exceedingly showy, free-flowering, border plants, with large Poppy-like flowers, succeeding well in any common garden soil. *Hardy annuals.*

182	**Argemone** Hunnemannii, *carmine and yellow*, 2 ft.	0	3
183	„ platyceras grandiflora, *white*, very handsome, 2 ft.	0	3

ARGYROLOBIUM, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A pretty, Cistus-like plant, with beautiful variegated foliage, succeeding well in any rich, light soil. *Half-hardy perennial.*

184	**Argyrolobium** Linnæanum, *yellow broom-like, leaves white edged*, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	3

ARMERIA, Nat. Ord. *Plumbaginaceæ.*

A genus of exceedingly beautiful plants, effective either in pots for in-door decoration, or for rockwork and mixed flower borders. *Hardy perennials.*

185	**Armeria** formosa alba, *white*, 1 ft., from Portugal	0	6
186	„ „ carnea, *rose and white*, 1 ft., from Portugal	0	6
187	„ longiaristata, *blue*, 1 ft., from Portugal	0	6
188	„ Welwitschii, *pink*, 1 ft., from Portugal	0	4

ARUM, Nat. Ord. *Araceæ.*

Plants with singularly interesting and curious foliage; fine for mixed borders or front of shrubberies. *Hardy perennials.*

189	**Arum** Corsicum, mottled like a snake, 1 ft., from Corsica	0	4
190	„ Italicum, *pale yellow*, leaves yellow spotted, 1 ft., from Italy	0	4
191	„ Dracunculus (Dragon Arum), highly ornamental, flowers extremely large; stems spotted brown and purple, like a snake, 3 ft., from N. America	0	4

ASCLEPIAS, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ.*

Handsome plants, remarkable for the singularity and beauty of their flowers, succeeding in a light peaty soil.

192	**Asclepias** curassavica, *scarlet*, hardy perennial, 3 ft., from S. America	0	3
193	„ Mexicana, *white*, greenhouse shrub, 5 ft., from Mexico	0	4

ASTER, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

This splendid class of plants is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favourites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of colour, is combined with the most perfect and beautiful form; it is indispensable in every garden or pleasure ground where an autumnal display is desired. In our flower beds and mixed borders it occupies a deservedly prominent position, whilst for grouping or ribboning it stands unrivalled.

The Aster may be divided into two grand sections, French and German. The French, as improved by Truffant, has flat petals either reflexed or incurved; the former resembling the Chrysanthemum, whilst the latter, turning its petals towards the centre of the flower, forms, when well grown, a perfect ball, and is best described by its resemblance to the Pæony. The German varieties are quilled, and the most perfect flowers are surrounded by a circle of flat or guard petals, as in the Hollyhock. The flowers of these are particularly admired for the exquisite symmetry of their form. The dwarf bouquet varieties of this beautiful genus grow from nine to fifteen inches high, and are particularly adapted for small beds, edgings, or for

Alpine park

ASTER—*continued.* Per Pkt. s. d.

pot culture; they often flower so profusely as entirely to hide their foliage. All the varieties delight in a rich light soil, and in hot dry weather should be mulched with well rotted manure, and frequently supplied with manure water; this labour will be amply compensated by the increased size, beauty, and duration of the flowers. *Half-hardy annuals.*

194 **Aster,** French Pæony Perfection (Tassell flowered, of the Horticultural Society), *mixed,* brilliant and beautiful colours, flowers very double, large and finely shaped, 1½ ft. 1 0
195 „ „ „ La superbe, *bright rose,* flowers very double, large and finely shaped, 1½ ft. 0 6
196 „ „ **Giant Emperor** (Tassell flowered, of the Horticultural Society), *mixed,* brilliant and beautiful colours, flowers extremely double, and of an enormous size. 2 ft. 1 0
197 „ „ „ „ *pearly lavender,* very handsome, 2 ft. 1 0
198 „ „ Cockade or crown, *mixed,* the flowers of this variety have large white centres, bordered with scarlet, carmine, violet or blue, and are unusually attractive and beautiful, 1½ ft. 0 6
199 „ „ Imbrique Pompone, *mixed,* a beautiful variety with neat Pompone flowers, 1½ ft. 1 0
200 „ „ Dwarf Chrysanthemum, flowered, *mixed,* these grow to the uniform height of ten inches, have flowers three to four inches in diameter, and bloom so profusely as entirely to hide the foliage; they flower somewhat later than the other varieties of this genus, and are therefore valuable for succession; for beds, edgings, fronts of flower borders, and pot culture, they are of great value, 1½ ft. 1 0
201 „ „ Dwarf Bouquet, *mixed,* when well grown, almost every plant forms a bouquet of from 150 to 200 flowers, completely hiding the foliage, producing a splendid effect in mixed borders, 9 to 15 in. 0 6
202 „ German Quilled, *mixed,* very fine, 2 ft. 0 4
203 „ „ Quilled, globe-flowered, *mixed,* very handsome, the quilled variety usually seen at Floral Exhibitions, 2 ft. 0 4
204 „ „ Porcupine or Hedgehog, *mixed,* flowers composed of long quilled curious looking petals, hence the name, 2 ft. 0 6
205 „ „ Porcupine, *dark carmine* in colour, the most effective of the genus, 2 ft. 0 6
206 „ „ „ *rose,* 2 ft. 0 6
207 „ „ Ranunculus-flowered, *mixed,* a very useful variety for cut flowers, 2 ft. 0 4
208 „ „ Dwarf Quilled, *mixed,* very useful for edgings, 8 or 12 in. 0 3

ASTRAGALUS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A genus of showy, beautiful, and very useful herbaceous plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. *Hardy perennials.*

209 **Astragalus** galegiformis, *yellow,* with pretty foliage, 3 ft., from Siberia 0 3
210 „ leucophæus, *pale yellow,* with pretty foliage, 3 ft., trailer 0 4
211 „ monspeliensis, *white,* extremely beautiful, 3 ft., from South of France 0 4
212 „ purpureus, *deep red,* a pretty trailer, from South of France 0 3

AUBERGINE (Egg Plant), Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

The varieties enumerated are the eatable fruited kinds, so extensively cultivated in the South of Europe; as pot plants these are curious and interesting, being covered in autumn with beautiful egg-shaped fruit; the scarlet variety is a great novelty. They succeed in warm localities on a south border. *Half hardy annuals.*

213 **Aubergine,** *white* fruited, 1½ ft., from France 0 3
214 „ *violet* „ 1½ ft., from France 0 3
215 „ **scarlet** „ very striking and handsome, 1½ ft., from France 0 3
216 „ *large purple* „ 1½ ft., from France 0 3

AUBRIETIA, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

An exceedingly pretty, early, free-flowering plant, valuable for edgings, rockwork, or small beds, and succeeding best in an open dry situation. *Hardy perennials.*

217 **Aubrietia** deltoidea, *rose lilac,* trailer, from the Levant 0 4
218 „ purpurea, *purple,* trailer, from Greece 0 6

AURICULA, Nat. Ord. *Primulaceæ.*

A well-known garden favourite of great beauty, succeeding best in a northern aspect.

219 **Auricula,** from finest stage flowers, various colours, half-hardy perennial, ½ ft. 1 0
220 „ from mixed varieties, various colours, hardy perennial, ½ ft. 0 6

AZALEA, Nat. Ord. *Rhodoraceæ.*

Amongst the most beautiful and ornamental of our greenhouse and hardy shrubs, succeeding best in a mixture of sandy peat.

221 **Azalea** Indica, saved from the finest varieties, greenhouse shrub, 4 ft. 1 0
222 „ Pontica, saved from the finest varieties, hardy shrub, 4 ft. 1 0

Per Pkt.
s. d.

BABIANA, Nat. Ord. *Iridaceæ.*

Dwarf, free-flowering Cape bulbs of great beauty, succeeding best in a sandy, peaty soil, and warm sunny situation. *Half-hardy bulbs.*

223 **Babiana** villosa, *delicate violet*, 1 ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 4
224 „ fine mixed, various colours, 1 ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 4

BALM, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.*

Sweet-scented ornamental-foliaged plants, very effective in mixed borders, and succeeding in any common garden soil. *Hardy annuals.*

225 **Balm**, Moldavian, *blue*, 2 ft., from Moldavia 0 2
226 „ „ *white*, 2 ft. 0 2

BALSAM, Nat. Ord. *Balsaminaceæ.*

Magnificent conservatory or out-door plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant coloured flowers in the greatest profusion; when grown in pots, and large specimens are desired, they should be shifted into 10 or 12-inch pots, using the richest and freest compost at command, and the pots plunged in spent hops or tan and liberally supplied with manure-water; when for out-door decoration, the soil should be of the richest possible character, the plants supported with neat stakes, and liberally supplied with weak guano-water. *Half-hardy annuals.*

227 **Balsam, mixed**, saved from all the most choice double varieties, including Webb's, Smith's, and Glenny's 1 0
228 „ **Aurora coloured**, striking and very beautiful, 2 ft. 0 6
229 „ **Camellia flowered**, 10 magnificent double varieties: *Pink spotted; lilac spotted; purple spotted; scarlet spotted; rose spotted; rose spotted white; fine bronze spotted; crimson spotted; bright pink spotted white; beautiful crimson spotted white.* Each colour separate 4*d.* per packet, or the collection, 2*s.* 6*d.* 2 ft.
230 „ „ mixed from the above, 2 ft. 0 6
231 „ **Copper red**, very fine, 2 ft. 0 6
232 „ Florence, *pale yellow*, extra fine, 2 ft. 0 6
233 „ **Queen Victoria** (new Indian variety), *pearl grey striped carmine*, exquisite, 2 ft. from India 1 0
234 „ **Lord Clyde** (new Indian variety), *pink spotted with pearl grey*, very beautiful, 2 ft., from India 1 0
235 „ **Miniature**, mixed from 8 splendid double varieties, 1 ft. 0 6
236 „ **Rose-flowered** (improved), 12 splendid varieties:—*Blush; lilac; crimson; purple; peach; scarlet; dark crimson; pink; white; vermilion; rose; cerise.* Each colour separate, 4*d.* per packet, or the collection, 2*s.* 6*d.* 2 ft.
237 „ „ mixed from the above, 2 ft. 0 6
238 „ **Rose-flowered, spotted** (improved), 6 splendid double varieties:—*White with rose centre; crimson spotted; bright purple spotted; cerise spotted white; pink spotted white; purple spotted white.* In separate packets 4*d.* each, or the collection, 1*s.* 6*d.* 2 ft.
239 „ „ „ (improved), mixed from the above, 2 ft. 0 6
240 „ **Rose Ch mois**, *chamois*, new and beautiful, 2 ft. 0 6
241 „ „ **Isabelle**, *pale rose*, changing to *yellow*, 2 ft. 0 6
242 „ Fine mixed double, 2 ft. 0 3

BANISTERIA, Nat. Ord. *Malpighiaceæ.*

An exceedingly ornamental greenhouse shrub with beautiful foliage; succeeds best in loam and peat.

243 **Banisteria unicapsularis** (Lamarck) 1 0

BEAUFORTIA, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ.*

A splendid greenhouse evergreen shrub, succeeding best in sandy peat and loam.

244 **Beaufortia** decussata, *brilliant red*, very beautiful, 3 ft., from N. Holland 1 0

BEGONIA, Nat. Ord. *Begoniaceæ.*

A magnificent genus of ornamental plants, as remarkable for the varied and beautiful foliage of many of its varieties, as for the splendour and profusion of the flowers of others; succeeds in sandy peat and loam. *Greenhouse shrubs.*

245 **Begonia Saunderserii**, *white*, extremely beautiful, 2 ft., from Brazil 1 0
246 „ semperflorens, *pink*, with glossy handsome leaves, 2 ft., from Brazil 1 0
247 „ choice mixed, from the most beautiful variegated varieties, 2 ft. 1 0

BENTHAMIA, Nat. Ord. *Cornaceæ.*

An ornamental profuse flowering half-hardy shrub; the flowers succeeded by reddish yellow, strawberry-like fruit, which is eatable: succeeds against a south wall in any good soil.

248 **Benthamia** fragifera, large cream-coloured flowers, 10 ft., from the East Indies 0 3

BERBERIS (Barberry), Nat. Ord. *Berberidaceæ.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

Highly ornamental free flowering, fruit-bearing shrubs; at one season of the year covered with a profusion of rich yellow flowers, and at another with fruit of a very attractive character. *Hardy shrubs.*

			s.	d.
249	**Berberis**	Asiatica, *yellow*, evergreen, 4 ft., from Nepaul	0	6
250	„	**Beali**i, *yellow*, very handsome, 4 ft.	1	6
251	„	Canadensis, *yellow*, 5 ft., from Canada	0	6
252	„	**crassifolia**, *yellow*	0	6
253	„	dealbata, *yellow*, evergreen with whitish foliage, 5 ft., from Mexico	1	6
254	„	diversifolia, *yellow*, foliage distinct	0	6
255	„	**Fortunii**, *yellow*, evergreen, very handsome, 5 ft., from China	0	6
256	„	heterophylla, *yellow*, 4 ft., from the Straits of Magellan	0	9
257	„	**intermedia**, *yellow*, with beautiful foliage	0	9
258	„	**Japonica**, *yellow*, handsome foliage	0	9
259	„	Juglandifolia, *yellow*	1	0
260	„	**Leschenaultii**, *yellow*, handsome, 5 ft., from China	0	6
261	„	Nepalensis, *yellow*, beautiful foliage, 3 ft., from Nepaul	0	6
262	„	Sinensis, *yellow*, 4 ft., from China	0	6
263	„	trifoliata, *yellow*, handsome evergreen, 4 ft., from Mexico	0	6

BILLBERGIA, Nat. Ord. *Bromeliaceæ.*

A magnificent stove plant, with long, graceful, delicate green foliage, beautifully zebra striped; flowers extremely handsome and showy; succeeding best in sandy peat and loam.

264	**Billbergia** zebrina, *scarlet and purple*, beautiful, 1½ ft., from Rio Janeiro	0	6

BORONIA, Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ.*

A handsome free-flowering greenhouse evergreen shrub, succeeding best in sandy peat.

265	**Boronia alata**, *rose*, very elegant, 3 ft., from N. Holland	0	6

BOSSIÆA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A neat, elegant, free-flowering and beautiful genus of plants, succeeding best in a compost of turf, loam, and peat. *Greenhouse evergreen shrubs.*

266	**Bossiæa alata**, *red* and *yellow*, 2 ft., from N. Holland	0	6
267	„	**biloba** stenophylla, 3 ft., from N. Holland	0	6
268	„	**Hendersonii**, *yellow* and *bronze*, 2 ft., from N. Holland	0	9
269	„	**linophylla**, *orange*, 3 ft., from N. Holland	0	6
270	„	**plumosa**, *yellow spotted with red*, 3 ft., from N. Holland	1	0

BRACHYCOME, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A beautiful free-flowering dwarf growing plant, covered during the greater portion of the summer with a profusion of pretty Cineraria-like flowers, very effective in edgings, small beds, rustic baskets, or for pot culture; succeeding in any light rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.*

271	**Brachycome** iberidifolia, *blue*, ½ ft., from Swan River	0	3
272	„ „	albiflora, *white*, ½ ft., from Swan River	0	3
273	„ „	finest mixed, ½ ft., from Swan River	0	3

BROWALLIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Very handsome profuse blooming plants, covered with rich strikingly beautiful flowers during the summer and autumn months, growing freely in any rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.*

274	**Browallia** Cerviakowskii, *blue with white centre*, beautiful, 1½ ft.	0	3
275	„	demissa, *light blue, yellow and orange centre*, 1½ ft., from S. America	0	3
276	„	elata alba, *white*, 1½ ft., from Peru	0	3
277	„ „	cærulea, *sky blue*, 1½ ft., from Peru	0	3
278	„ „	**grandiflora**, *sky blue*, large and handsome, 1½ ft.	0	4
279	„	pendula, *bright blue*, very pretty, 1½ ft.	0	3

BRUGMANSIA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

A genus of magnificent conservatory plants, with a profusion of large double trumpet-shaped highly oderiferous flowers; growing freely out of doors during summer, where they are very ornamental in the centres of beds against south walls or in mixed borders. Require rich soil and plenty of space for the roots.

280	**Brugmansia Knightii**, *white*, splendid for winter decoration	1	0
281	„ **Suaveolens**, *white*, flowers upwards of 1 ft. in length	1	0

BUDDLEA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

A very handsome profuse flowering greenhouse evergreen shrub, delighting in a loamy soil, mixed with peat.

282	**Buddlea** Lindleyana, *violet*, 5 ft., from China	0	4

BUPLEURUM, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ.*

A very remarkable, curious-foliaged shrub, succeeding in any common garden soil.

283	**Bupleurum** fruticosum, *yellow*, hardy evergreen, 2 ft., from S. Europe	0	3

Per Pkt.
s. d.

CÆSALPINIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Very interesting greenhouse evergreen shrubs, succeeding best in sandy peat and loam.

284 **Cæsalpinia** echinata, striped, 6 ft., from E. Indies 1 0
285 „ **Sinensis**, *yellow* spikes and flowers, new and beautiful variety 2 0

CACTUS, Nat. Ord. *Cactaceæ.*

An extremely curious and interesting genus, many of the varieties producing magnificent flowers of the most brilliant and striking colours; succeeding best in sandy loam, mixed with brick and lime rubbish and a little peat or rotten dung. *Greenhouse perennials.*

286 **Cactus**, choice varieties, mixed 1 0

CALANDRINIA, Nat. Ord. *Portulaceæ.*

Very beautiful free flowering plants. C. discolor and grandiflora have large handsome flowers, and are fine for edgings; while C. umbellata is of a trailing habit, and producing profusely its glowing *rosy violet* flowers in bunches, is invaluable for rockwork and dry hot banks, or similar situations, where it will stand for many years. They all succeed in a light rich soil. *Hardy annuals.*

287 **Calandrinia** discolor, *rose lilac*, very beautiful, 1 ft., from Chili 0 3
288 „ grandiflora, *rose pink*, handsome, 1 ft., from Chili 0 3
289 „ umbellata, *rich rosy violet*, exceedingly beautiful, ½ ft., from Chili 0 3

CALCEOLARIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Plants of a highly decorative character, indispensable for the ornamentation of the flower-house and garden. C. hybrida is grown for in-door decoration; while C. hybrida, shrubby variety, is sometimes grown for in-door and sometimes for out-of-door decoration. They succeed in any light rich soil. *Half hardy perennials.*

290 **Calceolaria** hybrida, from choice varieties, 2 ft. 1 0
291 „ „ saved from Exhibition varieties, 2 ft. 2 6
292 „ „ shrubby (Cole's), saved from carefully hybridized flowers, 1½ ft. .. 1 0
293 „ scabiosæfolia, clear *yellow*, half-hardy annual 0 3

CALENDULA (Cape Marigold), Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A very showy free flowering genus of plants, producing a very pretty effect in beds or mixed borders, and growing freely in almost any soil. *Hardy annuals.*

294 **Calendula pongeii**, fl. pl., double *white*, 1 ft. 0 6
295 „ pluvialis, pure *white*, flowers large, 1 ft., from the Cape 0 2

CALLA, Nat. Ord. *Araceæ.*

A very handsome plant, either as an aquatic or for the ornamentation of the drawing-room and conservatory.

296 **Calla** Æthiopica, *white* Ethiopian lily, half-hardy perennial, 1 ft. 0 4

CALLIRHOË, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.*

Beautiful, free-flowering plants, continuing in bloom throughout the summer and autumn months; C. pedata nana makes a very excellent bedding plant. *Hardy annuals.*

297 **Callirhoe** pedata, *purple crimson with white eye*, 2 ft., from N. America 0 3
298 „ „ **nana**, *rich violet, crimson, with white eye*, 1 ft. 0 6

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

This genus is amongst the most showy, free-flowering, and beautiful of hardy annuals; the tall varieties are very effective in mixed borders and fronts of shrubberies, while the dwarf kinds, from their close compact habit of growth, make fine bedding plants, and are valuable for edgings, while the different varieties make very pretty ribbons. Amongst the tall varieties, C. filifolia Burridgi is the most graceful and beautiful, and C. bicolor grandiflora the most showy and effective in mixed borders. All are hardy annuals except C Ackermanni.

299 **Calliopsis** Ackermannii, *yellow, crimson centre*, hardy perennial, 3 ft., from N. America . 0 2
300 „ bicolor grandiflora, *golden yellow, with crimson centre*, large and beautiful, hardy annual, 3 ft., from N. America 0 3
301 „ „ nana, *yellow, with crimson centre*, beautiful, ¾ ft. 0 3
302 „ „ marmorata, *crimson brown, marbled with yellow*, 2 ft. 0 2
303 „ „ „ nana, *crimson brown, marbled with yellow*, ¾ ft. 0 3
304 „ „ nigra speciosa, *rich velvety crimson*, 2 ft. 0 2
305 „ „ „ nana, *rich velvety crimson*, ¾ ft. 0 3
306 „ **cardaminefolia hybrida**, *brilliant yellow*, growth pyramidal, compact and free flowering; plant 2 ft. apart, 1½ ft. 0 6
307 „ coronata, *rich yellow, disc encircled with crimson spots*, handsome, 1½ ft., from Texas 0 3
308 „ Drummondii, *yellow and crimson centre*, 1½ ft. from Texas 0 2
309 „ filifolia Burridgii, *rich crimson, bordered with bright yellow*, beautiful, 2 ft., from Texas 0 3
310 „ „ „ **atropurpurea**, *rich crimson purple, with a narrow border of bright yellow*, 2 ft. 0 4

CALLIOPSIS—*continued.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

311 **Calliopsis mosseaux**, *yellow, with crimson centre*, curious variety, stems and branches covered with small leaves, giving the plant the appearance of being covered with moss, 1 ft. 0 6
312 „ versicolor nana, quilled, various colours, pretty, ¾ ft. 0 3

CALLISTACHYS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A handsome greenhouse evergreen shrub, with beautiful spikes of flowers; it is easy of culture, thriving in sandy peat and loam.

313 Callistachys lanceolata, *yellow*, beautiful, 6 ft., from N. Holland 0 4

CALLITRIS, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.*

Very beautiful evergreen trees, for conservatory or greenhouse decoration, succeeding best in sandy loam.

314 **Callitris** Australis, 20 ft., from N. S. Wales 0 6
315 „ quadrivalvis, 20 ft., from Barbary 0 6

CALYCANTHUS (All-Spice), Nat. Ord. *Calycanthaceæ.*

A splendid genus with delightfully fragrant flowers; succeeds best in an open loamy soil. *Hardy shrub.*

316 **Calycanthus** macrocarpus, *brownish purple*, 4 ft., from Carolina 0 9
317 „ præcox grandissimus, *brownish purple*, 4 ft., from Carolina 0 4

CAMELLIA, Nat. Ord. *Ternstromiaceæ.*

Favourite winter and spring flowering plants of great beauty. The amateur, in sowing seed saved from the following choice sorts, has a fair chance of raising some valuable varieties; succeed in sandy peat and loam. *Half hardy shrub.*

318 **Camellia** Japonica, saved from the finest double varieties, 5 ft., from China 1 0
319 „ Chandlerii, 5 ft. 1 0
320 „ Donkelaarii, 5 ft. 1 0
321 „ striata 5 ft. 1 0

CAMPANULA, Nat. Ord. *Campanulaceæ.*

A genus of exceedingly beautiful perennials, all of which are characterised by the richness of their colours and the profusion of their bloom; some of the varieties are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close compact habit; of the former, C. pyramidalis grown in pots, placed about terraces, gravel walks, or the margins of lawns, produces a most striking effect. Visitors to Paris may have been struck with the free use made of this plant in the public gardens. Of the dwarf varieties, C. carpatica is a most valuable bedding plant, while the whole genus is worthy of a prominent place in every garden.

322 **Campanula** alliariæfolia, *blue*, very beautiful, hardy perennial, 1 ft., from the Caucasus.. 0 3
323 „ bononiensis, *blue*, very showy, hardy perennial, 2 ft., from the Caucasus.... 0 3
324 „ Carpatica, *mauve*, a profuse blooming and very effective hardy perennial, 1 ft., from the Carpathian Alps..... 0 3
325 „ „ alba, *pure white*, hardy perennial, 1 ft., from the Carpathian Alps. 0 3
326 „ **grandiflora**, *deep purple*, very large, hardy perennial, 2 ft. 0 6
327 „ grandissima, *deep blue*, very large, hardy perennial, 2 ft., from Italy 0 3
328 „ „ alba, *pure white*, very handsome, hardy perennial, 2 ft., from Italy 0 3
329 „ **littoralis**, *blue*, hardy annual, ½ ft. from N. Holland..... 0 3
330 „ Lorei, *purple lilac*, extremely showy, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Italy..... 0 3
331 „ „ alba, *white tinged with silvery grey*, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Italy ... 0 3
332 „ pentagonia, *rich purple lilac*, a pretty dwarf growing plant, hardy annual, ½ ft., from Turkey..... 0 2
333 „ „ alba, *white*, free flowering, hardy annual, ½ ft., from Turkey 0 2
334 „ persicifolia alba, *pure white*, early free flowering, hardy perennial, 2 ft., from Europe 0 3
335 „ **Primulæfolia**, *blue*, very fine, hardy perennial, 1½ ft., from Europe 0 3
336 „ Pyramidalis, *blue*, beautiful and stately, hardy perennial, 3 ft., from Carniola 0 4
337 „ „ alba, *white*, handsome, hardy perennial, 3 ft., from Carniola... 0 3
338 „ Trachelium alba plena, double, *white*, hardy perennial, 3 ft., from Britain .. 0 3
339 „ **Vidalis**, *white*, showy, half hardy perennial, 1½ ft., from the Azores..... 0 6

CANDYTUFT, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

The improved varieties of this favourite flower are exceedingly beautiful, and it may be questioned if there be two more effective annuals than C. Dunetti and C. sweet-scented; the one a rich crimson purple, the other pure white; they succeed in any rich soil. *Hardy annuals.*

340 **Candytuft Dunnettii, new dark**, *crimson*, exceedingly beautiful hardy annual, 1 ft..... 0 3
341 „ Normandy, *lilac*, 1 ft., from Normandy 0 2
342 „ *purple crimson*, very fine, from Europe 0 2
343 „ rocket, pure *white*, 1 ft., from Europe..... 0 2
344 „ *rose*, 1 ft., from Europe 0 2
345 „ sweet-scented, pure *white*, very fine, 1 ft., from Crete 0 3

CANNA, Nat. Ord. *Marantaceæ.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

For the adornment of the conservatory, drawing-room, or flower gardens, this magnificent genus is unrivalled; its stately growth, combined with its rich and various coloured flowers, and most picturesque and beautiful foliage, renders it the most strikingly effective of our ornamental plants, when intermixed with other plants, or dispersed in pots about terraces, gravel walks, or the margins of lawns or lakes, it imparts quite an oriental aspect; during last summer, in the gardens around Paris, this plant created quite a sensation; being of easy culture and rapid growth, no one need be without this beautifully foliaged plant. Steep the seeds for a few hours in hot water before sowing, then place the pot in a cucumber frame, or some other warm situation, the plants will be ready to plant out in June, or to shift into larger pots for the decoration of halls, terraces, &c., where they immediately become objects of great interest. *Half hardy perennials.*

			s.	d.
346	Canna	Achiras, *dark red*, 5 ft., from Mendoza	0	6
347	„	angustifolia nana pallida, *light red*, 1 ft., from S. America	0	3
348	„	**Annei**i, *crimson*, extremely ornamental, 3 ft.	1	0
349	„	aurantiaca, *orange*, leaves *lively green*, distinct, 3 ft., from Brazil	0	3
350	„	**aurea vittata**, *golden*, beautiful, 4 ft., from N. Holland	1	0
351	„	bicolor of Java, *red and yellow*, 3 ft., from Java	0	3
352	„	Braziliensis, *light scarlet* 4 ft., from Brazil	0	6
353	„	coccinea vera, *scarlet*, very fine, 2 ft., from S. America	0	3
354	„	compacta elegantissima, large, *reddish yellow*, free flowering, 2 ft., from S. America	0	4
355	„	crocea, *orange scarlet*, 2 ft., from S. America	0	4
356	„	edulis, *red*, splendid, 3 ft., from Peru	0	6
357	„	**elegantissima nana**, dwarf, *carmine and yellow*, delicate slender leaves, 5 ft., from S. America	1	0
358	„	erubescens, *scarlet*, shaded foliage, 3 ft.	0	4
359	„	Fintelmannii, *yellow*, magnificent variety, 3 ft., from S. America	0	6
360	„	floribunda, *red, shaded with yellow*, 3 ft., from Africa	0	3
361	„	**gigantea splendidissima**, fine *scarlet*, enormous leaves, exquisite, 3 ft., from India	1	0
362	„	„ **aurantiaca**, *orange-red*, 10 ft., very fine	1	0
363	„	**glauca magnifica**, *yellow, silvery foliage*, 2 ft., from S. America	1	0
364	„	**Hookerii**, *carmine*, exceedingly fine and graceful, 4 ft.	1	0
365	„	Indica rubra, *red*, 2 ft., from India	0	4
366	„	Indica rubra (nova species), *yellow and red shaded*, 3 ft., from India	0	4
367	„	„ „ superba, *scarlet*, very superb, 2 ft., from India	0	4
368	„	iridiflora, *red*, beautiful, 3 ft., from Peru	0	6
369	„	**Kalosantha**, bright *red* flowers, with long petals, 2 ft.	0	6
370	„	**Kartsteiniana**, fine *maroon*, 3 ft., from India	0	3
371	„	kegelii, shaded *carmine*, 3 ft., from India	0	6
372	„	læta, *yellow and red*, 3 ft.	0	4
373	„	Lagunensis, *pale red*, 4 ft., from Laguna	0	3
374	„	Lambertii, *scarlet*, 4 ft., from Trinidad	0	6
375	„	leptophylla, *ruby*, handsome foliage, 4 ft., from Laguna	0	3
376	„	limbata, intense *scarlet, edged with yellow*, very striking, 4 ft., from Brazil	0	3
377	„	**Lindleyana**, very remarkable foliage, 5 ft.	1	0
378	„	lutea, *sulphur*, 4 ft., from Brazil	0	3
379	„	„ picta, *shaded yellow*, 4 ft., from Brazil	0	3
380	„	**Megelii**, *scarlet* flowers, very large 5 ft.	0	6
381	„	**Mulerii**, flowers fine large *scarlet*, 3 ft.	0	6
382	„	mutabilis, changeable, 5 ft., from Brazil	0	3
383	„	**Nepalensis**, *clear yellow*, very beautiful, 3 ft., from Nepaul	0	6
384	„	patens, *red and yellow*, distinct, 5 ft., from Rio Janeiro	0	4
385	„	„ **superba**, *deep red*, splendid, 5 ft., from Rio Janeiro	0	9
386	„	pedunculata, *scarlet*, 5 ft., from Rio Janeiro	0	4
387	„	Reevesii, *shaded yellow* foliage, 5 ft. from Africa	0	6
388	„	**rosea multiflora**, *salmon colour*, magnificent, 4 ft.	1	6
389	„	**Sanguinea Chatei**, *blood red, dark foliage and stems*, 6 ft.	1	6
390	„	Schubertii, *ruby*, magnificent, 4 ft., from Africa	0	4
391	„	Sellowii, *scarlet*, profuse blooming, from Africa	0	3
392	„	species from Guatemala, brilliant *red*, 4 ft.	0	4
393	„	„ from Batavia, *red*, very fine, 4 ft.	0	6
394	„	speciosa, *red*, 4 ft., from S. America	0	3
395	„	spectabilis, *red spotted*, 4 ft., from S. America	0	3
396	„	„ splendidissima, *yellow and red* spotted, 4 ft., from S. America	0	6
397	„	**stenogyna**, magnificent foliage, 6 ft.	1	0
398	„	subulata rubra, *brilliant carmine*, with magnificent foliage, 3 ft., from Africa	0	4
399	„	variabilis, *red*, changeable, 3 ft., from India	0	3
400	„	villosa, *scarlet*, leaves magnificent, 3 ft., from India	0	4
401	„	Warscewiczii, *brilliant red*, foliage striped, 3 ft., from Central America	0	3
402	„	**Zebrina**, beautiful *zebra-striped* foliage, 5 ft.	0	4

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula Medium), Nat. Ord. *Campanulaceæ.* Per Pkt. s. d.

When well grown, C. Bells are amongst the most attractive of border plants, and they are also very effective when flowered in large pots; they succeed in light, rich soil, and should be thinned out to 2 ft. apart. *Hardy biennials.*

403 **Canterbury** bell, double *lilac*, 2½ ft., from Germany 0 3
404 „ „ *purple*, 2½ ft., from Germany 0 3
405 „ „ *white*, 2½ ft., from Germany 0 3
406 „ „ mixed, 2½ ft., from Germany 0 3
407 „ single *lilac*, 2½ ft., from Germany 0 2
408 „ „ *purple*, 2½ ft., from Germany 0 2
409 „ „ *white*, 2½ ft., from Germany 0 2
410 „ „ mixed, 2½ ft., from Germany 0 2

CANTUA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ.*

A genus of beautiful shrubs, covered with handsome trumpet-shaped flowers; grows freely out of doors during summer, if planted in a warm sheltered situation; succeeds best in sandy peat and loam. *Half hardy shrubs.*

411 **Cantua** ligustrina, *pale yellow*, very fine, 2 ft., from Peru 1 0
412 „ pyrifolia, *creamy wax-like* flowers, 2 ft., from Peru 1 0

CAPPARIS (Caper), Nat. Ord. *Capparidaceæ.*

An ornamental free flowering shrub, the flower buds of which form the well-known pickle; thrives best in loam and peat.

413 **Capparis** spinosa, *white*, 6 ft., from S. Europe 0 6

CAPSICUM, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

A pretty ornamental plant, especially in autumn, when covered with its bright red fruit; succeeds best in light rich soil. *Half hardy annuals.*

414 **Capsicum** annuum, long-podded, beautiful *scarlet* fruit, 2 ft. 0 3
415 „ „ short-podded, brilliant *carmine* fruit, 2 ft. 0 3
416 „ „ oval-podded, fine *maroon* fruit, 2 ft. 0 3
417 „ „ heart-shaped, beautiful *dark crimson* fruit, 2 ft. 0 3
418 „ „ plum-shaped, exquisite *orange* fruit, 2 ft. 0 3
419 „ „ small-podded, *yellow and maroon* fruit, 2 ft. 0 3
420 „ cerasiforme (Cherry or Bell pepper), fine *dark red* fruit, 2 ft. 0 3

CARDUUS (Thistle), Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A strong growing ornamental genus, very useful in shrubberies and large mixed borders; succeeds in any common garden soil. *Hardy biennials.*

421 **Carduus** Mariana, foliage beautifully variegated, 3 ft. 0 3
422 „ **nigrescens**, *dark red*, fragrant, ball-like flowers, handsome, 3 ft., from S. France 0 6

CARNATION, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

A magnificent class of popular favourites, most of which are deliciously fragrant, and with colours extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer has been saved by our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT" from flowers of great merit; and we can guarantee, that at least three-fourths of the plants raised will produce splendid double flowers, and amongst these many choice novelties (*see Collections*). Succeeds best in light rich soil. *Hardy perennials.*

423 **Carnation,** mixed, saved from the choicest double flowers, first quality, 1½ ft. 1 6
424 „ „ perpetual, saved from choicest double flowers, first quality, 1½ ft. 1 6

CASSIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A genus of highly ornamental and exceedingly useful free flowering shrubs, for greenhouse or conservatory decoration, growing freely out of doors during the summer months, succeeding best in a mixture of loam and peat. *Greenhouse shrubs.*

425 **Cassia** corymbosa, *yellow*, blooms profusely six months in the year, for training against the wall of a conservatory or greenhouse it is matchless, 3 ft., from Buenos Ayres 0 3
426 „ falcata superba, *yellow*, 3 ft., from Buenos Ayres 0 4
427 „ floribunda, *yellow*, profuse flowering, 4 ft., from Buenos Ayres 0 3
428 „ fœtida, *pale yellow*, 4 ft., from Buenos Ayres 0 3
429 „ foliata, *yellow*, 4 ft., from China 1 0
430 „ glutinosa, *yellow*, very handsome, 3 ft., from N. Holland 0 3
431 „ **grandiflora**, *yellow*, flowering profusely during autumn and winter, 4 ft., from China 0 3
432 „ lævigata, *sulphur*, distinct, 4 ft., from India 0 3
433 „ Marylandica, *yellow*, 4 ft., from N. America 0 3
434 „ **nemophylla**, *deep yellow*, leaves long and slender, 4 ft 2 6
435 „ **schinifolia**, *golden yellow*, pretty foliage, 4 ft., from China 0 4
436 „ **tenuifolia**, *deep golden yellow*, long spikes densely covered with bloom, 4 ft. 0 6
437 „ tomentosa, *yellow*, very curious, 4 ft., from S. America 0 3
438 „ Torosa, *yellow*, handsome, 4 ft., from S. America 0 4

CASUARINA, Nat. Ord. *Casuarinaceæ.*

A very remarkable, interesting, and picturesque genus of plants, with rush-like branchlets

CASUARINA—*continued.* Per Pkt. s. d.

drooping in bunches, or, as Loudon has it, "like a long head of hair or a horse's tail." An ornamental conservatory tree, succeeding in sandy loam and peat.

			s.	d.
439	**Casuarina** equisetifolia, 10 ft., from South Sea Islands		1	0
440	„ Indica, 10 ft., from India		1	0
441	„ **tenuifolia**, 10 ft., from India		1	0

CATALPA (Tulip Tree), Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ.*

An exceedingly handsome ornamental hardy tree, very effective for lawns and pleasure grounds; succeeds best in rich loamy soil.

442	**Catalpa** syringifolia, 20 ft., from N. America		0	4

CATANANCHE, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Exceedingly showy free-flowering hardy perennials, succeeding in any garden soil.

443	**Catananche** cærulea, *blue with purple centre*, 2 ft., from S. Europe		0	3
444	„ „ bicolor, *white with violet centre*, 2 ft., from S. Europe		0	3

CATCHFLY, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

A showy free-flowering plant, for beds, borders, or ribbons; succeeds in any common soil.

445	**Catchfly**, Lobel's *red*, hardy annual, 1½ ft., of England		0	2

CEANOTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Ramnaceæ.*

An extremely handsome, free-flowering genus of highly ornamental shrubs, suitable either for conservatory decoration, or covering fronts of villas, walls, or trellis work; succeeds best in peat and loam. *Hardy shrubs.*

446	**Ceanothus** Americanus, *white*, 4 ft., from New Jersey		0	6
447	„ azureus grandiflorus, *sky blue*, flowers in bunches, 4 ft., from Mexico		0	6
448	„ **Baumannii**		1	0
449	„ Californicus, *blue, tinged with lilac*, 4 ft., from California		0	6
450	„ cæruleus microphyllus *blue*, small leaves, very pretty, 5 ft., from N. America		1	0
451	„ Delilianus, *white, shaded pale blue*, beautiful, 5 ft., from N. America		0	6
452	„ **Fontanesianus**, *blue, shaded red*, 4 ft., from N. America		1	0
453	„ grandiflorus roseus, *reddish blue*, handsome, 4 ft., from N. America		0	6
454	„ Hartwegii, *blue*, 6 ft., from Mexico		1	0
455	„ ovatus, *white*, elegant, 6 ft., from N. America		1	0

CEDRUS, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.*

A splendid ornamental hardy evergreen tree from the Atlas Mountains.

456	**Cedrus** argenteus, 50 ft., from Mount Atlas		0	6

CELOSIA, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ.*

Magnificent, free-flowering, graceful-growing plants, producing in the greatest profusion spikes of the most beautiful feathery-looking flowers (*see Engraving, which represents a small side-shoot of coccinea aurantiaca*). C. argentea, however, produces its flowers in spikes like a Gomphrena, but much longer, and if gathered when young they are valuable for winter bouquets. Plants of the Celosia flower freely if planted out in June in a warm, sheltered situation; grown in pots, they are the most elegant of greenhouse and conservatory plants, where, with a little management, they may be had in flower the whole winter, growing freely in rich loamy soil. *Half-hardy annuals.*

457	**Celosia** argentea, *silvery white shaded with bright rose*, very handsome, 3 ft.	0	6
458	„ **pyramidalis atrosanguinea**, *dark red*, very handsome, 3 ft.	1	0
459	„ „ **aurea**, *orange*, exceedingly beautiful, 3 ft.	1	0
460	„ „ **coccinea aurantiaca**, *scarlet and orange*, very handsome, 3 ft.	1	0
461	„ „ **rosea**, *bright rose*, very handsome, 3 ft.	1	0

CELSIA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

A very pretty ornamental greenhouse plant.

462	**Celsia** interrupta, very showy, 3 ft.	0	6

CENTAUREA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Very showy, free-flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. *Hardy annuals.*

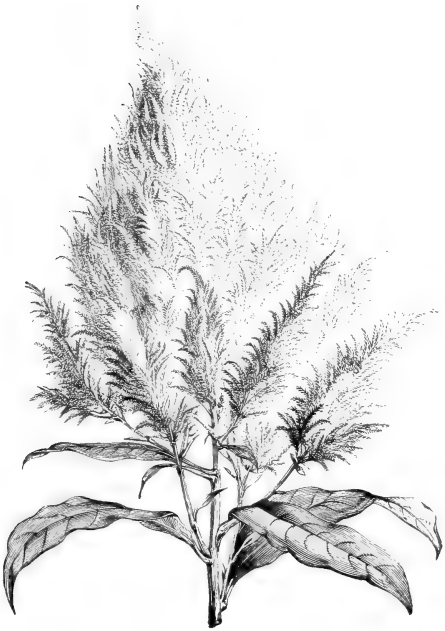
463	**Centaurea** depressa, *bright blue with deep red centre*, 1 ft., from the Caucasus	0	2
464	„ „ rosea, *rose with pink centre*, pretty	0	2
465	„ **gymnocarpa**, *rose*, flowers in panicles, with beautiful silvery foliage	1	0
466	„ montana, *blue with purple centre*, very showy and free flowering, 1 ft., from Austria	0	3
467	„ Phrygia, *purple ball*, fine, 1½ ft., from Switzerland	0	3

CENTAURIDIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A very beautiful, free-flowering plant, succeeding in any light rich soil.

468	**Centauridium** Drummondii, *orange*, showy, hardy annual, 2 ft., from Texas	0	3

A SMALL SIDE BRANCH OF



CELOSIA PYRAMIDALIS COCCINEA AURANTIACA
(SCARLET TIPPED ORANGE).

Per Pkt.
s. d.

CENTRANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Valerianaceæ.*

A very pretty free-flowering, compact growing plant, very effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; grows freely in any common garden soil.

469 **Centranthus** macrosiphon nanus, *rose*, hardy annual, ¾ ft. 0 3

CERATONIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

This is generally considered to be the locust-tree of Scripture. In Spain, where the seeds are eaten, it is called St. John's-bread. Handsome free-flowering greenhouse evergreen tree, grows freely in loam and peat.

470 **Ceratonia** siliqua, *red and yellow*, 10 ft., from the Levant 0 4

CESTRUM, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

A genus of exceedingly handsome plants for conservatory or greenhouse decoration, covered during the autumn months with a rich profusion of beautiful tube-shaped blossoms; grows freely in rich loam and peat. *Greenhouse shrubs.*

471 **Cestrum** aurantiacum, *orange*, 12 ft., from Guatemala 0 3
472 „ **Parquii**, *pale yellow*, very beautiful, 6 ft. from Chili 0 4
473 „ roseum, *rose*, 6 ft., from Mexico 0 3

CHÆNESTES, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

A beautiful greenhouse shrub, with handsome foliage and very showy tube-shaped flowers; it grows and flowers freely if planted against a wall in summer, and protected during winter.

474 **Chænestes** lanceolata, *bright scarlet*, handsome foliage, 5 ft., from Quindiu 0 4

CHÆNOSTOMA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

A neat compact little plant, suitable for edgings, rustic or rock work.

475 **Chænostoma** polyantha, *lilac*, half hardy annual, ½ ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 3

CHAMÆROPS (Fan Palm), Nat. Ord. *Palmaceæ.*

A splendid ornamental plant of oriental appearance, producing a striking effect if planted out in lawns or pleasure grounds, and protected during winter; it is also valuable for conservatory decoration; succeeds best in rich loamy soil.

476 **Chamærops** humilis, half hardy tree, 8 ft., from S. Europe 0 3

CHELONE, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

A beautiful hardy herbaceous plant, with showy Pentstemon-like flowers, very effective in centres of beds, or groups in mixed borders; thrives in any rich soil.

477 **Chelone** barbata, *scarlet*, hardy perennial, 3 ft., from Mexico 0 4

CHENOPODIUM, Nat. Ord. *Chenopodiaceæ.*

Ornamental foliage plants, effective in mixed borders and fronts of shrubberies; succeed in any garden soil. *Hardy annual.*

478 **Chenopodium** anthelminticum, flowers *green*, 3 ft., from China 0 3
479 „ atriplicis, foliage *carmine and purple*, beautiful, 3 ft., from China 0 3

CHIRONIA, Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ.*

Charming free-flowering greenhouse plants, succeeding well in peat and loam.

480 **Chironia** frutescens, *red*, 1 ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 6
481 „ trinervis, *pink*, very beautiful, 1 ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 6

CHOROZEMA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A splendid profuse flowering genus of shrubs, whose rich-coloured blossoms and graceful habit render them remarkably effective objects for conservatory or greenhouse decoration; they succeed best in sandy peat and loam. *Greenhouse shrubs.*

482 **Chorozema** cordata, *red*, 2 ft. 0 3
483 „ elegans multiflora, *red and orange*, 3 ft., from N. Holland 0 6
484 „ **ericoides**, an exquisite *red* 0 6
485 „ Lawrenceana, *orange and scarlet*, 3 ft., from N. Holland 0 6
486 „ nova, *yellow and deep rose*, 3 ft., from N. S. Wales 1 0
487 „ Pradeliana, *yellow and red*, 4 ft. 0 6
488 „ rotundifolia, *yellow and red*, 4 ft., from Swan River 0 3
489 „ Soulangiana, *orange and crimson*, 3 ft., from Swan River 0 6
490 „ splendens, *red and orange*, fine, 4 ft., from N. S. Wales 0 3
491 „ superba, *orange and yellow*, very showy and handsome, 4 ft., from N. S. Wales 0 6

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

The TALL double flowered annual Chrysanthemums, when well grown, are amongst the most showy and effective of summer flowering border plants; to allow for individual development, they should be thinned out to from twelve to eighteen inches apart; they are also very effective in large pots for placing about terraces.

The DWARF kinds make showy bedding plants; C. tricolor Burridgeanum and C. tricolor Venustum are very handsome; these should be thinned out to one foot apart.

The Chrysanthemum Indicum and Indicum nanum are the well known varieties so exten-

CHRYSANTHEMUM—*continued.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

sively grown around London, and too well known and appreciated to require any remarks; as they are amongst the last flowers of autumn, no garden should be without them. The seed we offer has been saved from the very finest of the new varieties, and is warranted to produce 75 per cent. of double flowers.

492 **Chrysanthemum,** double *white*, extra fine, hardy annual, 2 ft., from Sicily 0 3
493 „ „ quilled, extra fine, hardy annual, 2 ft., from Sicily..... 0 3
494 „ double *yellow*, extra fine, hardy annual, 2 ft., from Sicily 0 3
495 „ „ quilled, extra fine, hardy annual, 2 ft., from Sicily..... 0 3
496 „ **Indicum,** tall double mixed, extra fine, hardy perennial, 3 ft., from China 0 6
497 „ „ **nanum,** double mixed, (dwarf Pompone), hardy perennial, 1 ft., from China 0 6
498 „ tricolor, *yellow and white*, very showy, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Barbary 0 2
499 „ „ **Burridgeanum,** *crimson with white centre*, extra fine, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Barbary 0 3
500 „ „ *golden yellow*, extra fine and showy, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Barbary 0 2
501 „ „ **Venustum,** *white with crimson centre*, extra fine, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Barbary 0 3

CHRYSOCOMA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A highly ornamental greenhouse evergreen shrub, the stem terminating with tufts of extremely handsome golden yellow flowers; succeeds best in loam and peat.

502 **Chrysocoma** comaurea, *golden yellow*, 6 ft., from the Cape of Good Hope 0 6

CHRYSOCEPHALUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

503 **Chrysocephalum** strictum, *yellow*, greenhouse shrub, 6 ft., from the Cape of Good Hope 0 6

CINERARIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A well-known, favourite, free-flowering plant, which may be had in splendid bloom through the greater portion of the year; and, from the richness and diversity of its colours, is one of the most valuable of our early spring flowers; succeeds best in light rich, free, and open soil, *Half-hardy perennial.*

504 **Cineraria, finest,** saved from the choicest named sorts, 1½ ft., ex. 1 0
505 „ **dwarf,** saved from the choicest named sorts, 1 ft. 1 0
506 „ maritima, *yellow*, handsome silvery foliage plant, forming a fine contrast in ribboning to Perilla Nankinensis, 1½ ft., from S. Europe 0 3

CISTUS, Nat. Ord. *Cistaceæ.*

An extremely beautiful and profuse-flowering class of plants, for rockwork, banks, or mixed borders; succeeds in any common garden soil. *Hardy perennials.*

507 **Cistus** albidus, *rose lilac with orange eye*, 2 ft., from Spain 0 3
508 „ monspeliensis, *white*, beautiful, 2 ft., from S. Europe 0 3
509 „ salvifolius, *white*, 2 ft., from S. Europe 0 3
510 „ tuberarius, *yellow, leaves dark green*, 2 ft., from Spain 0 3
511 „ rock (*rock rose*), fine mixed, various rich colours, ½ ft. 0 3
512 „ guttatus (*sun rose*), *yellow*, pretty little rock plant, hardy annual, ½ ft..... 0 3

CITRUS, Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ.*

Highly ornamental greenhouse shrubs, with deliciously fragrant flowers and handsome fruit; succeed best in rich loam.

513 **Citrus** decumana **(shaddock)** 0 6
514 „ sinensis myrtifolia, 2 ft., from China 0 6
515 „ **Madurensis,** 6 ft., from China 1 0

CLARKIA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ.*

A beautiful tribe of favourite plants, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely and blooming profusely under almost any circumstances; but when planted in rich soil and properly attended to, they rank amongst the most effective of bedding plants, especially C. integripetala and Tom Thumb—the former with large handsome flowers, the latter with a bushy habit, which makes it a fine pot as well as bedding plant. The new double variety C pulchella fl. pl. is a rich magenta colour and very handsome. *Hardy annuals.*

516 **Clarkia** elegans rosea, double flowered, very beautiful, 1½ ft. 0 3
517 „ pulchella grandiflora, *deep rose*, 1½ ft. 0 2
518 „ „ alba, *pure white*, very beautiful, 1½ ft..... 0 2
519 „ „ fimbriata, *pure white*, prettily fringed, 1½ ft. 0 2
520 „ „ **pulchella florepleno,** *rich magenta*, flowers double, a very important addition to the many pretty varieties of this genus, 1½ ft. 1 0
521 „ „ marginata, *rosy crimson, edged with pure white*, 1½ ft. 0 3
522 „ **integripetala** (whole petalled), *rosy crimson*, flowers large and very handsome, 1½ ft. 0 3
523 „ „ pulcherrima, *rose violet*, very beautiful colour, 1½ ft. 0 3
524 „ „ **Tom Thumb,** *rose purple*, dwarf, and of bushy habit, very fine, ¾ ft. .. 0 4

CLARY, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

Ornamental foliaged plants, which are very effective in mixed borders. *Hardy annuals.*

525 **Clary,** *purple* topped, 1 ft., from S. Europe 0 2
526 „ *red* topped, 1 ft., from S. Europe 0 2
527 „ *white* topped, 1 ft., S. Europe 0 2

CLEOME, Nat. Ord. *Capparidaceæ.*

A very pretty free-flowering genus, succeeding best in a light rich soil. *Half hardy annual.*

528 **Cleome** speciosa, *rosy white,* 1½ ft., from Mexico 0 3
529 „ trachysperma, various colours, 2 ft., from Caraccas 0 3
530 „ uniglandulosa, *dark brown,* very pretty, 1 ft. 0 3

CLIANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A genus of magnificent free-flowering shrubs, with elegant foliage and brilliantly coloured singularly shaped flowers, which are produced in clusters, and have a splendid effect; C. magnificus and C. puniceus blossom freely out of doors in summer, against a trellis or south wall; C. Dampieri succeeds best planted in the border of a greenhouse, and is one of the most magnificent plants of recent introduction; seeds sown early in spring flower the first year; succeeds best in sandy peat and loam. *Half hardy shrub.*

531 **Clianthus Dampierii,** *brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flower,* exceedingly handsome and showy, from N. Holland 2 6
532 „ magnificus, *scarlet,* beautiful, 4 ft., from N. Zealand 0 6
533 „ puniceus, *scarlet,* 4 ft., from N. Zealand 0 4

CLINTONIA, Nat. Ord. *Lobeliaceæ.*

A sweetly pretty little plant of neat compact growth, with flowers resembling the Lobelia, and exceedingly beautiful; produces a fine effect in rustic baskets, rock-work, vases, boxes, or as an edging; succeeds best in a light rich soil. *Half hardy annual.*

534 **Clintonia** pulchella, *bright blue with yellow centre, marked with rich purple,* ¼ ft 0 4
535 „ „ alba, *white,* very beautiful, ¼ ft., from Columbia 0 6
536 „ „ atrocinerea, *red* the prevailing colour, ¼ ft. 0 6
537 „ „ **grandiflora atropurpurea,** *violet, purple centre, yellow margined with white,* ¼ ft., from Columbia 0 6

COCKSCOMB, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ.*

Highly ornamental, curious looking flowers, for the decoration of the flower-house, drawing-room, and garden; all the varieties are remarkably attractive, producing a fine effect, mixed with other plants, either on the stage of a greenhouse, or in some warm situation out of doors. The following sorts have been saved from combs remarkable for their size, symmetry, and brilliant colours; the collection from which the seeds were saved having been awarded a first class certificate, we can therefore recommend it with great confidence. *Half-hardy annuals.*

538 **Cockscomb,** Dwarf, *white shaded rose,* very beautiful, 1 ft. 0 4
539 „ „ *yellow shaded rose,* 1 ft. 0 4
540 „ „ *sulphur,* very handsome, 1 ft. 0 4
541 „ „ in eight distinct colours, *silver, carmine, cerise, dark crimson, deep yellow, orange, purple, and red,* 1 ft. ..... each sort 0 4
542 „ „ the same mixed, 1 ft. 0 4
543 „ Macrocephala gigantea, brilliant *red,* 1 ft., from Asia 0 4
544 „ „ in twelve distinct colours, *crimson, orange, purple, rose, silver, yellow, carmine, maroon, rose and orange, white, sherry, and sulphur,* 1½ ft. ..... each sort 0 4
545 „ „ the same mixed, 1½ ft. 0 4

COLLETIA, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ.*

Ornamental greenhouse shrubs, which thrive best in peat and loam.

546 **Colletia microcarpa,** 4 ft., from Peru 1 0
547 „ **spinosa,** *white,* 2 ft., from Peru 1 0

COLLINSIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

An exceedingly pretty, free flowering, popular genus, remarkably attractive in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons. C. bicolor, C. bicolor alba, C. bicolor atrorubens, and C. multicolor marmorata, contrast finely in ribbons. *Hardy annuals.*

548 **Collinsia** bartsiæfolia, *purple lilac,* dwarf habit, ½ ft., from California 0 2
549 „ „ alba, *pure white,* very dwarf, ½ ft., from California 0 2
550 „ bicolor, *purple and white,* beautiful, 1 ft., from California 0 2
551 „ „ alba, *pure white,* charming variety, 1 ft., from California 0 3
552 „ „ atrorubens, *red, purple, and white,* pretty, 1 ft., from California 0 2
553 „ grandiflora, *blue, white, and lilac,* beautiful, 1 ft., from Columbia 0 2
554 „ multicolor, *crimson, lilac, and white,* showy, 1 ft., from California 0 2
555 „ „ marmorata, *white and rose,* marbled, handsome, 1 ft. 0 3

Per Pkt.
s. d.

COLUTEA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Handsome, free growing, profuse flowering shrubs, continuing in blossom nearly the whole season, therefore are valuable for shrubberies, thriving in any soil. *Hardy shrubs.*

556 **Colutea** frutescens, *scarlet*, 3 ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 6
557 „ „ **grandiflora**, *dark red*, large flowers, resembling Cliantlus, 3 ft., from Australis, 3 ft. 0 6

COMMELINA, Nat. Ord. *Commelinaceæ.*

Very pretty, free-flowering, tuberous-rooted plants, with rich blue flowers, succeeding in any rich light soil. *Half-hardy perennials.*

558 **Commelina** cœlestis, *sky blue*, 1½ ft., from Mexico 0 3
559 „ tuberosa, *blue*, extremely beautiful, 1½ ft., from Mexico 0 3

CONOCLINIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A greenhouse evergreen shrub, with beautiful large clusters of Ageratum-like flowers; succeeds in a light rich soil.

560 **Conoclinium** ianthinum, *pale blue*, very handsome, 2 ft., from Brazil 0 4

CONVOLVULUS, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ.*

A beautiful, free-flowering, and remarkably showy class of plants, with exceedingly handsome, rich-coloured flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colours, ribboned, or mixed.

561 **Convolvulus** minor tricolor atropurpureus, *rich violet purple with white centre*, trailer .. 0 2
562 „ „ „ splendens, *rich violet with white centre*, trailer 0 3
563 „ „ striped, *blue, beautifully striped with white*, trailer 0 2
564 „ „ *silky white*, trailer, from S. Europe 0 2
565 „ „ *azure blue with white centre*, trailer 0 2
566 „ „ **monstrosus**, *deep violet, purple flowers*, extremely large and handsome, trailer 0 6
567 „ „ subcæruleus, *dove colour*, trailer, very pretty 0 4
568 „ althæoides, *pink*, with serrated leaves, trailer, from the Levant 0 6
569 „ Cantabricus, *rosy purple*, beautiful, trailer, from S. Europe 0 6
570 „ „ **stellatus novus**, in growth and habit resembling C. Cantabricus, but with flowers and foliage perfectly distinct; the flowers are of a beautiful *pink, with a pure white double star in the centre*, and are produced in the greatest profusion; it forms a splendid bedding plant, and is exceedingly elegant in hanging baskets. (*See Engraving.*) ... 1 0
571 „ oleifolius, *white tinted with rose, foliage silvery*, beautiful, trailer, from Cape of Good Hope 0 6

CORIS, Nat. Ord. *Primulaceæ.*

An ornamental little greenhouse biennial of a somewhat succulent nature, succeeding in well-drained pots of peat and loam.

572 **Coris** monspeliensis, *dark rose*, ¾ ft., from S. Europe 0 6

CORONILLA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Handsome, free-flowering, greenhouse shrubs, with silvery-looking foliage, their pretty flowers dispersed in little tufts like coronets; easily cultivated, growing freely in a mixture of peat and loam, and succeeding well against a south wall with a little winter protection. *Half-hardy shrubs.*

573 **Coronilla** glauca, *yellow*, very free-flowering, 2 ft., from S. France 0 3
574 „ juncea, *yellow*, very free-flowering, 2 ft., from S. France 0 3

COSMANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ.*

A neat little plant, with prettily fringed flowers, of a somewhat spreading habit.

575 **Cosmanthus** fimbriatus, *lilac and white*, hardy annual, 1 ft., from N. America 0 3

COSMOS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Showy free flowering plants, suitable for shrubberies and mixed borders. *Hardy annuals.*

576 **Cosmos** atropurpurea, *deep purple and yellow*, 2 ft., from Mexico 0 3
577 „ bipinnata, *red, purple, and yellow*, 2 ft., from Mexico 0 3

COULTERIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

An ornamental shrub, with beautiful foliage and magnificent spikes of flowers; succeeds best in peat and loam.

578 **Coulteria, species nova**, *orange*, very handsome, from China 2 6

COWSLIP, Nat. Ord. *Primulaceæ.*

Favourite early free flowering plants, which should be extensively grown for filling the beds and borders of the spring flower garden; succeeding best in rich soil. *Hardy perennials.*

579 **Cowslip**, new giant mixed, very large, 1 ft., Britain 0 6
580 „ fine mixed, 1 ft., Britain 0 3

CONVOLVULUS CANTABRICUS STELLATUS NOVUS, NEW HYBRID, FROM OUR "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT."

Per Pkt.
s. d.

CRUCIANELLA, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ.*

A very useful early free flowering plant for rockwork, &c.; grows freely in common soil. *Hardy perennial.*

581 **Crucianella** stylosa, *pink*, 1 ft., from Persia 0 3

CRYPTOMERIA, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.*

Majestic and extremely ornamental. *Hardy evergreen trees.*

582 **Cryptomeria** Japonica, 50 ft., from Japan 0 4
583 „ **Lobbii**, 50 ft., from Japan 0 6

CUNNINGHAMIA, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.*

An exceedingly handsome ornamental half-hardy evergreen tree, succeeding best in a mixture of peat and loam, and growing freely in any warm sheltered situation; but should be protected in winter from severe frost.

584 **Cunninghamia** sinensis, 30 ft., from China 0 6

CUPHEA, Nat. Ord. *Lythraceæ.*

A highly ornamental and exceedingly beautiful genus of profuse blooming plants, equally valuable for the ornamentation of the flower-house, drawing-room, and flower-garden. C. eminens is of a graceful branching habit, covered profusely with splendid long scarlet and yellow tubular flowers; C. Zimampinii is covered with beautiful red-violet, and C. ocymoides with rich purple-violet flowers. The perennial varieties, if sown early, can be used for bedding plants the first year; the annual varieties may be treated like ordinary half-hardy annuals.

585 **Cuphea** Donkelæri, *green and yellow*, half-hardy perennial, 1½ ft. 0 4
586 „ **eminens**, bright *red and yellow*, splendid free flowering variety, half-hardy perennial, 2 ft. 0 6
587 „ hybrida, *red and yellow*, handsome, half-hardy perennial, 1½ ft. 0 6
588 „ miniata, *scarlet and lavender*, half-hardy perennial 1½ ft. 0 4
589 „ **ocymoides**, rich *purple violet*, very bushy and handsome, half hardy annual, 2 ft., from Mexico 0 6
590 „ platycentra, *crimson and white*, half-yearly perennial, 1½ ft., from Mexico 0 4
591 „ purpurea, *purple*, remarkably handsome, half hardy annual, 2 ft., from Mexico. 0 3
592 „ strigulosa, *orange and red*, half-hardy perennial, 2 ft., from the Andes 0 4
593 „ **Zimampinii**, *red-violet*, flowers large and extremely beautiful, half hardy annual, 2 ft. 1 0

CUPRESSUS, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.*

Trees and shrubs of the most ornamental and interesting description, combining great beauty with distinctness of form and character. *Hardy trees.*

594 **Cupressus** Australis, 20 ft., from N. Holland 0 6
595 „ Benthamii, 20 ft., from Mexico 0 6
596 „ elegans, pendulous habit, 20 ft., from Mexico 0 6
597 „ **excelsa** 0 6
598 „ funebris, very elegant, 20 ft., from China 0 6
599 „ glauca pendula, very graceful, drooping habit, 9 ft., from E. Indies 0 6
600 „ Goveniana, elegant drooping foliage, 10 ft., from California 0 6
601 „ Knightiana, 10 ft. 0 6
602 „ Lawsoniana, unusually handsome 2 6
603 „ **Mac Nabiana** 0 9
604 „ majestica, splendid, 20 ft., from Bootan 0 9
605 „ **Neapolitana**, fine evergreen, 10 ft., from Naples 0 6
606 „ sinensis pendula, 15 ft., from Japan 0 9
607 „ torulosa elegans, pyramidal, fine, 20 ft., from Himalaya 0 6
608 „ „ viridis, greenhouse tree, 10 ft., from Nepaul 0 9
609 „ Udheana, splendid hardy tree, 20 ft., from Nepaul 0 6

CYANUS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Very ornamental plants for shrubberies and mixed borders, and exceedingly useful where cut flowers are in demand; growing in any common soil. *Hardy annuals.*

610 **Cyanus**, mixed, or in separate colours, viz., *blue, pink, rich purple, and striped*, 1½ ft., from Britain, each sort 0 2

CYCLAMEN, Nat Ord. *Primulaceæ.*

A genus of the most beautiful and elegant winter and spring blooming plants, universally admired; growing freely in sandy loam. *Half hardy perennial.*

611 **Cyclamen** Africanum macrophyllum, *white and rose*, fine foliage, ¾ ft., from Africa 0 6
612 „ „ **superbum**, *shaded red*, very handsome, ¾ ft., from Africa 0 9
613 „ hederæfolium, *purple*, exceedingly pretty, hardy perennial, ½ ft., from Britain. 0 9
614 „ Neapolitanum, *deep pink*, ½ ft., from Naples 0 9
615 „ „ album, *pure white*, ½ ft., from Naples 0 9
616 „ Persicum, *white and pink*, a charming sweet scented variety, ½ ft., from Cyprus 0 6
617 „ „ atropurpureum, *red and purple*, ½ ft., from Cyprus 0 9

CYCLAMEN—*continued.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

618 **Cyclamen** Persicum carneum, *flesh colour*, ½ ft., from Cyprus 0 9
619 „ „ roseum, *rose*, ½ ft., from Cyprus 0 9
620 „ „ **rubrum**, *deep crimson*, ½ ft., from Cyprus 0 9
621 „ „ **striatum magnificum**, *brilliant carmine striped with white*, ½ ft. 1 0
622 „ „ vernum, *bright purple*, very beautiful, ½ ft., from S. Europe 0 9

CYDONIA (Quince), Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ.*

An ornamental hardy tree for lawns or pleasure grounds.

623 **Cydonia** sinensis, *pink*, hardy shrub, from China, 10 ft 0 3

CYNOGLOSSUM, Nat. Ord. *Boraginaceæ.*

Very pretty herbaceous border plants, of the Anchusa family, remarkable for their rich blue flowers; growing freely in any common soil. *Hardy perennials.*

624 **Cynoglossum** cœlestinum, *bright blue*, 2 ft., from India 0 3
625 „ Honkii, *bright blue*, 2 ft. 0 3

CYTISUS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

An extremely useful free flowering, ornamental tribe of hardy shrubs, equally valuable for the decoration of the conservatory, drawing-room, and flower garden; succeeding in any ordinary soil.

626 **Cytisus** ramosissimus superbus, *yellow*, hardy shrub, 3 ft., from Spain 0 6
627 „ spinosus, *yellow*, hardy tree, 2 ft., from S. of Europe 0 3
628 „ triflorus, *yellow*, hardy shrub, 4 ft., from Spain 0 3

DAHLIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A noble autumn flowering plant; the seed offered has been saved from the choicest varieties.

629 **Dahlia**, from finest named flowers, half-hardy perennial, 4 ft. 1 0
630 „ from dwarf named flowers, half-hardy perennial, 1½ ft. 1 0
631 „ repens, *peach colour*, half-hardy annual, 1½ ft., from Mexico 0 3

DAISY, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A popular favourite for edgings, or filling small beds in spring gardens. We offer seed saved from the finest double Belgian varieties.

632 **Daisy**, from fine double flowers, hardy perennial, ¼ ft. 0 6

DARLINGTONIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A pretty little half-hardy herbaceous plant; succeeds best in sandy peat mixed with leaf mould; is best grown in pots amongst alpine plants.

633 **Darlingtonia** glandulosa, *white*, half-hardy perennial, 1 ft., from N. America 0 4

DATURA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

A tribe of highly-ornamental plants, producing large sweet-scented trumpet-shaped flowers of the most attractive character, and succeeding in any light rich soil. D. humilis has long magnificent golden yellow double flowers; D. Wrightii has large white flowers bordered with lilac. *Hardy annuals.*

634 **Datura** ceratacaulon, *satin white striped with purple*, very handsome and sweet scented, 2 ft., from S. America 0 3
635 „ fastuosa alba, *pure white*, double, 3 ft., from Egypt 0 3
636 „ „ violacea, *fine violet*, double, 3 ft., from Egypt 0 3
637 „ **humilis flore pleno** (chloranthe fl. pl.), *rich golden yellow*, a magnificent, free-flowering, sweet-scented variety, 2 ft., from Texas 0 4
638 „ **Knightii**, *white*, splendid double flowers with exquisite odour, 3 ft. 0 3
639 „ quercifolia, *lilac*, oak leaved, 3 ft., from Asia 0 3
640 „ Wrightii (meteloides), *satin white, bordered with lilac*, an exquisite, sweet-scented plant, 2 ft., from Asia 0 3

DAUBENTONIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Very handsome, free-flowering elegant greenhouse shrubs, succeeding in sandy loam.

641 **Daubentonia magnifica**, *red orange*, rounded leaves, splendid and distinct variety 1 6
642 „ punicea, *vermilion*, 4 ft., from N. Spain 1 0
643 „ tripetiana, *scarlet*, 3 ft., from Buenos Ayres 0 3

DELPHINIUM, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.*

A highly ornamental genus of splendid profuse-flowering plants of an unusually high decorative character. When planted in large beds or groups, their gorgeous spikes of flowers, of almost endless shades, from pearl white to the very richest and deepest blue, render them the most conspicuous and striking objects in the flower garden or pleasure grounds; they delight in deep, highly enriched soil. With the exception of D. cardiopetalum they are all hardy perennials.

644 **Delphinium** atroviolaceum, *dark violet*, 3 ft. 0 6

[illegible]

DELPHINIUM—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
645	**Delphinium** Belle Alliance, *blue and white*, very beautiful, 3 ft.	0	6
646	„ cardiopetalum, *deep blue*, heart shaped, hardy annual, 1 ft., from the Pyrenees	0	3
647	„ cœlestinum grandiflorum, *celestial blue*, long spikes, very handsome, 3 ft.	0	6
648	„ cheiranthiflorum, *blue and white*, charming, 3 ft.	0	6
649	„ formosum, *blue and white*, splendid variety, 2 ft.	0	3
650	„ giganteum, *blue shaded*, large, 3 ft.	0	6
651	„ Hendersonii, *blue and white*, 2½ ft.	0	4
652	„ hyacinthiflorum, *blue and white*, extremely fine, 2½ ft.	0	6
653	„ Madame Rougier, *sky blue*, very beautiful, 2½ ft.	0	6
654	„ Nancianum, *white striped*, novel, 2½ ft.	0	6
655	„ **sinense** album, fl. pl. double, *white*, 2 ft.	0	6
656	„ „ **azureum**, fl. pl. double, *azure blue*, 2 ft.	0	3
657	„ „ **cæruleum** punctatum, fl. pl double, *cærulean blue*, 2 ft.	0	6
658	„ „ „ grandiflorum, fl. pl. double, *blue*, 2 ft.	0	6
659	„ „ **punctatum rubrum**, *sky blue, red spotted*, 2 ft.	0	6
660	„ splendidum, *blue*, a magnificent variety, 2½ ft.	0	4
661	„ finest, mixed, all colours, various	0	3

DESMANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A very pretty ornamental greenhouse shrub; succeeds best in peat and loam.

662	**Desmanthus** virgatus, *white*, 1½ ft., from W. Indies	0	6

DESMODIUM, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A very handsome greenhouse plant, flowering in long spikes, and having curiously twisted seeds; succeeds well in sandy loam and peat. *Greenhouse perennials.*

663	**Desmodium** gangeticum, *lilac*, 2 ft., from W. Indies	0	6
664	„ gyrans	0	6

DIANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The Carnation, Picotee, Pink, and Sweet William, all "household words," belong to this genus. D. Chinensis and its varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of our hardy annuals; the double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colours in beds or masses, are remarkably attractive; while the recently introduced species, D. Heddewigii, with its large rich coloured flowers, three to four inches in diameter, close compact habit, and profusion of bloom, is unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds or mixed borders.

665	**Dianthus** arboreus, *pink*, very compact and pretty, hardy perennial, 1½ ft., from Greece.	0	6
666	„ atrorubens, *dark red*, handsome, hardy biennial, flowers the first year, 1 ft., from Italy	0	3
667	„ Carthusianus, *crimson, scarlet, purple, lilac, &c.*, beautiful, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Europe	0	3
668	„ Chinensis albus, fl. pl. double, *white*, hardy annual, 1 ft.	0	3
669	„ „ „ marginatus	0	4
670	„ „ pictus, *white marbled with rose*, and beautifully fringed, hardy annual, 1 ft.	0	3
671	„ „ atropurpureus	0	3
672	„ „ **Burnswenechii hybridus**, *white shaded*	0	6
673	„ „ **giganteus Heddewigii**, colour varies from the richest velvety *crimson* to the most delicate *rose;* flowers three to four inches in diameter, a magnificent variety, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Japan	0	6
674	„ „ „ **Heddewigii, fl. pl.**, as above, but double, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Japan	1	0
675	„ „ **laciniatus Heddewigii**, *white, flesh, rose, red, carmine, violet, purple, and rich maroon*, double and beautifully fringed, three to four inches in diameter, hardy annual, 2 ft., from Japan	0	6
676	„ „ „ **Heddewigii, fl. pl.**, as above, but double, hardy annual, 2 ft., from Japan	1	0
677	„ „ Imperialis, fl. pl., *dark red*, double, very fine, hardy annual, 1 ft., from China	0	3
678	„ „ **nanus atrosanguineus**, *deep blood red*, very brilliant and excessively free flowering, hardy annual, ½ ft.	0	6
679	„ „ „ albo-marginatus, hardy annual, ½ ft.	0	4
680	„ „ „ albo-striatus, hardy annual, ½ ft.	0	4
681	„ „ „ **albus flore pleno**, double, *white*, ½ ft.	0	4
682	„ „ „ atropurpureus, ½ ft.	0	6
683	„ „ „ purpureus, *rich purple*, hardy annual, ½ ft.	0	6
684	„ „ „ **rubrus striatus**, double, *red striped with white*, hardy annual, ½ ft.	0	6
685	„ „ splendid mixed, flowers large and very double, hardy annual, 1 ft.	0	4
686	„ „ splendid mixed, single, very fine hardy annual, 1 ft	0	3
687	„ Corsicus, *pink*, showy, hardy perennial, 1½ ft., from Corsica	0	3
688	„ deltoides alba, *white*, beautiful, hardy perennial, ½ ft., from Britain	0	3

Per Pkt.
s. d.

DIANTHUS—*continued.*

689 **Dianthus** deltoides rubra, *pink*, beautiful, hardy perennial 0 3
690 „ Gardnerianus, various colours, beautifully fringed, hardy perennial, 1 ft..... 0 3
691 „ giganteus, *rose*, beautiful rock plant, hardy annual, from Greece 0 6
692 „ „ *rose and white*, from Greece 0 6
693 „ Hispanicus, various, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Spain 0 3
694 „ hybridus corymbosus, various rich colours, flowers the first year, hardy perennial, 1 ft..... 0 6
695 „ latifolius splendens, *crimson*, extremely handsome, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Europe 0 3
696 „ „ fl. pl., *crimson*, fine double, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Europe 0 3
697 „ pulchellus, *white and red striped*, hardy perennial, 1 ft., from Siberia 0 3
698 „ superbus nanus, *lilac* dwarf, beautifully fringed, hardy perennial, ¾ ft., from Europe 0 3

DIDISCUS, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ.*

A pretty little plant, from Australia.

699 **Didiscus** cæruleus, *blue*, half hardy annual, 1½ ft. 0 4

DIDYMOCARPUS, Nat. Ord. *Cyrtandraceæ.*

An exceedingly pretty greenhouse plant, flowering in bunches, succeeding best in light peaty soil.

700 **Didymocarpus** Humboldtianus, *blue*, very pretty 1 0

DIGITALIS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Remarkably handsome and highly ornamental plants of stately growth and easy culture, especially adapted for shrubbery borders, or for woods and pleasure grounds; thrive in any soil. *Hardy perennials.*

701 **Digitalis** alba, *pure white*, 3 ft., from Britain 0 3
702 „ aurea, *golden*, 3 ft., from Greece 0 3
703 „ ferruginea, *white and brown*, very curious, 3 ft., from Italy 0 3
704 „ grandiflora, *sulphur*, 3 ft., from Switzerland 0 3
705 „ gloxinoides, large, beautifully *spotted*, flowers of various colours, 4 ft. 0 3
706 „ nevedis, *red, purple spotted*, 3 ft. 0 3
707 „ punctata, *white and crimson spotted*, 3 ft., from Britain 0 3
708 „ purpurea superba, *fine purple*, 3 ft., from Europe 0 3
709 „ rosea alba, *rosy white*, 3 ft..... 0 3
710 „ fine mixed, 3 ft..... 0 3

DIOCLEA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A very beautiful half hardy shrub of a twining habit, succeeding in any common soil.

711 **Dioclea** glycinoides, *red*, flowering in handsome racemes, 3 ft., from Martinique..... 0 6

DIOSPYROS (Date Plum), Nat. Ord. *Ebenaceæ.*

An exceedingly ornamental tree, bearing date-like fruit; succeeds in rich loamy soil.

712 **Diospyros** Virginiana, *yellow and green*, hardy tree, 20 ft., from N. America 0 3

DIPLACUS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

A very elegant free flowering plant, with pretty Mimulus-like flowers, growing freely in any light soil.

713 **Diplacus** grandiflorus, *apricot colour* 1 0

DIPTERACANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ.*

An exceedingly handsome greenhouse shrub, with Petunia-like flowers of a rich dark blue; succeeds best in sandy peat and loam.

714 **Dipteracanthus** spectabilis, *dark blue*, 3 ft., from E. Indies 0 4

DORYCNIUM, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A handsome hardy evergreen shrub, succeeding best in a dry soil.

715 **Dorycnium** suffruticosum, *white*, hardy perennial, 1½ ft., from S. Europe 0 6

DURANTA, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ.*

A very beautiful free-flowering plant, producing its flowers in graceful racemes, succeeding best in loam and peat. *Hardy greenhouse shrub.*

716 **Duranta** Plumierii, *pale blue*, flowering in graceful racemes, 10 ft., from S. America ... 0 4

EBENUS, Nat. Ord. *Ebenaceæ.*

An exceedingly pretty dwarf growing half hardy shrub, requiring peaty soil.

717 **Ebenus** cretica, *pink*, 1½ ft., from Candia..... 0 3

ECHINOPS (Globe Thistle), Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A strong growing free flowering plant of considerable beauty, suitable for large shrubbery borders.

718 **Echinops** bannaticus, *blue ball*, hardy perennial, 3 ft., from Hungary 0 3

Per Pkt.
s. d.

ECHIUM, Nat. Ord. *Boraginaceæ.*

An exceedingly pretty little shrub, producing its beautiful blue flowers in bunches; thrives well in peat and loam.

719 **Echium** candicans, *blue*, half-hardy perennial, 4 ft., from Madeira 0 4

EGG PLANT, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

A very singular and ornamental class of fruit-bearing plants, especially adapted for conservatory or drawing-room decoration; thrives best in very rich light soil.

720 **Egg Plant,** *white fruited*, half-hardy annual, 1½ ft., from Africa 0 3
721 „ **scarlet,** beautiful, with handsome *dark green* foliage, 1½ ft., from Africa 0 3
722 „ *violet*, 1½ ft., from Africa 0 3
723 „ **new striped,** weighing from 1 to 4 lbs., very handsome, 1½ ft., from Africa .. 0 3

ENGELMANNIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A pretty, sweet-scented, dwarf-growing plant.

724 **Engelmannia** pinnatifida, *yellow*, hardy annual, ½ ft., from Chili 0 4

ENTELEA, Nat. Ord. *Tiliaceæ.*

Handsome greenhouse evergreen shrubs; succeed best in loam mixed with a little peat.

725 **Entelea** arborescens, *white*, half-hardy shrub, 6 ft., from New Zealand 0 4

EPHEDRA, Nat. Ord. *Gnetaceæ.*

A very curious plant, producing sweetish berries which are eaten by the peasants of Russia.

726 **Ephedra** altissima, half-hardy shrub, twiner, from Barbary 0 6

EPIPHYLLUM, Nat. Ord. *Cactaceæ.*

A splendid class of plants, with magnificent flowers of the most brilliant colours; they are of easy culture, and succeed in sandy loam, requiring very little water.

727 **Epiphyllum** crenatum, *orange*, greenhouse shrub, 2 ft., from Honduras 1 0
728 „ **grandis** 1 0
729 „ **Novelty** 1 0
730 „ **Barclayanum** 1 0
731 „ **speciosissimum** 1 0
732 „ choice mixed 1 0

EREMOSTACHYS, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.*

A free-flowering, handsome plant, succeeding in common garden soil. *Hardy perennial.*

733 **Eremostachys** laciniatus, *yellow*, 1½ ft., from the Caucasus 0 6

ERICA, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ.*

A well-known genus of extremely beautiful and interesting plants, flowering most profusely, and especially effective from their compact, close habit of growth; both the hardy and the greenhouse varieties require a sandy peat.

734 **Erica** arborea, various, hardy shrub, 3 ft., from S. Europe 0 6
735 „ collected from choice Cape species, half-hardy shrub, 2 ft., from the C. of G. Hope 1 0

ERIGERON, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Exceedingly handsome, free-flowering plants, continuing a long time in beauty; succeed in any common soil. *Hardy annuals.*

736 **Erigeron** Beyrichii, exceedingly handsome, 1 ft. 0 3
737 „ Karwinskianum, *blue and white*, 1 ft. 0 4

ERIOCEPHALUS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A handsome evergreen shrub, with beautiful silvery foliage; succeeds best in sand and loam.

738 **Eriocephalus aromaticus,** *white*, very beautiful, 3 ft. 1 0

ERIOSTEMON, Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ.*

One of the most charming classes of greenhouse shrubs, extremely elegant in their habit of growth, and producing in great profusion their beautiful star-shaped blossoms; they thrive best in sandy peat and loam. *Greenhouse shrubs.*

739 **Eriostemon amænum,** *blush*, 3 ft., from N. Holland 0 6
740 „ **cuspidatum,** *red*, 3 ft., from N. Holland 0 6
741 „ „ **rubrum,** 3 ft., from N. Holland 1 0
742 „ **densifolium,** *pink*, 3 ft., from N. Holland 0 6
743 „ **intermedium,** *white*, 3 ft., from N. Holland 0 9
744 „ **linifolium,** *red*, 3 ft., from N. Holland 0 9
745 „ **pulchellum,** 3 ft., from N. Holland 0 9

ERODIUM, Nat. Ord. *Geraniaceæ.*

Charming little plant for rockwork, edgings, or mixed flower borders.

746 **Erodium Pelargoniæflorum,** hardy perennial, ½ ft. 1 0
747 „ hymenoides, *pink*, flowering in bunches, hardy perennial, ½ ft. 1 0

Per Pkt
s. d.

ERYSIMUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

Very showy, free-flowering, handsome, hardy annuals, very effective in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons; succeed in light rich soil. *Hardy annuals.*

748 **Erysimum** Arkansanum, *sulphur yellow*, very handsome, 1½ ft., from N. America 0 3
749 „ Barbarianum variegatum, *yellow*, foliage prettily variegated, 1½ ft. 0 3
750 „ Peroffskianum, *orange*, showy, 1½ ft., from Palestine 0 2

ERYTHRINA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A splendid genus of nearly hardy shrubs, with fine leaves and beautiful brilliant scarlet flowers; they grow freely out of doors if planted in a warm situation. Cut them down close to the ground before frost, and cover with an inverted flower pot; they grow best in rich loam and peat. *Half-hardy shrubs.*

751 **Erythrina** corallodendron (Coral tree), *scarlet*, 20 ft., from W. Indies 0 9
752 „ crista galli, *scarlet*, 20 ft., from Brazil 0 6
753 „ Hendersonii, *scarlet*, 4 ft. 1 0
754 „ Laurifolia, *scarlet*, 4 ft., from S. America 0 9

ESCALLONIA, Nat. Ord. *Escalloniaceæ.*

Handsome evergreen shrubs, with rich glaucous leaves, and bunches of pretty tubular flowers; succeed against a south wall, if protected in the winter; thriving best in sandy peat and loam. *Hardy shrubs.*

755 **Escallonia** floribunda, *white*, 3 ft., from Granada 0 6
756 „ macrantha, *purple scarlet*, 3 ft., from Granada 1 0
757 „ „ carnea, *flesh colour*, very beautiful, 3 ft., from Granada 1 0
758 „ viscosa alba, *white*, from Mendoza, 3 ft. 1 0

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ.*

An exceedingly showy profuse flowering class of plants, with extremely rich and beautiful colours; attractive for bedding, massing, or ribboning; E. tenuifolia is remarkably neat for small beds, edgings, or rockwork; delights in light rich soil. *Hardy annuals.*

759 **Eschscholtzia** Californica, *bright yellow with rich orange centre*, 1 ft., from California 0 2
760 „ compacta, *yellow and orange*, 1 ft., from California 0 2
761 „ crocea, *rich orange*, 1 ft., from California 0 2
762 „ „ alba, *creamy white*, 1 ft., from California 0 2
763 „ tenuifolia, *primrose with orange centre*, very compact, ½ ft., from California 0 3

EUCALYPTUS (Gum Tree), Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ.*

A tall and handsome fast growing greenhouse shrub, suitable for conservatory decoration; thrives in peat and sandy loam.

764 **Eucalyptus** floribunda, *white*, 10 ft., from N. Holland 1 0

EUCHARIDIUM, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ.*

Exceedingly pretty profuse flowering compact-growing plants, very effective for bedding, edging, or ribboning; succeed in common garden soil. *Hardy annuals.*

765 **Eucharidium** grandiflorum, *deep rose shaded pink*, 1 ft., from N. America 0 3
766 „ „ **album** *pure white*, beautiful, 1 ft. 0 6
767 „ „ **roseum**, *rose*, very pretty, 1 ft. 0 6

EUCNIDE, Nat. Ord. *Loasaceæ.*

A charming golden blossomed plant, alike effective and showy in mixed borders, or grown in pots for conservatory decoration; succeeds in light rich soil.

768 **Eucnide** Bartonioides, *primrose*, half hardy annual, 1 ft., from Mexico 0 6

EUCOMIS, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.*

A very ornamental half hardy bulb, with curious tuft crowned spikes of flowers.

769 **Eucomis** punctata, *green and brown*, half hardy bulb, 2 ft., from Cape of Good Hope ... 0 4

EUONYMUS, Nat. Ord. *Celastraceæ.*

Beautiful hardy evergreen shrubs with handsome foliage, succeed in any garden soil.

770 **Euonymus** citrifolius, *white with light green foliage*, 6 ft., from Japan 0 6
771 „ Japonicus, *pink*, 6 ft., from Japan 0 3
772 „ tingens, *green*, 4 ft., from Japan 0 6

EUPATORIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A pretty class of herbaceous plants, with bunches of showy flowers. *Hardy perennials.*

773 **Eupatorium** corymbosum, *blue*, 2 ft., from Carolina 0 4
774 „ Fraserii, *white*, 1½ ft., from Carolina 0 4
775 „ nanum, *white*, 1 ft., from Carolina 0 6

EURYBIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Curious flowering greenhouse shrubs, each corymb usually consisting of numerous heads of flowers; succeed in light rich loam. *Half hardy shrubs.*

776 **Eurybia** ilicifolia, *white*, 4 ft., from N. Zealand 0 4
777 „ ramulosa, *white*, pretty heath-like foliage, 2 ft., from Van Diemen's Land 0 4

in Redsperrstellen

Per Pkt.
s. d.

EUTOCA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ.*

Showy free-flowering plants suitable for beds or mixed borders; E. Wrangeliana flowers very early, and is very attractive; succeed in any light soil. *Hardy annuals.*

778 **Eutoca** alba striata, *white striped blue*, 1 ft. 0 3
779 „ viscida, *bright blue*, 1 ft., from California 0 2
780 „ Wrangeliana, *lilac*, very pretty, ½ ft., from California 0 2

FABIANA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

A handsome Erica-like half-hardy shrub of easy culture; succeeds best in sandy peat.

781 **Fabiana imbricata**, *white*, 2 ft., from Chili 0 6

FABRICIA, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ.*

An exceedingly ornamental conservatory shrub, with graceful delicate drooping foliage, and very beautiful star-like flowers; succeeds best in sandy peat and loam.

782 **Fabricia** glauca, *white*, 6 ft., from N. Holland 0 4

FELICIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

An exceedingly pretty plant, with beautiful Cineraria-like flowers.

783 **Felicia species Zeyherii**, *blue*, very pretty, 1 ft. 1 0

FENZLIA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ.*

A splendid, profuse-blooming, neat little plant of dwarf growth, very effective in small beds, vases, or rustic baskets, or in pots or boxes for conservatory or window decoration; remains in flower the whole summer, thrives best in light rich soil, and requires to be well supplied with moisture.

784 **Fenzlia** Dianthiflora Veitchii, *rosy lilac, crimson centre with yellow anthers*, hardy annual, ½ ft., from California 1 0

FERNS, Nat. Ord. *Polypodiaceæ.*

This graceful and magnificent order is too well known and highly appreciated to need description; from the seed we offer the amateur has the certainty of raising many elegant and graceful varieties; delights in peaty sandy soil.

785 **Ferns**, Adiantum cuneatum, resembling the maiden hair, exquisite 1 0
786 „ Nephrodium molle, very handsome 1 0
787 „ **Pteris argyrea**, beautifully variegated with silver 1 6
788 „ „ tremula, very elegant, pretty 1 0
789 „ „ serrulata, exquisite little variety for fern cases 1 0
790 „ golden and silver mixed, from finest varieties 1 0
791 „ mixed, from choicest stove varieties 1 0

FERULA, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ.*

Very striking and effective for shrubbery borders, margins of lakes, or any space requiring to be filled by a large-growing, ornamental-foliaged plant; succeeds in any garden soil.

792 **Ferula** communis (Giant Fennel), *yellow*, hardy perennial, 5 ft., from S. Europe 0 6

FRAXINELLA, Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ.*

Handsome, free-flowering, herbaceous plants, suitable for mixed borders; succeed in any common soil.

793 **Fraxinella**, *white and red*, hardy perennial, 2 ft., from S. Europe 0 3

FRENELA, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.*

A very handsome, hardy conifer, with long elegant foliage; very ornamental. *Half-hardy tree.*

794 **Frenela** macrostachya, 20 ft., from N. Holland 0 6
795 „ **nova species**, 20 ft., from N. Holland 0 6
796 „ triquetra, 20 ft. 0 6

FUCHSIA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ.*

The seed we offer has been carefully selected and saved from the choicest named varieties.

797 **Fuchsia**, from the finest single and double named varieties 1 0

GAILLARDIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the profusion, size, and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in beauty during summer and autumn; thriving in any light rich soil.

798 **Gaillardia** alba marginata, *white edged*, half hardy annual, 1½ ft 0 3
799 „ **grandiflora hybrida**, *rich crimson and yellow*, remarkably large, half hardy annual, 1½ ft. 0 3
800 „ Drummondii, *crimson and yellow*, half hardy annual, 1½ ft., from Louisiana .. 0 3
801 „ „ nana, *crimson and yellow*, half hardy annual, 1 ft. 0 3
802 „ Richardsonii, *orange with brown centre*, hardy perennial, 1½ ft., from N. America 0 3

GARDOQUIA, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

A pretty dwarf growing plant, continuing in bloom for several months; well worthy of cultivation on account of its large showy flowers. *Hardy perennial.*

803 **Gardoquia** betonicoides, *pink*, 3 ft., from Mexico 0 6

GAURA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ.*

An exceedingly handsome and free flowering herbaceous plant, continuing in bloom the whole summer; succeeds best in sandy loam.

804 **Gaura** Lindheimeria, *white with pink calyx*, hardy perennial, 2 ft., from Texas 0 3

GAZANIA, Nat Ord. *Compositæ.*

Amongst the most effective of our bedding plants; its brilliantly coloured and strikingly marked flowers, are produced in great abundance, and are very effective for beds or ribboning; very beautiful. *Half-hardy perennials.*

805 **Gazania** rigens, *orange with a centre ring of velvety black, spotted with white*, 1 ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 6

806 „ splendens (crop failed), 1 ft., from Cape of Good Hope.

GENISTA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Profuse flowering ornamental hardy shrubs, exceedingly handsome in shrubbery borders.

807 **Genista** candicans, *yellow*, 2 ft., from Spain 0 3
808 „ canariensis, *yellow*, 2 ft., from the Canaries 0 6
809 „ cinerea, *yellow*, 2 ft., from S. of France 0 6
810 „ ephedrioides, *yellow*, 2 ft., from Sardinia 0 4
811 „ juncea, *yellow*, 2 ft., from Sardinia 0 3
812 „ linifolia, *yellow*, 2 ft, from Spain 0 6
813 „ mantica, *yellow*, 3 ft., from S. of Europe 0 4
814 „ multiflora alba, *white*, 3 ft., from S. of Europe 0 4
815 „ pendula, *yellow*, 4 ft., from Italy 0 6
816 „ racemosa, *yellow*, 3 ft., from Italy 0 4
817 „ radiata, *yellow*, 3 ft., from Italy 0 6
818 „ ramosissima, *yellow*, 3 ft., from Italy 0 4
819 „ spinifolia, *white*, 3 ft., from Italy 0 6
820 „ umbellata, *yellow*, 5 ft., from Barbary 0 4

GERANIUM, Nat. Ord. *Geraniaceæ.*

These well-known garden favourites are as indispensable for in-door as for out-of-door decoration, and should be extensively cultivated; the seed we offer having been saved from the following first-class varieties, the amateur has a fair chance of raising many charming novelties. *Half hardy perennials.*

821 **Geranium** Comtesse de Morny 1 0
822 „ **Comte de Hainault** 1 0
823 „ **Duchess Helena** 1 0
824 „ **Diadem Imperial** 1 0
825 „ **Lightning** 1 0
826 „ **Lucrece** 1 0
827 „ **Madame Vaucher** 1 0
828 „ **Madame Chardine** 1 0
829 „ Napoleon III 0 6
830 „ **Roi d'Italie** 1 0
831 „ Globe superb 0 6
832 „ finest mixed 0 6
833 Geranium Endlicheranum, *rose with yellow stamens*, exceedingly ornamental tuberous rooted variety, from Taurus Mountains 2 6

GESNERA, Nat. Ord. *Gesneraceæ.*

Beautiful stove plants, producing their brilliantly coloured flowers in handsome spikes; require a light rich peaty soil.

834 **Gesnera** elongata, *scarlet*, 1 ft., from S. America 1 0
835 „ longiflora, *crimson*, 1 ft., from S. America 1 0

GEUM, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ.*

Handsome, free-flowering, and remarkably showy plants, for mixed or shrubbery borders. *Hardy perennials.*

836 **Geum atrosanguineum**, *dark red*, large flowers, 1 ft. 0 4
837 „ coccineum macrophyllum, *scarlet*, flowers large and handsome, 1 ft. 0 4
838 „ „ **superbum grandiflorum**, *scarlet*, flowers large and handsome, 1 ft. 1 0

GILIA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ.*

Very pretty, early, and profuse-flowering little plants; exceedingly valuable for beds or ribboning; succeed best in light rich soil. *Hardy annuals.*

839 **Gilia** achilleæfolia, *purple lilac*, 1½ ft., from California 0 2
840 „ „ **alba**, *pure white*, 1½ ft., from California 0 6

GILIA—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
841	**Gilia** bicolor alba, *white and purple*, ¾ ft., from California	0	2
842	„ California, *delicate lilac*, 1½ ft., from California	0	2
843	„ capitata major, *celestial blue*, ¾ ft., from California	0	2
844	„ tricolor, *white, lilac, and purple*, ¾ ft., from California	0	2
845	„ „ rosea, *rose, purple, and white*, ¾ ft., from California	0	2

GLADIOLUS, Nat. Ord. *Tridaceæ.*

The seed offered has been carefully saved from the finest-named Hybrids of Gandavensis.

846	**Gladiolus Gandavensis**, from the finest-named varieties, hardy bulb, 3 ft.	0	6

GLOBE AMARANTHUS (Gomphrena), Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ.*

Extremely handsome everlastings, with showy, pretty flowers, which may be cut in summer and preserved for winter bouquets; very effective for conservatory or out-door decoration, blooming from June to October; require light rich soil. *Half hardy annuals.*

847	**Globe Amaranthus**, *flesh colour*, 2 ft., from India	0	3
848	„ „ *golden*, 2 ft., from India	0	3
849	„ „ procumbens, *rose*, 2 ft., from India	0	3
850	„ „ *red*, 2 ft., from India	0	3
851	„ „ variegated, *striped rose and white*, 2 ft., from India	0	3
852	„ „ *white*, 2 ft., from India	0	3

GLOBULARIA, Nat. Ord. *Selaginaceæ.*

Handsome, profuse-flowering plants, with beautiful ball-shaped flowers; succeed in light rich soil. *Half hardy perennials.*

853	**Globularia** Alypum, *crimson*, 2 ft., from S. of Europe	0	6
854	„ salicina, *lavender*, 2 ft., from S. of Europe	0	6

GLOXINIA, Nat. Ord. *Gesneraceæ.*

A superb genus of stove plants, producing in great profusion beautiful flowers, of the richest and most beautiful colours; thrive best in sandy peat and loam.

855	**Gloxinia erecta Taglionii**, 1 ft.	1	6
856	„ tubiflora, *white*, deliciously scented, tuberose-like flowers	1	0
857	„ „ hybridised with G. erecta, 1 ft.	1	6
858	„ finest mixed	1	0

GODETIA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ.*

A very desirable, free flowering genus, particular attractive in beds, mixed borders, and ribbons; grows freely in any garden soil. *Hardy annuals.*

859	**Godetia** alba, pure *white*, very pretty, 1½ ft.	0	3
860	„ bifrons, *rose lilac blotched with carmine*, 1½ ft., from Texas	0	2
861	„ insignis, *red lilac, with purple blotches*, 1 ft., from N. America	0	2
862	„ Lindleyana, *peach lilac, with carmine centre*, 1½ ft., from N. America	0	2
863	„ Romanzovii, *violet*, distinct and compact, 1 ft., from N. America	0	2
864	„ rosea alba, *white, with carmine blotches*, 1½ ft., from N. America	0	2
865	„ rubicunda, *rose lilac, with ruby centre*, 1½ ft., from California	0	2
866	„ tenella, *mauve*, compact, 1 ft., from Chili	0	2
867	„ venosa, *rosy lilac, with ruby centre*, 1½ ft., from Florida	0	2

GONOSPERMUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A pretty evergreen shrub, of easy growth, producing its beautiful flowers in bunches; succeeds best in light soil.

868	**Gonospermum** elegans, *yellow*, very fine, from the Canaries, 3 ft.	1	0

GOSSYPIUM, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.*

A handsome greenhouse shrub, with large beautiful mallow-like flowers.

869	**Gossypium nankinensis**, *yellow*, 3 ft., from China	1	0

GRAMMANTHES, Nat. Ord. *Crassulaceæ.*

A charming, profuse flowering class of miniature plants, with beautiful star-shaped flowers, delighting in warm sunny situations, and especially effective in rock-work, rustic baskets, or edgings. *Half-hardy annual.*

870	**Grammanthes** gentianoides, rich *orange scarlet*, ¼ ft., from Cape of Good Hope	0	6
871	„ cinnabarina, *crimson scarlet*, ¼ ft.	1	0
872	„ lilacina, *lilac*, ¼ ft.	1	0
873	„ lutea, *yellow*, ¼ ft.	0	6

GREVILLEA, Nat. Ord. *Proteaceæ.*

Very ornamental greenhouse shrubs, of a handsome style of growth, with remarkably beautiful flowers and foliage, succeed best in peat and loam.

874	**Grevillea** Manglesii, *white*, beautiful foliage, greenhouse shrub, 4 ft., from S.-River	1	0

Per Pkt.
s. d.

GREVILLEA—*continued.*

875 **Grevillea robusta**, *orange*, beautiful foliage, magnificent variety, 6 ft., from Mount Jackson 0 6
876 „ Thelemannii splendens, *crimson*, very handsome, 3 ft., from S. River 1 0

GRINDELIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A beautiful plant with extremely neat elegant foliage, and pretty flowers.

877 **Grindelia robusta**, *yellow*, half-hardy perennial, from Mexico, 2 ft. 0 6

GUAZUMA, Nat. Ord. *Sterculiaceæ.*

A magnificent ornamental tree, growing from 20 to 40 feet high; thrives best in a mixture of peat and loam.

878 **Guazuma** tomentosa, *yellow*, from Cumana 1 0

GUILANDINA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A genus of pretty, warm greenhouse, evergreen shrubs; succeeds in sandy peat and loam.

879 **Guilandina** glabra, 5 ft. 2 6
880 „ microphylla, from E. Indies 4 ft. 2 6

GYPSOPHILA, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

A pretty, free-flowering, elegant little plant, best adapted for rustic rockwork, and edgings; succeeding in any garden soil.

881 **Gypsophila** muralis, *pink*, hardy annual, ½ ft., from Germany 0 3

HABROTHAMNUS, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

Exceedingly handsome greenhouse shrubs, with beautiful bunches of brilliant coloured flowers of a waxy appearance, especially useful for the winter and spring decoration of the conservatory or drawing-room; they may also be grown against a south wall in warm localities, with winter protection; succeed best in peat and loam. *Half-hardy shrubs.*

882 **Habrothamnus** aurantiacus, *orange-yellow*, 8 ft., from Mexico 0 4
883 „ Bondouxii, *red*, 5 ft., from Mexico 0 4
884 „ elegans, *carmine*, 6 ft., from Mexico 0 3
885 „ fascicularis, *bright crimson*, 5 ft., from Mexico 0 3
886 „ Hügeli, *rich claret*, handsome, 5 ft., from Mexico 0 4
887 „ **Lutto de Comte de Rossii**, *red, shaded violet, and tipped with white*, 5 ft. .. 0 6
888 „ Zephyrinus, *shaded red*, 5 ft., from Mexico 0 4

HAWKWEED, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Very useful, free-flowering plants, exceedingly showy in beds or borders. *Hardy annuals.*

889 **Hawkweed**, *red*, 1 ft., from Italy 0 2
890 „ *silvery*, 1½ ft., from France 0 2
891 „ *yellow*, 1 ft., from France 0 2

HEDYCHICUM, Nat. Ord. *Scitamineæ.*

A highly-prized free-flowering plant for conservatory decoration, requiring light rich soil.

892 **Hedychium** Gardnerianum, *red and yellow*, half-hardy perennial, 3 ft., from the E. Indies 0 4

HELIANTHUS (Sun-Flower), Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A splendid genus of the most showy plants, remarkable for their stately growth, and the brillancy and size of their noble flowers; they are eminently adapted for dispersing in large shrubbery borders, or round the margin of lakes or ponds, where they prove most effective. *Hardy annuals.*

893 **Helianthus** argenteus grandiflorus, *yellow*, immense flowers, with silvery foliage, 5 ft .. 1 0
894 „ argophyllus, *yellow*, double, leaves *silky white*, 5 ft., from S. America 0 3
895 „ Californicus, *orange*, double, fine shape, 5 ft., from California 0 3
896 „ „ grandiflorus, *orange*, extra large and double, 5 ft., from California 0 4
897 „ „ new, *orange*, exceedingly large and handsome, 5 ft., from California 0 4
898 „ monstrosus (Leviathan), *yellow*, of an immense size, producing flowers 12 inches in diameter, 10 to 12 ft. 0 4
899 „ sulphureus nanus, *sulphur*, dwarf habit, 3 ft., from California 0 3

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting Flower), Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A genus of very beautiful Everlastings, exceedingly effective in mixed flower borders; the flowers, if cut when young, are valuable for winter bouquets; succeed in any rich garden soil. *Hardy annuals.*

900 **Helichrysum** brachyrinchum, *yellow*, very pretty little plant for edgings, ½ ft., from N. Holland 0 3
901 „ bracteatum, *yellow*, 2 ft., from N. Holland 0 2
902 „ „ album, *white*, 2 ft., from N. Holland 0 2
903 „ compositum maximum, fl. pl. various colours, very handsome, 2 ft., from N. Holland 0 3

HELICHRYSUM—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
904	**Helichrysum** compositum maximum nanum, fl. pl. various colours, very beautiful, 1 ft.	0	4
905	„ macranthum, *pink*, 2 ft., from Swan River	0	3
906	„ „ nanum, *pink*, 1 ft., from Swan River	0	3

HELIOPHILA, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

A very useful pretty little plant for small beds or edgings, flowering very profusely, and remaining in beauty for a long time; thrives in any light rich soil.

907 **Heliophila** araboides, *bright blue*, half hardy annual, ¾ ft., from Cape of Good Hope ... 0 3

HELIOTROPIUM (Cherry Pie), Nat. Ord. *Boraginaceæ.*

A well-known genus of profuse flowering and deliciously fragrant plants, splendid for bedding or ribboning, and for baskets or pot culture; seeds sown in spring make fine plants for summer and autumn decoration; succeed best in light rich soil.

908	**Heliotropium Eugénie**, *dark purple, white centre*, beautiful	1	0
909	„ **Gloire de Menpenti**, *rich dark violet*, fine trusses	1	0
910	„ **Gipsy**, *lavender*, magnificent heads of flowers	1	0
911	„ **Madame Lansezeur**, *mauve and purple*, with striking foliage	0	6
912	„ **Peruvianum**, *bright purple*, fine	0	4
913	„ **Queen of Heliotropes**, *rich dark purple*	1	0
914	„ **Reveil de l'Empire**, *dark violet with light centre*	1	0
915	„ **Stella la Bohemienne**, *delicate mauve*, in large bunches	1	0
916	„ **Voltaireanum nanum**, *purple and lavender*, beautiful	0	6
917	„ choice mixed	0	6

HELIPTERUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A very pretty greenhouse shrub of the Aphelexis family.

918 **Helipterum anthemoides**, 2 ft. 2 6

HELLEBORUS (Christmas Rose), Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.*

Handsome herbaceous plants, growing best in the shade; thrive in any common soil.

919 **Helleborus atrorubens**, *purple*, from Hungary, 1 ft. 0 9

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily), Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.*

A beautiful, free flowering, hardy bulb, thriving best in light loamy soil.

920 **Hemerocallis** flava, *yellow*, flowers more durable than any other Hemerocallis 2 ft., from Siberia 0 6

HERACLEUM, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ.*

A large, strong growing plant, having a very handsome and effective appearance when grown in shrubberies, or planted round the margin of lakes or ponds.

921 **Heracleum** giganteum (Cow Parsnip), hardy biennial, 10 ft., from Siberia 0 3

HIBISCUS, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.*

One of the most ornamental, beautiful, and showy tribe of plants cultivated; whether the hardy sorts be planted in mixed or shrubbery borders, or the more tender varieties be grown for in-door decoration, they are all alike characterised by the size, and varied and beautiful colours of their flowers.

922	**Hibiscus** Africanus, *cream colour, rich brown centre*, 1½ ft.	0	2
923	„ calisurus, *white, rich brown centre*, 1½ ft.	0	2
924	„ „ superbus, *white*, hardy annual, 1½ ft.	0	6
925	„ Cameronii, striped *rose*, greenhouse shrub, 4 ft., from Madagascar	0	6
926	„ coccineus speciosus, *scarlet*, superb, 3 ft.	0	6
927	„ giganteus, *violet and white*, greenhouse shrub, 6 ft., from the Cape	0	6
928	„ **grandiflorus hybridus roseus**, gorgeous rose-coloured flowers, 7 inches in diameter, blooms freely the first year, 2 ft., from Virginia	1	0
929	„ Harrisonii, *yellow*, splendid, hardy perennial, 3 ft., from Virginia	0	3
930	„ heterophyllus, *red and white*, very fine, greenhouse shrub, 3 ft., from N. S. Wales	0	6
931	„ immutabilis, *pink*, 3 ft., from East Indies	0	6
932	„ **Liliflorus**, *scarlet*, lily-flowered, beautiful, 10 ft., from the Mauritius	1	0
933	„ Manihot, *yellow*, handsome, 3 ft., from East Indies	0	3
934	„ **ochroleucus grandiflorus**, *yellow shaded rose*, 2 ft., from Africa	1	0
935	„ pedunculatus, *rosy pink*, beautiful, 3 ft., from the Cape	0	6
936	„ **puniceus**, *dazzling scarlet shaded purple*, enormous size, blooming profusely during autumn and winter, 4 ft.	1	0
937	„ **roseus oculatus**, *rose, with purple centre*, 4 ft.	1	0
938	„ Syriacus, from the finest varieties, hardy shrub, 3 ft., from Syria	0	3
939	„ Thunbergii excelsus, *nankeen*, flowers the first season, half-hardy perennial, 2 ft., from Syria	0	4
940	„ Virginicus, *red*, hardy perennial, 3 ft., from Virginia	0	3

Per Pkt.
s. d.

HOLLYHOCK, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.*

This splendid plant now ranks with the Dahlia for autumn decoration, and, from its stately growth and the varied colours of its magnificent spikes of flowers, may justly demand a place in every large garden or pleasure ground. If sown early in heat the plants may be had in bloom the first year. *Hardy perennials.*

941 **Hollyhocks**, the choicest double mixed, from the collections of Chater, Paul, Downie, Laird and Laing, and other eminent growers, 6 ft. 1 0
942 „ fine mixed, 6 ft. 0 6
943 „ Chinese, *crimson*, double, very showy, hardy annual, 2½ ft. 0 3
944 „ „ mixed, hardy annual, 2½ ft. 0 3

HONESTY, Nat Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

Showy, early summer free-flowering plants, suitable for shrubberies or woodland walks.

945 **Honesty**, *purple*, very showy, hardy biennial, 2 ft., from Germany 0 2
946 „ *white*, 2 ft., from Germany 0 2

HUGELIA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ.*

An exceedingly pretty, free-flowering plant, succeeding in any common garden soil.

947 **Hugelia** cærulea, *pale blue*, half-hardy annual, 1½ ft., from N. Holland 0 4

HUMEA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A remarkably handsome plant, invaluable for decorative purposes, whether in the hall, the conservatory, or dispersed in pots about the lawn, pleasure grounds, terraces, planted in the centres of beds or mixed borders; its majestic and graceful appearance renders it a most effective and striking object; in long-mixed borders, if placed at intervals in irregular positions, it breaks the monotony which is by some persons very much disliked. Indeed, ni any position this plant stands unrivalled as a garden ornament. Besides, the leaves are remarkably fragrant when slightly rubbed. When well grown we have seen it 8 ft. high and 4 ft. in diameter; succeeds best in light, rich soil.

948 **Humea** elegans, *red*, 8 ft., half-hardy biennial, from N. S. Wales 0 4

HUNNEMANNIA, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ.*

An exceedingly beautiful herbaceous plant, with very pretty tulip-shaped flowers; grows best in a light rich soil.

949 **Hunnemannia fumariæfolia**, *fine yellow*, tulip-shaped, from Mexico, 2 ft 0 6

HYDROLEA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrolaceæ.*

An exceedingly handsome greenhouse herbaceous plant, producing its pretty flowers in bunches; succeeding well in loam and peat.

950 **Hydrolea azurea**, *dark blue*, from S. America, 1 ft 1 0

HYMENANTHERUM, Nat. Ord. *Polygalaceæ.*

A very ornamental evergreen shrub, with striking foliage and pretty composite flowers; grows freely in peat and loam.

951 **Hymenantherum** tenuifolium, *yellow*, greenhouse shrub, 6 ft., from N. Holland 1 0

HYMENOXIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A very showy, free-flowering little annual, suitable for beds, mixed borders, or edgings.

952 **Hymenoxis** Californica, *bright yellow with orange centre*, hardy annual, 1½ ft., from California 0 2

HYPOCALYPTUS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Half hardy shrub of great beauty, succeeding well in sandy loam and peat.

953 **Hypocalyptus** obcordatus, from Cape of Good Hope 0 6

IBERIS, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

Profuse blooming pretty little plants, especially adapted for rockeries, old stumps, or rustic baskets; they come into flower amongst the earliest spring plants, and for a long time continue a dense mass of beauty. Succeed in any garden soil. *Hardy perennials.*

954 **Iberis** semperflorens, *white*, ½ ft., from Sicily 0 6
955 „ sempervirens, *pure white*, ½ ft., from Candia 0 3

ICE PLANT, Nat. Ord. *Mesembryaceæ.*

A pretty little trailing plant, much used for garnishing, the leaves of which are covered with crystalline globules, thus giving it the appearance of being coated with ice; very effective for rockwork, or mixing with other plants in the conservatory or flower garden.

956 **Ice Plant**, half-hardy annual, from Greece, trailer 0 3

IMPATIENS, Nat. Ord. *Balsaminaceæ.*

Handsome showy border plants, thriving well in rich loamy soil.

957 **Impatiens** tricornis, *yellow and crimson*, half-hardy annual, 2½ ft., from E. Indies 0 4

Per Pkt.
s. d.

INDIGOFERA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A genus of elegant free flowering greenhouse shrubs of easy culture, thriving in sandy loam and peat.

958 **Indigofera** Australis, *pink*, 3 ft., from N. S. Wales 0 4
959 „ coccinea, *red*, 3 ft., from N. S. Wales 0 3
960 „ **decora alba rosea**, *delicate pink*, 3 ft., from China 1 0
961 „ „ **rosea**, *rose*, 3 ft., from Nepaul 1 0
962 „ „ purpurea, *dark purple*, 3 ft., from Nepaul 1 0
963 „ Dosua, *bright rose*, 3 ft., from Nepaul 0 4
964 „ **Eugénie**, *brilliant red*, 3 ft. 2 6
965 „ macrocarpa, *beautiful rose*, 3 ft., from Nepaul 0 4
666 „ **macrostachya**, *rose purple*, 3 ft., from China 0 6
967 „ **Napoleoneana**, *rose*, very fine, 3 ft. 2 6
968 „ **Royleii**, *red*, very large, 3 ft. 2 6
969 „ speciosa, *red purple*, 3 ft., from Arabia 0 3
970 „ violacea grandiflora, *violet*, 3 ft. from E. Indies 0 6

INOPSIDIUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

A charming little profuse blooming plant, growing freely in any damp rich soil, or the shady side of rock-work, it makes a remarkably neat edging in shady situations, and is valuable for pots, vases, and rustic-work.

971 **Inopsidium** acaule, *sky blue*, hardy annual, ¼ ft., from S. Europe 0 6

IPOMOPSIS, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ.*

Remarkably handsome free-flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers, very effective for conservatory and out-door decoration; succeed in rich light soil. *Half hardy biennial.*

972 **Ipomopsis** aurantiaca, *orange*, 3 ft., from Carolina 0 3
973 „ Beyrichii, *scarlet*, 3 ft. 0 3
974 „ elegans, *scarlet*, 3 ft., from Carolina 0 3
975 „ „ superba, *orange scarlet*, 3 ft., from Carolina 0 3

IRIS, Nat. Ord. *Iridaceæ.*

Exceedingly handsome, showy, free-flowering plants of easy culture, very useful for the ornamentation of mixed or shrubbery borders; thrive in rich garden soil.

976 **Iris**, mixed, from the choicest varieties, hardy bulb, 1 ft. 0 6
977 „ **scorpioides**, *mazarine blue*, beautiful winter flowering, ½ ft. 2 6

ISOLOMA, Nat. Ord. *Generaceæ.*

A very elegant and beautiful free-flowering plant, valuable for hanging baskets.

978 **Isoloma Decaisneana**, *velvety blue*, stove perennial, 2 ft. 1 0

ISOTOMA, Nat. Ord. *Lobeliaceæ.*

A charming tribe of neat dwarf Lobelia-like plants, with pretty star-shaped flowers, which are produced in great profusion, and continue for a long period in beauty; succeed in light rich soil. *Half hardy annual.*

979 **Isotoma** longiflora, *white*, 1 ft., from N. Holland 0 6
980 „ petræa, *cream coloured*, 1 ft., from N. Holland 0 4
981 „ „ cærulea, *blue*, 1 ft., from N. Holland 0 4

IXIA, Nat. Ord. *Iridaceæ.*

One of the most beautiful and elegant Cape flowering bulbs, producing its graceful flowers on long slender spikes, and in the greatest profusion; succeeds well on a warm south border, in a mixture of sandy loam and leaf mould, or peat.

982 **Ixia**, choice mixed, half hardy bulb, various heights, from Cape of Good Hope 0 6

IXORA, Nat. Ord. *Cinchonaceæ.*

A magnificent genus of handsome stove shrubs, with large corymbs of flowers of the most gorgeous appearance and colours; succeeds best in sandy peat and loam.

983 **Ixora** Bandhuca, *flesh colour*, 3 ft., from E. Indies 1 0
984 „ barbata, *white*, 3 ft., from E. Indies 1 0
985 „ coccinea, *scarlet*, 4 ft., from E. Indies 1 0
986 „ parviflora, *white*, 6 ft., from E. Indies 1 0
987 „ undulata, *white*, 4 ft., from E. Indies 1 0

JACOBÆA (Senecio), Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A useful, and exceedingly showy class of gay coloured, profuse-blooming plants, remarkably effective in beds or ribbons; delight in a light rich soil. *Hardy annuals.*

988 **Jacobæa**, *copper colour*, double, 1 ft. 0 6
989 „ *blush*, „ 1 ft. 0 3
990 „ *brilliant rose*, „ 1 ft. 0 3
991 „ *lilac*, „ 1 ft. 0 3

JACOBÆA—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
992	**Jacobæa**, *magenta colour*, double, 1 ft.	1	0
993	„ *mulberry colour*, „ 1 ft.	0	3
994	„ *violet*, „ 1 ft.	0	3
995	„ *white* „ 1 ft.	0	3

JASMINUM, Nat. Ord. *Jasminaceæ.*

An elegant and free-flowering class of hardy shrubs, with deliciously fragrant flowers; succeed best in a rich loam. (See also Climbers.)

996	**Jasminum azoricum novum**, *yellow*, beautiful, with thick green leaves, 2 ft.	1	0
997	„ fruticans, *yellow*, 5 ft., from S. Europe	0	3
998	„ Nepalense, *cream colour*, 5 ft. from Nepaul	1	0

JUNIPERUS, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.*

Very beautiful and elegant evergreen trees, exceedingly ornamental in their style of growth; succeed in almost any garden soil. *Hardy trees.*

999	**Juniperus** excelsa, 20 ft., from Siberia	0	4
1000	„ Hispanica, 10 ft., from Spain	0	4
1001	„ lycia, 10 ft., from S. Europe	0	6
1002	„ macrocarpa, 10 ft., from Naples	0	4
1003	„ thurifera, 10 ft., from Spain	0	6
1004	„ variegata, 10 ft., from Spain	0	6

JUSTICIA, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ.*

Handsome free-flowering greenhouse shrubs, of very easy cultivation; thriving best in a mixture of loam and peat.

1005	**Justicia Adhatoda nova**, *white*, beautiful pale green foliage, 2 ft.	2	6
1006	„ furcata, *violet*, 2 ft., from Peru	1	0
1007	„ multiflora, *bright scarlet*, pretty dark green leaves, 2 ft.	1	6
1008	„ quadrifida, *scarlet*, 2 ft., from Mexico	1	0

KAULFUSSIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Pretty little free flowering plants, of a neat, compact growth, when well grown exceedingly effective in beds or mixed borders; grow freely in any good soil. *Hardy annuals.*

1009	**Kaulfussia** amelloides, *bright blue*, ½ ft., from Cape of Good Hope	0	2
1010	„ rosea, *rose, with mauve centre*, ½ ft.	0	2

KOLREUTERIA, Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ.*

A handsome plant, with graceful Acacia-like foliage, requiring a rather sheltered situation to produce its flowers freely and in perfection; succeeds in any common garden soil.

1011	**Kolreuteria** paniculata, *yellow*, a hardy tree, 10 ft., from China	0	3

LAGERSTRŒMIA, Nat. Ord. *Lythraceæ.*

A splendid greenhouse shrub, with exceedingly handsome flowers; succeeding in peat and loam.

1012	**Lagerstrœmia** Indica, *lilac*, greenhouse shrub, 5 ft., from East Indies	0	6

LANTANA, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ.*

A remarkably handsome, free flowering genus of plants, with brilliantly coloured flowers constantly changing in hue, very effective either for pot culture or for bedding purposes; when planted out, except in dry soil, the plants will bloom more profusely if retained in their pots and plunged where intended to flower. *The following are new and beautiful:—*

1013	**Lantana Amœna**	0	6
1014	„ Coccinea	0	6
1015	„ delicatissima	0	6
1016	„ flava lilacina	1	0
1017	„ fulgens mutabilis	0	6
1018	„ Fulvia	1	0
1019	„ Impératrice Eugénie	1	0
1020	„ le Nain	1	0
1021	„ Lucretia	1	0
1022	„ lutea kermesina	0	6
1023	„ „ Superba	1	0
1024	„ Youngii	1	0
1025	„ finest mixed	0	4

LARKSPUR (Delphinium), Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.*

One of the most generally cultivated and ornamental genus of plants, combining unusual richness with an endless variety of colours, all of which are extremely beautiful and pleasing; the flowers are produced in the greatest profusion, and the plants in beds, masses, or ribbons are strikingly effective; indeed, few plants are so generally useful and valuable for their decorative qualities either in the garden or, when cut, for vases. The great difficulty has hitherto

LARKSPUR—*continued.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

been the procuring of seed which would yield double flowers; to this object we have given special attention, and now offer seed saved only from such varieties as are really to be depended upon and are worthy of a place in every garden. For the guidance of amateurs we may simply notice, that the stock-flowered Larkspur is of the same habit as the old Dwarf Rocket, but has longer spikes and much larger and more double flowers. The tall stock-flowered variety is of the same style as the branching, but with more compact spikes and larger and more double flowers. The tall growing varieties scattered in shrubbery borders produce a charming effect when backed by the green foliage of the shrubs. *Hardy annuals.*

1026	**Larkspur, stock-flowered dwarf,** mixed, including the richest and most splendid colours, with long spikes of bloom, and very double, 1½ ft.	0	4
1027	„ Dwarf Rocket, German, finest mixed, very double, 1 ft., from Switzerland	0	3
1028	„ „ „ *celestial blue,* 1 ft.	0	3
1029	„ „ „ *rose,* 1 ft.	0	3
1030	„ „ „ *violet,* 1 ft.	0	3
1031	„ „ „ *white,* 1 ft.	0	3
1032	„ Hyacinth-flowered, finest mixed, extra double, 1 ft.	0	4
1033	„ „ *chamoise,* 1 ft.	0	4
1034	„ „ *new mauve,* 1 ft.	0	3
1035	„ **stock-flowered tall,** embracing the richest and most beautiful colours, 2½ ft.	0	4
1036	„ branching, finest mixed, extra double, 2½ ft.	0	3
1037	„ „ *blue,* double, 2½ ft.	0	3
1038	„ „ *rose,* double, 2½ ft.	0	3
1039	„ „ *white,* double, 2½ ft.	0	3
1040	„ „ tricolor elegans, exceedingly beautiful, 2½ ft.	0	3
1041	„ Pyramidal Rocket, finest double mixed, 1½ ft., from the Pyrenees	0	3

LASIOPETALUM, Nat. Ord. *Sterculaceæ.*

A very curious greenhouse shrub, with ferrugineous leaves and woolly plaited flowers; thrives in loam and peat.

1042	**Lasiopetalum** Solanaceum, *cream coloured,* greenhouse shrub, 2 ft., from N. Holland	0	4

LATANIA (Fan Palm), Nat. Ord. *Palmaceæ.*

A fine middle-sized palm, with handsome plaited fan-like leaves; exceedingly effective for conservatory decoration. Specimen plants are of considerable value.

1043	**Latania Bourbonica,** *white,* very handsome, 10 ft., from Bourbon	0	4

LATHYRUS (Everlasting Pea), Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Showy free flowering plants, growing in any common soil; very ornamental on trellis work, old stumps, or for covering fences or walls. *Hardy perennials.*

1044	**Lathyrus** latifolius, *purple,* 5 ft., England	0	4
1045	„ „ albus, *white,* 5 ft.	0	3

LAURUS, Nat. Ord. *Lauraceæ.*

Handsome, tall-growing shrubs of a very ornamental appearance. L. Indica succeeds best in sandy loam and peat, while L. Carolinensis grows well in any common soil.

1046	**Laurus** Carolinensis, *yellow,* 15 ft., from N. America	0	4
1047	„ Indica, *yellow,* 15 ft., from Madeira	0	3
1048	„ **tomentosa,** fine large broad leaves, 15 ft.	1	0

LAVANDULA, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.*

A genus of evergreen shrubs, chiefly cultivated on account of the delicious fragrance of their flowers; they succeed in any common soil.

1049	**Lavandula** spica (Lavender), *lilac,* 2 ft., from S. Europe	0	4
1050	„ stœchas, *lilac,* 1½ ft., from S. Europe	0	4

LAVATERA, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.*

Very showy, profuse-blooming, handsome plants, exceedingly effective when used as a back-ground to other plants; growing freely in any light soil.

1051	**Lavatera** trimestris, *rose and pink striped,* 3 ft., from Armenia	0	2
1052	„ „ alba, *white,* 3 ft., from Armenia	0	2

LEBECKIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Interesting evergreen shrubs, with silvery foliage of considerable beauty, thriving in sandy loam and peat.

1053	**Lebeckia** cytisoides, *yellow,* from C. of Good Hope	1	0

LEPTOSIPHON, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ.*

A charming tribe of the most beautiful of our hardy annuals. L. densiflorus, with its pretty rose lilac flowers, and L. densiflorus albus, with its pure white blossoms, are exceedingly attractive in beds or ribbons, while L. hybridus, L. aureus, and L. luteus make pretty low

LEPTOSIPHON—*continued.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

edgings, and are very suitable for rockwork; they all make nice pot plants, and succeed in any light, rich soil.

1054 **Leptosiphon** androsaceus albus, *pure white, anthers yellow*, ½ ft., from California 0 2
1055 „ „ lilacinus, *lilac*, ½ ft., from California 0 2
1056 „ aureus, *golden yellow*, ½ ft., from California 0 3
1057 „ densiflorus, *rose lilac*, 1 ft., from California 0 3
1058 „ „ albus, *pure white*, 1 ft., from California 0 3
1059 „ **hybridus**, new miniature variety of various shades and colours, ½ ft. 1 0
1060 „ luteus, *primrose, orange centre*, ½ ft. from California 0 3

LEYCESTERIA, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ.*

A most elegant and beautiful hardy shrub, the deep green hue of its leaves and stem contrasting beautifully with the purple of the large bracteas and berries; thrives best in a light soil.

1061 **Leycesteria** formosa, *purple and white*, 4 ft., from Nepaul 0 6

LIGUSTRUM (Privet), Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ.*

Handsome hardy evergreen shrubs, with pretty spikes of white flowers; L. Nepalensis is fragrant; succeed in any common soil.

1062 **Ligustrum** Nepalense, *white*, 6 ft., from Naples 0 9
1063 „ ovalifolium, *white*, 6 ft., from Italy 0 6

LILIUM, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.*

This most magnificent genus of hardy bulbs is too well known and appreciated to need description; the seeds we offer have been carefully hybridised and saved from the choicest and most beautiful varieties.

1064 **Lilium** giganteum, *white*, a noble plant of stately growth, 6 ft. 0 6
1065 „ lancifolium punctatum, *white, spotted with red*, 2 ft. 1 0
1066 „ „ speciosum, *suffused and spotted with dark red*, 2 ft 1 0

LIMNANTHES, Nat. Ord. *Tropæolaceæ.*

Very beautiful showy profuse blooming dwarf growing plants, slightly fragrant, particularly effective and valuable as edgings, succeeding in any soil or situation, but delighting most in a moist soil; we believe they may be grown as aquatics; they also grow in shady places.

1067 **Limnanthes** Douglasii, *pale yellow, bordered with white*, ½ ft., from California 0 2
1068 „ „ alba, *white*, ½ ft., from California 0 2
1069 „ grandiflora, *bright yellow, bordered with pure white*, ½ ft., from California .. 0 3
1070 „ rosea, *blush rose*, ½ ft., from California 0 2

LINARIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

A handsome free-flowering genus of snap-dragon-like plants, remarkable for the beauty and variety of their colours; well adapted for and very effective in beds or ribbons, rockwork, woodland walks, &c.; grows freely in common garden soil.

1071 **Linaria** bipartita alba, *pure white*, very fine, hardy annual, ½ ft., from Barbary 0 3
1072 „ „ **splendida** (new), *rich deep purple*, beautiful hardy annual, ½ ft 0 6
1073 „ Hendersonii, *purple*, hardy perennial, 2 ft 0 4
1074 „ macroura, *purple of shades, orange eye*, hardy annual, 1 ft., from the Crimea .. 0 3
1075 „ reflexa, *various*, fine rock plant, hardy annual, ½ ft., from S. Europe 0 3
1076 „ speciosa (true), *purple, white, and yellow*, hardy annual, 1 ft. 0 2
1077 „ triornithophora, *yellow and purple*, half-hardy annual, 1 ft., from Portugal 0 4
1078 „ triphylla, *white, yellow, and purple*, hardy annual, 1 ft., from Sicily 0 2

LINUM, Nat. Ord. *Linaceæ.*

A genus of the most beautiful free-flowering plants, amongst which stands distinguished for its brilliant coloured flowers L. grandiflorum coccineum, being one of the handsomest, most effective, and showy bedding plants we have; for, whilst its habit of growth is slender and delicate, it produces a profusion of beautiful saucer-shaped flowers of a rich scarlet crimson with crimson black centre. L. flavum is a well-known favourite, while L. luteum corymbiflorum is distinguished for its bunches of beautiful straw coloured blossoms, and contrasts beautifully with L. g. coccineum; the whole genus deserves general cultivation; most of the varieties make nice pot plants.

1079 **Linum** campanulatum, *yellow*, beautiful, 1½ ft., from S. Europe 0 6
1080 „ flavum, *yellow*, 1 ft., from Crimea 0 6
1081 „ grandiflorum coccineum (true), *brilliant scarlet, with crimson centre*, 1 ft., from Algiers 0 3
1082 „ juniperinifolium, *deep yellow*, 1 ft., from Siberia 0 6
1083 „ Leonii, 1½ ft., from S. Europe 0 6
1084 „ Lewisii, *blue, with white stripes*, 2 ft., from N. America 0 4
1085 „ „ variegatum, *striped, lilac and white* (new), 2 ft. 0 4
1086 „ luteum corymbiflorum, *nankeen*, 1½ ft., from S. Europe 0 4
1087 „ **Narbonense**, *bright blue*, distinct and beautiful, 1 ft. 0 0

LINUM—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1088	**Linum** Sibericum, *intense blue*, 1½ ft., from Siberia	0	6
1089	„ „ album, *fine white*, 1½ ft., from Siberia	0	6
1090	„ **suffruticosum**, *purple and white*, slender habit, adapted for rockwork and dry situations	0	6

LISIANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ.*

When well grown this is a splendid plant for greenhouse or conservatory decoration; its flowers are extremely handsome, and of a rich dark blue, which few greenhouse plants possess; succeeds best in sandy peat with a very little loam. Winter in a warm greenhouse, and repot in spring.

1091	**Lisianthus** Russellianus, *rich blue, shaded with purple*, 2 ft., from Mexico	1	0

LOBELIA, Nat. Ord. *Lobeliaceæ.*

Exceedingly pretty profuse blooming plants of great value and importance to the flower garden; the low growing kinds make the most beautiful edgings; L. speciosa forms a delightful contrast to Cerastium tomentosum and the variegated Alyssum, while L. gracilis erecta compacta, from its bush-like habit and profusion of celestial blue flowers, is equally beautiful in pots, beds, or used as an edging; all the varieties of L. erinus are valuable for hanging baskets, rustic-work, or vases, over the edges of which they droop in the most graceful and elegant manner. The perennial varieties, with their handsome spikes of flowers, are exceedingly ornamental, and are valuable from their blooming in autumn, along with the Gladioli, Lilium lancifolium, Tritomas, &c.; succeed best in light rich soil.

1092	**Lobelia** Cardinalis, *scarlet*, 2 ft., half-hardy perennial	0	6
1093	„ „ fulgens, *scarlet*, 2 ft., half-hardy perennial	0	6
1094	„ Erinus **alba grandiflora**, *white*, ½ ft., half-hardy annual, ½ ft.	1	0
1095	„ „ compacta, *deep blue*, ½ ft., half-hardy annual	0	4
1096	„ „ **erecta nova**, *deep blue*, magnificent variety, half-hardy annual, ½ ft.	0	6
1097	„ „ lilacina, *blue lilac*, ½ ft., half-hardy annual	0	4
1098	„ „ Lindleyana, *red*, ½ ft., half-hardy annual	0	6
1099	„ „ marmorata, *marbled blue and white*, ½ ft., half-hardy annual	0	4
1100	„ „ **oculata**, *blue white eye*, half-hardy annual ½ ft.	0	6
1101	„ „ speciosa, Crystal Palace var., *deep blue*, extremely beautiful, ½ ft., half-hardy annual	0	6
1102	„ „ **superba**, *blue*, beautiful, half-hardy annual, ½ ft	0	6
1103	„ formosa, *deep blue white eye*, erect and branching, half-hardy annual, from N. S. Wales, ¾ ft.	0	6
1104	„ gracilis erecta compacta, *celestial blue*, extremely compact, fine, half-hardy annuals, ½ ft.	0	4
1105	„ ramosa, *purple blue, white eye*, flowers large and handsome, ¾ ft., half-hardy annual, from S River	0	4
1106	„ „ alba, *white*, flowers large and exceedingly beautiful, ¾ ft., half-hardy annual	0	4
1107	„ „ nana, *deep blue*, flowers large and handsome, ½ ft., half-hardy annual	0	4
1108	„ „ rosea, *rose lilac*, flowers large and beautiful, ¾ ft., half-hardy annual	0	4
1109	„ syphilitica, *blue*, very pretty, ¼ ft., half-hardy annual	0	6
1110	„ triquetra, *pale blue*, ½ ft., half-hardy annual	0	4

LOPEZIA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ.*

A very elegant plant, flowering in beautiful bunches during the winter.

1111	**Lopezia** miniata, *deep peach*, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	4

LOTUS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

An exceedingly ornamental genus of plants; the hardy varieties are well suited for ornamenting rockwork or dry banks. L. Australis, with its splendid spikes of rose-coloured flowers and dwarf habit, grows freely in light soil.

1112	**Lotus Australis**, (new), *rose*, 1 ft., from N. Holland	1	0
1113	„ corniculatus multiflorus, trailer, from Levant	0	6
1114	„ Jacobæus, *dark brown*, 2 ft., from C. Verd Islands	0	3
1115	„ „ luteus, *yellow*, 2 ft., from C. Verd Islands	0	3

LOVE LIES BLEEDING, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ.*

Exceedingly graceful, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, very effective in mixed borders. Where cut flowers are in demand for filling vases, they are very useful; succeed in any common soil.

1116	**Love lies bleeding**, *red*, 2 ft., from E. Indies	0	2
1117	„ *straw coloured*, 2 ft., from E. Indies	0	2

LUPINUS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A splendid genus of the most ornamental, beautiful, and free-flowering of garden plants, with long graceful spikes of bloom, colours rich and varied. Many of the varieties are of a stately, robust growth, which makes them exceedingly valuable for mixed flower and shrubbery

Per Pkt.
s. d.

MARIGOLD, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A tribe of well known, magnificent, free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers, of rich and beautiful colours, producing a splendid effect, whether planted in beds, borders, or ribbons. The African, the tallest, is also the most striking in large beds, mixed flower and shrubbery borders. The dwarf French, in beds, or used as a foreground to taller plants, is invaluable, while the new brown and new orange miniature French varieties, make splendid compact edgings to beds or borders.

The seed we offer has been saved only from the most double flowers, and therefore cannot fail to give general satisfaction. Half hardy annuals.

1158	**Marigold**, African, *lemon*, 2 ft.	0	3
1159	„ „ *orange*, 2 ft.	0	3
1160	„ French, dwarf, beautifully *striped*, 1 ft.	0	3
1161	„ „ „ *brown*, 1 ft.	0	3
1162	„ „ „ *yellow*, 1 ft.	0	3
1163	„ „ „ choice, *mixed*, 1 ft.	0	3
1164	„ „ tall, *striped*, 1½ ft.	0	3
1165	„ „ „ *orange*, (new), 1½ ft.	0	4
1166	„ „ new dwarf miniature, *brown*, ½ ft.	0	3
1167	„ „ „ „ *orange*, ½ ft.	0	4
1168	„ Ranunculus, *orange*, very double, 1 ft.	0	2

MARTYNIA, Nat. Ord. *Pedaliaceæ.*

Exceedingly handsome free-flowering plants, with large flowers of great beauty, and producing a fine effect, whether planted in the open border, or used for conservatory decoration, delighting in a light rich soil and warm situation.

1169	**Martynia** fragrans formosa, *purple*, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	3
1170	„ lutea, *yellow*, 2 ft., from Brazil	0	3

MARVEL OF PERU (Mirabilis), Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ.*

A remarkably handsome and showy class of profuse blooming plants, with rich bright coloured flowers, and beautiful green foliage; exceedingly effective and ornamental planted in mixed flower and shrubbery borders; also useful for in-door decoration, delighting in a light rich soil.

1171	**Marvel of Peru**, *gold striped*, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	3
1172	„ *long tubed*, fragrant as orange blossom, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	3
1173	„ *red*, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	3
1174	„ *silver*, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	3
1175	„ *white*, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	3
1176	„ *yellow*, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	3
1177	„ fine mixed, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	3

MELALEUCA, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ.*

A genus of very desirable greenhouse or conservatory plants, remarkable for the neatness of their foliage, and the beauty of their flowers, which are produced on gracefully drooping branches.

1178	**Melaleuca** hypericifolia, *scarlet*, 3 ft., from N. S. Wales	1	0
1178½	„ **squamœa**, *purple*, flowering in tufts, very elegant, from Van Diemen's Land.	1	6

MELIA, Nat. Ord. *Melaceæ.*

M. Azederach is a very ornamental tree, whilst M. semperflorens, called the "Indian lilac," or "Pride of India," is very handsome, and continues in bloom the whole summer; thrive best in peat, loam, and sand.

1179	**Melia** Azederach, *blue*, 30 ft., from Syria	0	3
1180	„ **semperflorens**, *blue*, 3 ft., from E. Indies	0	3

MELIANTHUS (Honey Plant), Nat. Ord. *Zygophyllaceæ.*

Ornamental shrubs with pretty grey foliage, the flowers of which are much sought after by bees on account of the honey they contain, thriving in any light rich soil.

1181	**Melianthus** major, 8 ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	4
1182	„ minor, 6 ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	4

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. *Mesembryaceæ.*

A brilliant and profuse flowering tribe of extremely pretty dwarf-growing plants, strikingly effective in beds, edgings, rockwork, rustic baskets, or vases in warm sunny situations; also for in-door decoration, if grown in pots, pans, or boxes; succeed best in a dry loamy soil.

1183	**Mesembryanthemum** acinaciforme, *rose and white*, flowers large, ¾ ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	4
1184	„ capitatum, *yellow*, ¾ ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	3
1185	„ glabrum, *light yellow*, ¾ ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	3
1186	„ pomeridianum, *brilliant yellow*, ¾ ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	3
1187	„ tricolor, *rose pink, with purple centre*, ½ ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	3
1188	„ „ album, *silvery white, purple centre*, ½ ft., from C. G. Hope	0	3

Per Pkt.
s. d.

METHONICA (Gloriosa), Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.*

A handsome plant with brilliantly coloured flowers of great beauty; succeeds in sandy peat and loam.

1189 **Methonica Plantii,** *rosy orange,* 6 ft., from Malabar 0 6

METROSIDEROS, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ.*

This is a splendid genus of greenhouse shrubs with beautiful bottle brush-like flowers; succeeds in peat or loam.

1190 **Metrosideros angustifolia,** *yellow,* 10 ft., from C. of Good Hope 0 9
1191 „ buxifolia, *yellow,* 10 ft., from N. Zealand 0 9
1192 „ floribunda, *white,* 10 ft., from N. S. Wales 0 9
1193 „ **longiflora,** *red,* 10 ft., from N. Holland 0 9
1194 „ **robusta,** *scarlet,* 20 ft., from N. Zealand 0 9
1195 „ semperflorens, *red,* 10 ft., from N. Holland 0 9

MIGNONETTE, Nat. Ord. *Resedaceæ.*

A well-known fragrant favourite, which produces a pleasing contrast to the more showy occupants of the parterre; if well thinned out immediately the plants are large enough they will grow stronger, and produce larger spikes of bloom; the seed should be scattered about shrubbery and mixed flower borders, where it grows readily.

1196 **Mignonette** (Reseda Odorata), ½ ft., from Barbary .....5/6 per lb., 6*d.* per oz. 0 2
1197 „ grandiflora (true), ½ ft., from Barbary .....7/6 „ 9*d.* „ 0 3

MIMOSA (Sensitive Plant), Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Very curious and interesting plants, their leaves closing if touched or violently shaken; may be grown out of doors in a warm situation; succeed in peat and loam. *Half-hardy annuals.*

1198 **Mimosa horrida,** *golden yellow, with dark green foliage, and stems garnished with long white spines,* producing a charming effect, 3 ft. 1 0
1199 „ pudica (the true Sensitive Plant), *pinkish white,* 2 ft., from Brazil 0 3

MIMULUS (Monkey Flower), Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

A genus of extremely handsome profuse flowering plants, with singularly shaped and brilliantly coloured flowers, which are distinguished by their rich and strikingly beautiful markings. Seed sown in spring makes fine bedding plants for summer blooming, while seed sown in autumn produces very effective early flowering greenhouse plants.

1200 **Mimulus** cardinalis, *scarlet,* 1 ft., from California 0 4
1201 „ „ atro-sanguineus, *dark red,* 1 ft. 0 6
1202 „ „ **Lehmannii,** *bright rose,* 1 ft. 0 6
1203 „ „ **Napoleon Third,** *rich purple,* 1 ft. 0 6
1204 „ „ **Prince Imperial,** *rose,* 1 ft. 0 6
1205 „ **longifolius,** *orange and scarlet,* new and handsome, 1 ft. 1 0
1206 „ luteus, *yellow,* 1 ft. 0 6
1207 „ fine, choice mixed, 1 ft. 0 4

MORÆA, Nat. Ord. *Iridaceæ.*

A very beautiful half-hardy bulb, with curious and pretty flowers; succeeds best in sandy loam and leaf mould or peat.

1208 **Moræa** iridioides, *white and brown,* 1½ ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 4

MORINA, Nat. Ord. *Dipsaceæ.*

An exceedingly ornamental and elegant greenhouse plant with long white flowers; succeeds in light rich soil.

1209 **Morina** longifolia, *white,* 2 ft., from Persia 0 4

MUSCARI, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.*

Handsome genus of hardy spring flowering bulbs, growing freely in any light rich soil.

1210 **Muscari** comosum, *blue,* 1 ft., from S. Europe 0 6
1211 „ racemosum, *blue,* 1 ft., Britain 0 6

MUSK (Mimulus), Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

This fragrant and universally favourite little plant is so well known, we need only remark that it is equally at home in the sitting-room, greenhouse, or flower garden; it thrives in any light soil.

1212 **Musk** (Mimulus moschatus), ¾ ft., from Columbia 0 4

MYOPORUM, Nat. Ord. *Myoporaceæ.*

A class of pretty evergreen shrubs, delighting in a mixture of peat and loam.

1213 **Myoporum** parvifolium, *white,* 3 ft., from N. Holland 0 4
1214 „ **pictum,** *white,* leaves prettily spotted, 6 ft., from N. Holland 0 4
1215 „ salicifolium, *white,* 2 ft., from N. Holland 0 4

Per Pkt.
s. d.

MYOSOTIS, (Forget-me-not), Nat. Ord. *Boraginaceæ.*

Charming little favourite popular plants, producing their beautiful star-like flowers in great profusion; they grow freely in any soil; but a moist situation, near fountains, or damp rockeries, are best suited to them; invaluable for spring garden decoration. M. palustris commences blooming in April. M. azorica, with its rich purple shaded flowers, and compact bushy habit, is equally suitable for out and in-door decoration, flowering during the summer and autumn months.

1216	**Myosotis** azorica, *blue, shaded with purple,* 1 ft., from Azores	0	6
1217	„ azurea grandiflora, *bright blue, yellow centre,* ½ ft.	0	6
1218	„ palustris, *bright blue,* ½ ft., Britain	0	3
1219	„ „ alba, *white,* ½ ft., Britain	0	3

MYRTUS, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ.*

A handsome, nearly hardy, evergreen shrub; requires a slight protection in the winter; succeeds well in sandy loam.

1220	**Myrtus Tarentina,** *white* 1½ ft., from S. Europe	0	4

NASTURTIUM, Nat. Ord. *Tropæolaceæ.*

The dwarf improved varieties of Nasturtium are amongst the most useful and beautiful of garden favourites, for bedding, massing, or ribboning; and rank with the Geranium, Verbena, and Calceolaria; their close, compact growth, rich coloured flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding plants. The scarlet, yellow, and spotted Tom Thumb are distinguished favourites, as are also the old crimson, the new Crystal Palace Gem, and the great novelty, introduced by our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT," Purple Gem.

1221	**Nasturtium** Dwarf Tom Thumb, **Crystal Palace Gem** (new), *sulphur colour, spotted maroon,* 1 ft.	1	0
1222	„ „ „ „ Beauty, *yellow and vermilion,* 1 ft.	0	4
1223	„ „ „ „ **Purple Gem** (new), *beautiful purple,* exceedingly handsome, 1 ft.	2	6
1224	„ „ „ „ *brilliant scarlet,* 1 ft.	0	4
1225	„ „ „ „ *bright yellow,* 1 ft.	0	6
1226	„ „ „ „ *bright yellow, spotted crimson,* 1 ft.	0	3
1227	„ „ „ „ *rich crimson,* 1 ft.	0	3

NEJA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

1228	**Neja gracilis,** *yellow, changing to red,* very graceful pretty foliage, 1 ft., from Mexico	0	6

NEMESIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

One of the prettiest, freest blooming, and most interesting of annual plants; the versicolor compacta varieties are the most beautiful and best adapted for beds, edgings, rock-work, or pot culture, the growth is compact, and the blossoms so numerous as to entirely hide the foliage; succeeds in any good garden soil.

1229	**Nemesia** versicolor compacta, various colours, ¾ ft.	0	3
1230	„ „ alba, *pure white,* ¾ ft.	0	4
1231	„ „ **insignis** (new), *sky blue,* ¾ ft.	1	0
1232	„ „ **la superbe** (new), *delicate rose,* ¾ ft.	1	0

NEMOPHILA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ.*

This is perhaps the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf growing hardy annuals; all the varieties have a neat compact and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colours the most strikingly beautiful, so that ribboned, sown in circles, or arranged in any style which the fancy may suggest, the effect is pleasing and very striking; N. maculata and N. phacelioides are distinct; the latter is a beautiful hardy perennial, the former is more robust in growth, and has larger flowers than the other varieties.

1233	**Nemophila** atomaria, *white with black spots,* ½ ft., from California	0	2
1234	„ „ **oculata,** *celestial blue, blotched with black,* new and very pretty, ½ ft.	1	0
1235	„ discoidalis, *rich velvety black, edged with white,* ½ ft., from California	0	2
1236	„ „ marmorata, *marbled,* ½ ft.	0	3
1237	„ insignis grandiflora, *bright blue with white centre,* ½ ft., from California	0	3
1238	„ „ „ alba, *pure white,* ½ ft.	0	3
1239	„ „ cramboides, *celestial blue,* ½ ft.	0	2
1240	„ „ marginata, *celestial blue, edged white,* ½ ft.	0	3
1241	„ „ striata, *blue and white,* ½ ft.	0	3
1242	„ maculata, *white, veined with lilac, petals blotched with violet,* ¾ ft., from California	0	2
1243	„ „ **variegata** (new), *white veined with lilac and blotched with violet,* foliage beautifully variegated in the first stages of its growth, at which period it is one of the most effective plants for edgings, ¾ ft.	1	0
1244	„ phacelioides, *lilac, white centre,* ½ ft., from N. America	0	3

Per Pkt.
s. d.

NERIUM, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ.*

A class of splendid double-flowering evergreen shrubs of a highly ornamental character, fine for conservatory decoration, or placing on lawns and terraces during summer, growing well in any light rich soil. *Half hardy shrubs.*

1245 **Nerium carneum grandiflorum**, *flesh coloured*, 6 ft. 0 4
1246 „ **Mabirii**, *white*, 6 ft. 0 9
1247 „ Oleander, *rose pink*, 6 ft., from Italy 0 4
1248 „ „ *striped, scarlet and white*, 6 ft., from Italy 0 6

NICOTIANA (Tobacco Plant), Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

These are strong growing, fine foliaged, hardy plants; they are very effective for large shrubbery borders, and the leaves of some of the varieties are valuable for fumigating purposes. *Hardy annuals.*

1249 **Nicotiana** glauca, *yellow*, 3 ft., from America 0 3
1250 „ glutinosa, *scarlet*, 3 ft., from Peru 0 3
1251 „ **vincæflora**, *white*, very pretty, 2 ft., from S. America 0 6
1252 „ Virginica, *pink*, 3 ft., from America 0 3

NIEREMBERGIA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

Profuse blooming, elegant, and graceful, charming little plants, exceedingly valuable for small beds, edgings, and rustic baskets or vases. *Half-hardy perennials.*

1253 **Nierembergia** gracilis, *white veined with lilac*, ½ ft., from Uruguay 0 6
1254 „ intermedia, *deep crimson*, ½ ft., from Uruguay 1 0

NIGELLA (Love in a Mist; or, Devil in the Bush), Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.*

A genus of very interesting, compact growing, free-flowering plants, with curious looking flowers and seed pods. From the extraordinary motions manifested by the stamens, this genus has received the above singular names. N. Hispanica alba and N. Hispanica atropurpurea make handsome bedding plants for large beds, while N. Damascena nana is useful as an edging to large borders; grows freely in any common garden soil.

1255 **Nigella Hispanica alba**, *pure white*, 1½ ft., from Spain 0 4
1256 „ **atro-purpurea**, *clear rich purple*, 1½ ft., from Spain 0 4
1257 „ Damascena nana, double, *blue and white*, ¾ ft., from Spain 0 3

NOLANA, Nat. Ord. *Nolanaceæ.*

An extremely beautiful free-flowering genus of trailing plants, the flowers resembling the Convolvulus minor, but softer in colour, while some are beautifully pencilled; fine for rock-work, hanging baskets, old stumps, &c. Delighting in light rich soil.

1258 **Nolana** atriplicifolia, *blue, violet, white, and yellow*, trailer, from Peru 0 2
1259 „ „ alba, *pure white, with yellow centre*, trailer, from Peru 0 2
1260 „ paradoxa violacea, *violet* (new), trailer 0 3
1261 „ prostrata, *celestial blue, beautifully violet pencilled*, trailer, from Peru 0 2

NYCTERINIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Neat, compact little plants, covered with pretty sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers, valuable for edgings, rockeries, stumps, or small beds; succeed in light rich soil.

1262 **Nycterinia** capensis, *white yellow centre*, ½ ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 6
1263 „ Selaginoides, *pink, centre yellow*, ½ ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 4

NYMPHÆA, Nat. Ord. *Nymphaceæ.*

Beautiful hardy aquatics, thriving in rich loamy soil at the bottom of ponds or lakes.

1264 **Nymphæa** alba (Water Lily), a magnificent variety, 3 ft., from England 0 6
1265 „ cyana, *blue*, splendid variety, 3 ft. 0 6

OBELISCARIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Bold showy plants, with rich coloured flowers and curious acorn-like centres; succeed in any ordinary garden soil.

1266 **Obeliscaria** pulcherrima, *rich velvety crimson, edged and tipped with yellow*, 2 ft., from Texas 0 3
1267 „ „ **aurantiaca** (new), *yellow*, 2 ft., from Texas 0 4

ŒNOTHERA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ.*

A magnificent genus, one of the most useful and beautiful either for beds, borders, edgings, or rockwork. All the varieties are free-flowering, and most of them perennials. The most remarkable of the perennial kinds are Œ. grandiflora Lamarckiana, with superb spikes of large flowers; Œ. macrocarpa, splendid for beds or edging, flowers, six inches in diameter; Œ. Acaulis, flowers, silvery white; and Œ. Missouriensis. Of the annual varieties, Œ. Drummondii nana and Œ. bistorta Veitchi, succeed in any good rich soil.

1268 **Œnothera biennis hirsutissima** (new), *crimson orange*, half-hardy annual, 2 ft., from California 0 4
1269 „ bistorta Veitchii grandiflora, *pure yellow, crimson spotted*, half-hardy annual, 1 ft., from California 0 4

ŒNOTHERA—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1270	**Œnothera campylocarpa grandiflora** (new), *red orange*, hardy perennial, 1½ft., from Peru	0	4
1271	„ concinna, *pink and white*, beautifully striped, hardy annual, 4 ft., from Florida	0	3
1272	„ consolida, *deep primrose*, handsome, hardy perennial, 1½ ft., from N. America	0	3
1273	„ Cuprea, hardy perennial, 1½ ft.	0	6
1274	„ Drummondii nana nova, *bright yellow*, half-hardy annual, 1 ft., from Texas	0	4
1275	„ **grandiflora Lamarckiana**, *bright yellow*, the most effective and strikingly beautiful of this splendid genus, flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and produced in the greatest profusion; an exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed flower borders, 3 ft.	1	0
1276	„ Jamesii, *bright yellow*, flowers large, and produced in great profusion, 2 ft.	0	4
1277	„ longiflora, *yellow*, hardy perennial, 2 ft., from Buenos Ayres	0	4
1278	„ **macrantha grandiflora**, *yellow*, very handsome, hardy perennial, 1½ ft.	0	4
1279	„ macrocarpa, *rich yellow*, hardy perennial, ½ ft., from N. America	0	6
1280	„ Missouriensis, *deep yellow*, hardy perennial, 1½ ft., from N. America	0	6
1281	„ prostrata, *pure yellow*, hardy perennial, 1½ ft., from N. America	0	4
1282	„ Sellowiana grandiflora, *yellow*, hardy perennial, 1½ ft., from M. Video	0	3
1283	„ tarraxacifolia, *pure white*, hardy perennial, ¾ ft., from Peru	0	6
1284	„ „ lutea, *yellow*, hardy perennial, ¾ ft., from Peru	0	4
1285	„ tetraptera, *silvery white*, very handsome, half hardy annual, ¾ ft.	0	3
1286	„ undulata, *primrose*, hardy perennial, 1½ ft., from Peru	0	3

ONOBRYCHIS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A very pretty spike-flowering plant of an ornamental character, suitable for rockwork or mixed borders; thrives best in sand and loam.

1287	**Onobrychis supina**, *pale red*, from Switzerland	1	0

ONONIS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Handsome hardy plants of easy culture, producing their beautiful flowers in large bunches.

1288	**Ononis** pubescens, *shaded violet*, 1 ft.	0	3
1289	„ rotundifolia, *deep rose*, 1 ft., from S. Europe	0	6

ONOPORDON, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A noble thistle-like plant of a very ornamental character; thrives in any common soil.

1290	**Onopordon** Tauricum, *purple*, hardy perennial, 6 ft., from Tauria	0	4

OPUNTIA, Nat. Ord. *Cactaceæ.*

The Prickly Pear of S. America; an ornamental and interesting greenhouse shrub with edible fruit; succeeds best in sandy peat.

1291	**Opuntia** Ficus Indica, Prickly Pear, *reddish orange*, 3 ft., from S. America	0	3

ORNITHOGALUM (Star of Bethlehem), Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.*

A pretty bulbous plant, producing its beautiful white star-like blossoms in great profusion; succeeds in sandy loam.

1292	**Ornithogalum** Arabicum, *white*, ¾ ft., from Egypt	0	6

OSTEOSPERMUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

An ornamental evergreen greenhouse shrub, with pretty yellow flowers; thrives in any light rich soil.

1293	**Osteospermum** niveum, *yellow*, 5 ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	6

OXALIS, Nat. Ord. *Oxalidaceæ.*

A charming and beautiful class of plants for rockwork, old stumps, &c., in sunny situations, also for baskets, vases, or pots, for indoor decoration; their brilliant and richly coloured flowers and dark green foliage give them a strikingly attractive appearance; they delight in light rich soil. *Half hardy perennial.*

1294	**Oxalis** arborea rosea, 1½ ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	4
1295	„ floribunda alba, *white*, ½ ft., from S. America	0	4
1296	„ „ rosea, *rose*, ½ ft., from S. America	0	4
1297	„ lutea, *yellow*, ½ ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	4
1298	„ rosea, *bright rose*, ½ ft., from Chili	0	4
1299	„ tropæoloides, *deep yellow, brown leaves*, 1 ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	4

OXYLOBIUM, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A handsome free-flowering greenhouse evergreen shrub, of a very graceful habit; thrives in peat and loam.

1300	**Oxylobium lanceolatum**, *yellow spotted red*, 4 ft., from N. Holland	1	0

OXYURA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A showy hardy annual with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance.

1301	**Oxyura** chrysanthemoides, *golden yellow, edged with pure white*, 1½ ft., from California	0	3

Per Pkt.
s. d.

PALAFOXIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

An ornamental plant with pretty fragrant flowers; flourishes in any common soil.

1302 **Palafoxia** Texana, *brown and red*, 2 ft., hardy annual, from Texas ..... 0 :

PANCRATIUM, Nat Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ.*

An exceedingly ornamental genus of hardy bulbs, producing splendid spikes of handsome flowers; succeeds best in light sandy loam mixed with vegetable mould.

1303 **Pancratium** illyricum, *white*, 1 ft., S. Europe 0 6
1304 „ maritimum, *white*, deliciously fragrant, 2 ft., from S. Europe 0 6

PAPAVER, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ.*

A highly ornamental and strikingly effective genus of plants, with brilliant coloured flowers of an immense size, which in select plantations and shrubbery borders are unusually effective. P. nudicaule is a dwarf growing variety, and is especially adapted for rockwork. *Hardy perennials.*

1305 **Papaver** involucratum maximum, *brilliant orange scarlet*, 3 ft., from the Levant 0 3
1306 „ nudicaule, *bright yellow*, 1 ft., from Siberia 0 3
1307 „ orientale, *deep scarlet with large black blotches*, 2½ ft., from the Levant 0 3

PARKINSONIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A handsome greenhouse evergreen shrub, succeeds in peat and loam.

1308 **Parkinsonia** aculeata, *yellow*, 6 ft., from W. Indies 1 0

PAULOWNIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

A noble hardy tree bearing panicles of dark lilac flowers, resembling those of the Gloxinia; thrives in any good soil.

1309 **Paulownia** imperialis, *blue*, very handsome, 20 ft., from Japan 0 4

PAVONIA, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.*

A half hardy evergreen shrub, with strikingly beautiful flowers,.

1310 **Pavonia** hastata, *pure white, rich crimson spots*, 3 ft., from W. Indies 0 4

PEAS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Exceedingly useful, well-known, free-flowering, and highly ornamental plants, flourishing in any open situation, and when sown on rich soil, and mulched during dry hot weather, will attain a considerable height; if not allowed to ripen seed they will continue blooming till destroyed by frost; they are invaluable as screens for protecting more tender plants, or excluding unsightly objects, also for training on trellis work, covering rough wooden fences, &c., and when intermixed with Tropæolum Canariense in such situations the effect produced is splendid. *Hardy annuals*

1311 **Peas**, Sweet, painted lady, 6 ft., from Ceylon 0 3
1312 „ „ *black*, 6 ft., from Sicily 0 3
1313 „ „ Captain Clarke's Hybrid, *blue edged*, 6 ft., from Sicily 0 4
1314 „ „ *purple*, 6 ft., from Sicily 0 3
1315 „ „ *purple, striped*, 6 ft., from Sicily 0 3
1316 „ „ *scarlet*, 6 ft., from Ceylon 0 3
1317 „ „ *scarlet, striped*, 6 ft., from Ceylon 0 3
1318 „ „ *white*, 6 ft., from Ceylon 0 3
1319 „ „ *mixed*, 6 ft., various 0 2
1320 „ Lord Anson's, *sky blue*, 1½ ft., from Cape Horn 0 2
1321 „ Painted lady, Tangier, 4 ft., from Barbary 0 2
1322 „ *scarlet* Tangier, 4 ft., from Barbary 0 2

PELARGONIUM, Nat. Ord. *Geraniaceæ.*

A genus of indispensable and beautiful greenhouse plants; whether for the adornment of the conservatory or drawing-room they stand unrivalled; their culture from seed is very simple, and as that we offer has been saved from the unrivalled collection of our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT," we have no hesitation in saying that amateurs sowing it will raise novelties of considerable merit.

1323 **Pelargonium fancy**, saved from the choicest varieties, 2 ft. 1 0
1324 „ **large flowered**, saved from the choicest varieties, 2 ft. 1 0
1325 „ **Odiers**, saved from the choicest spotted varieties, 2 ft. 1 0
1326 **Pelargonium** capitatum, *rose*, trailer, from Cape of Good Hope 1 0

PENTAPETES, Nat. Ord. *Byttnericeæ.*

A beautiful free-flowering half-hardy herbaceous plant, succeeding in any light rich soil.

1327 **Pentapetes** phœnicea, *bright scarlet*, ¾ ft., from India 0 4

PENTSTEMON, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

A genus of well known and highly ornamental hardy herbaceous plants, with long graceful spikes of fine-shaped and richly coloured flowers, one of the most effective and free-flowering of border and bedding plants; succeed in any light rich soil.

PENTSTEMON—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1328	**Pentstemon** campanulatum, *lilac purple*, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	4
1329	„ cordifolium, *fine scarlet*, 2 ft., from California	0	6
1330	„ elegans roseum, *rose*, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	4
1331	„ gentianoides, fine mixed, 1½ ft., from Mexico	0	6
1332	„ **Liabaud**, *scarlet spotted*, magnificent, 1½ ft.	1	0
1333	„ **Ludowic**, *violet, white throat, striped and spotted black*, 2 ft., from Mexico	1	0
1334	„ Murrayanum, *scarlet*, 2 ft., from Texas	0	6
1335	„ pulchellum roseum, *rose*, 1½ ft., from Mexico	0	3
1336	„ Richardsonii, *puce*, 2 ft., from Columbia	0	4
1337	„ **roseum magnificum**, *rose*, 1½ ft., from Mexico	1	0
1338	„ violaceum, *violet, tinged with crimson*, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	3
1339	„ Wrightii, *violet*, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	6
1340	„ choice mixed, 2 ft., from Mexico	0	6

PERILLA, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.*

Amongst the recent introductions of ornamental foliaged plants for flower garden decoration, the Perilla claims a more than ordinary share of attention; its habit of growth is neat and shrubby, whilst its foliage is of a deep mulberry or blackish purple, and forms a fine contrast to the silvery foliage of Cineraria Maritima, or the lively green of other plants, in ribbons, centres of beds, or mixed flower borders; grows freely in any rich soil. *Half-hardy annual.*

1341	**Perilla Nankinensis**, leaves *deep mulberry or purplish black*, 1½ ft., from China	0	3

PETUNIA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

A highly ornamental and profuse-flowering, easily cultivated, garden favourite, equally effective and beautiful whether grown in pots, for the decoration of the greenhouse and sitting-room window, or planted out in beds or mixed borders. The brilliancy and variety of its colours, combined with the duration of its blooming period, and the capability of the flowers to bear the atmosphere of London, render it invaluable. Seed sown in March or April, makes fine bedding plants for a summer and autumn display; succeeds in any rich soil. *Half-hardy perennials.*

1342	**Petunia** grandiflora hybrida, finest mixed, 1½ ft.	0	4
1343	„ „ „ marginata, *bordered with green*, 1½ ft.	0	6
1344	„ „ alba, *white*, 1½ ft.	0	4
1345	„ „ atro-violacea, *violet purple*, 1½ ft.	0	4
1346	„ „ *crimson*, very beautiful, 1½ ft.	0	4
1347	„ „ purpurea, *purple*, 1½ ft.	0	4
1348	„ „ *satin-rose*, 1½ ft.	0	4
1349	„ striatiflora, beautifully striped, 1½ ft.	0	4

PHACELIA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ.*

Free-flowering, curious, and interesting-looking border plants. *Hardy annuals.*

1350	**Phacelia** congesta, *azure blue*, 1 ft., from California	0	3
1351	„ Texana, *blue, shaded purple*, 1 ft., from Texas	0	3

PHALACRÆA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A very beautiful, free-flowering, Ageratum-like plant; succeeds in any soil.

1352	**Phalacræa** cœlestina, *blue*, half hardy annual, 1½ ft., from Peru	0	3

PHLOMIS, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.*

Handsome, free-flowering plants, with very pretty showy flowers; succeed in any light rich soil. *Half-hardy shrubs.*

1353	**Phlomis** fruticosa, *yellow*, 3 ft., from Spain	0	6
1354	„ Leonurus, *scarlet*, 1 ft., from Cape of Good Hope	0	6

PHLOX, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ.*

This magnificent genus of plants is unrivalled for richness and brilliancy of colours, profusion and duration of blooming. The P. Drummondii varieties make splendid bedding or pot plants, while the P. Decussata varieties produce a fine effect in mixed borders; no garden should be without these beautiful plants; succeed best in light rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.*

1355	**Phlox** Drummondii, saved from the choicest varieties, 1 ft., from Texas	0	4
1356	„ „ **alba**, *pure white*, 1 ft.	0	6
1357	„ „ „ oculata, *satin white, crimson eye*, 1 ft.	0	4
1358	„ „ atro-purpurea, *deep purple shades*, 1 ft.	0	4
1359	„ „ Kermesina, *rich scarlet*, 1 ft.	0	4
1360	„ „ **Leopoldiana**, *pink, white eye*, 1 ft.	0	4
1361	„ „ lilacea, *lilac, with white eye*, 1 ft.	0	4
1362	„ „ **Louis Napoleon**, *dark crimson*, 1 ft.	0	6
1363	„ „ **marmorata** (new), *marbled*, 1 ft.	0	6
1364	„ „ **Mars**, *carmine and scarlet, with dark eye*, 1 ft.	0	6
1365	„ „ **Queen Victoria**, *violet, eye white*, 1 ft.	0	6

PHLOX—*continued.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

1366 **Phlox** Drummondii **Radowitzkii**, *rose purple, striped with white*, 1 ft. 0 6
1367 „ „ rosea, *fine rose*, 1 ft. 0 4
1368 „ Decussata (Fontaine's finest varieties), hardy perennial, 2 ft. 0 6

PHŒNIX, Nat. Ord. *Palmaceæ.*

This ornamental and beautiful tree is the Date Palm of the Levant, and is exceedingly effective when grown for conservatory decoration; succeeds best in a strong rich soil.

1369 **Phœnix** dactylifera, Date Palm, 30 ft., from the Levant 1 0

PHORMIUM, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.*

An exceedingly beautiful and ornamental plant, growing freely in strong rich loam.

1370 **Phormium** tenax, *green and white*, 6 ft., hardy perennial, from N. Zealand 0 6

PHOTINIA, Nat. Ord. *Pomaceæ.*

A handsome tree, with bright glossy leaves and corymbs of beautiful white flowers; succeeds well against a south wall, if planted in loam and peat. *Half-hardy tree.*

1371 **Photinia** glauca, *white*, 1 ft., from Nepaul 0 6

PHYGELIUS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

A handsome, free-flowering plant, with large, richly marked, tubular blossoms; succeeds in light rich soil. *Half-hardy perennial.*

1372 **Phygelius** capensis, *large carmine tubular flower, inside golden yellow*, 1½ ft., from Caffraria 0 6

PHYSOSTEGIA, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.*

A very ornamental plant, with splendid flowers, succeeding well in any common soil. If sown early, flowers the first year, *Hardy perennial.*

1373 **Physostegia** speciosa, *blush-rose and white*, 1½ ft., from Siberia 0 4

PHYTOLACCA, Nat. Ord. *Phytolaceæ.*

An ornamental tree of rapid growth; in Italy it adorns the public gardens, often making shoots twenty feet long in one year; thrives in any rich soil. *Half-hardy tree.*

1374 **Phytolacca** dioica, *greenish white*, 10 ft., from S. America 0 4

PICOTEE, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

Favourite and well-known plants of great beauty, combining with the most perfect form, the richest and most beautiful colours. They have a delicate perfume, are easily cultivated, and bloom profusely, growing freely in any light rich soil. The seed we offer has been saved by our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT" from flowers possessing all the requisite characteristics which constitute a first-class flower. *Hardy perennials.*

1375 **Picotee**, saved from the most choice varieties, 1½ ft. 1 0
1376 „ **perpetual, or tree**, saved from the most choice varieties, 1½ ft. 1 0

PIMELEA, Nat. Ord. *Thymelaceæ.*

A beautiful compact little greenhouse shrub, with charming heads of blossom; delights in sandy peat.

1377 **Pimelea** Lawrenciana, *rose*, beautiful, from Australia, 3 ft. 0 9

PINK, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

A well-known and highly valued plant, remarkable as well for its great beauty and delightful fragrance, as for its easy culture and accommodating habit, growing freely, and flowering profusely either in pots, in the greenhouse, or in the open borders, succeeding best in a rich loamy soil. *Hardy perennials.*

1378 **Pink, Bragg's** choicest mixed, 1 ft. 1 0
1379 „ fine mixed, 1 ft. 0 6

PINUS, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.*

A highly ornamental and magnificent genus, of noble and stately growth, invaluable for planting on lawn or pleasure grounds. *Hardy trees.*

1380 **Pinus** Canariensis, 20 ft., from Canaries 0 6
1381 „ **monticola**, from California 2 6
1382 „ Pinsapo, 10 ft., from Spain 0 6
1383 „ pinea fragilis, 10 ft., from Naples 1 0
1384 „ taxifolia, 20 ft., from N. America 1 0

PITTOSPORUM, Nat. Ord. *Pittosporaceæ.*

A handsome genus of exceedingly ornamental shrubs. P. japonicum has rich glossy leaves and deliciously perfumed flowers; thrive well in peat and loam. *Greenhouse shrubs.*

1385 **Pittosporum** Blackwellii, 3 ft. 0 6
1386 „ **japonicum**, *white*, deliciously orange scented, 3 ft. 0 6
1387 „ revolutum, *yellow*, 3 ft., from N. Holland 0 6
1388 „ **undulatum**, 3 ft., from N. S. Wales 0 6

Per Pkt.
s. d.

PLATYSTEMON, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ.*

A charming free-flowering, dwarf-growing plant, very effective in small beds, rustic baskets, and edgings; succeeds best in light rich soil. *Hardy annual.*

1389 **Platystemon** Californicum, *cream, spotted with orange*, ½ ft., from California 0 3

PLUMBAGO, Nat. Ord. *Plumbaginaceæ.*

Handsome free-flowering plants, with bunches of showy and beautiful flowers; succeed in ordinary soil. *Half-hardy perennials.*

1390 **Plumbago** alba, *white*, 4 ft., from Mexico 0 6
1391 „ **cœrulea capensis**, *pale blue*, beautiful, 2 ft. 1 0
1392 „ Europæa, *blue*, 3 ft., from S. Europe 0 6

PODOLEPIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A genus of very pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in light rich soil, and producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. *Half-hardy annuals.*

1393 **Podolepis** alba, *white*, 1½ ft., from N. S. Wales 0 3
1394 „ auriculata, *bright yellow*, 1½ ft., from N. S. Wales 0 4
1395 „ chrysantha, *yellow*, 1 ft., from N. S. Wales 0 3
1396 „ gracilis, *pink*, 1 ft., from N. S. Wales 0 3

POINCIANA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A very elegant and ornamental genus of greenhouse shrubs, requiring a good rich soil.

1397 **Poinciana** Gilliesii, *yellow*, 10 ft., from S. America 0 4
1398 „ pulcherrima, *orange*, 10 ft., from E. Indies 0 9
1399 „ **regia**, *crimson*, 10 ft., from Madagascar 0 9

POLYANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Primulaceæ.*

This gay and profuse flowering hardy plant is too well known to need description; the seed offered is guaranteed to produce the richest and most varied colours.

1400 **Polyanthus**, Webb's new giant, ½ ft. 0 6
1401 „ choice, ½ ft. 1 0

POLYCOLYMNA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A very pretty everlasting; useful for making winter bouquets. Succeeds in any soil.

1402 **Polycolymna** Stuartii, *white and yellow*, 1½ ft., from Australia 0 3

POLYGALA, Nat. Ord. *Polygalaceæ.*

A very handsome genus of greenhouse evergreen shrubs, which may be grown out of doors in summer; thrive best in peat and loam.

1403 **Polygala bracteolata**, *red and green outside, inside of flower scarlet and purple*, 3 ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 6
1404 „ Dalmasiana, handsome, *purple*, 3 ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 4
1405 „ **grandiflora superba**, *purple*, 3 ft. 0 6
1406 „ latifolia, *rose*, 3 ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 4
1407 „ „ **superba**, *purple*, 3 ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 6
1408 „ **macrophylla**, *purple*, with handsome foliage, 3 ft., from Nepaul 0 6
1409 „ myrtifolia, *purple*, 3 ft., from Cape of Good Hope 0 4
1410 „ **Pourtalesii**, *dark crimson*, very fine, 3 ft. 0 6
1411 „ rosea superba, *rose*, 3 ft. 0 6

PONTEDERIA, Nat. Ord. *Pontederaceæ.*

A handsome hardy aquatic, of easy culture; loamy soil at the bottom of a cistern or pond is most suitable to it.

1412 **Pontederia** cordata, 1 ft., from N. America 1 0

POPPY, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ.*

A tribe of remarkably showy, free-flowering plants, producing a rich and effective display in large mixed borders, in shrubberies, or select plantations. Grow freely in any common soil.

1413 **Poppy**, carnation, double, mixed, 2 ft. 0 2
1414 „ French, double, mixed, 1 ft. 0 2
1415 „ „ „ *scarlet*, 1 ft. 0 2
1416 „ German, striped, double, 2 ft. 0 2
1417 „ „ *scarlet*, 2 ft. 0 2
1418 „ „ *white*, 2 ft. 0 2
1419 „ „ fine mixed, 2 ft. 0 2
1420 „ Marseilles, *white and red*, double, 2 ft. 0 2
1421 „ „ splendens, 2 ft. 0 2
1422 „ Pæony flowered, double, 2 ft. 0 2
1423 „ Ranunculus, double, 2 ft. 0 2

PORTULACA, Nat. Ord. *Portulaceæ.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

For brilliant, beautiful, and delicate colours, this charming genus stands unrivalled, and whether in baskets, small beds, edgings, or rockwork, its large splendid flowers, which are produced in the greatest profusion, are extremely effective; succeeds best in light gravelly soils, or soil incorporated with lime rubbish.

1424	**Portulaca aurea striata** (new), *sulphur yellow, gold striped*, ½ ft.	0	4
1425	„ **Blensonii** (new), *light scarlet*, ½ ft.	0	4
1426	„ **caryophylloides**, *rose, striped with deep carmine*, ½ ft.	0	4
1427	„ grandiflora, *crimson purple*, ½ ft., from Chili	0	4
1428	„ „ lutea, *yellow*, ½ ft. from Chili	0	4
1429	„ Thellusonii, *crimson*, ½ ft., from Mendoza	0	4
1430	„ „ rosea, *rose*, ½ ft.	0	4
1431	„ „ „ pallida, *pale rose* (new), very pretty, ½ ft.	0	4
1432	„ Thorburnii, *orange*, ½ ft.	0	4
1433	„ splendid, mixed, ½ ft.	0	4

POTENTILLA, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ.*

A splendid tribe of profuse-flowering, beautiful herbaceous plants, producing a fine effect in mixed flower and shrubbery borders, and the dwarf varieties in rockwork; succeed in any good rich soil.

1434	**Potentilla** aurea, *golden*, ½ ft., from the Alps	0	3
1435	„ atrosanguinea, *crimson*, 1½ ft., from Nepaul	0	3
1436	„ formosa, *orange and red*, 2 ft., from Nepaul	0	3
1437	„ **Fintelmannii**, *dark red, shaded yellow*, 1½ ft.	0	6
1438	„ **Hobowothiana**, *rose*, 1½ ft., from Nepaul	0	6
1439	„ insignis, *yellow, orange centre*, 1½ ft.	0	3
1440	„ Mackeyana, *primrose*, 2 ft.	0	3
1441	„ McNabiana, *orange and red*, 2 ft.	0	3
1442	„ macrantha, *white*, 1½ ft., from Switzerland	0	4
1443	„ **Menziesii**, *orange yellow, spotted red*, 2 ft.	0	6
1444	„ Missourica, *yellow*, 1 ft., from N. America	0	4
1445	„ **Plantii**, *yellow*, 1 ft., from E. Indies	0	6
1446	„ pulcherrima, *pale yellow*, 1 ft., from N. America	0	3
1447	„ choice mixed, 1½ ft., various	0	3

PRINCE'S FEATHER, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ.*

Ornamental plants, with elegant plumes of rich coloured flowers; succeed in any rich soil.

1448	**Prince's Feather**, *crimson*, 2 ft., from Virginia	0	2
1449	„ large flowered, *crimson*, 2 ft., from Nepaul	0	3

PRIMULA, Nat. Ord. *Primulaceæ.*

A charming profuse flowering plant, indispensable for winter and spring decoration; the seed we offer has been saved from flowers remarkable for their size, colour, and perfect form; *they were awarded a first-class medal;* succeeds best in sandy loam and leaf mould.

P. cortusoides is a pretty little hardy plant, suitable for rock-work, edgings, &c.

1450	**Primula** sinensis fimbriata, mixed, ex, ex, ex, ¾ ft.	1	0
1451	„ „ alba, *white*, ex, ex, ex, ¾ ft.	1	0
1452	„ „ rosea, *rose*, ex, ex, ex, ¾ ft.	1	0
1453	„ „ rosa carmine, ex, ex, ex, ¾ ft.	1	0
1454	„ „ rubra, quite new, *rich deep violet rose*, ex, ex, ex, ¾ ft.	1	0
1455	„ cortusoides, *rose lilac*, hardy perennial, ¾ ft., from Siberia	0	6

PSIDIUM, OR GUAVA, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ.*

This species is exceedingly ornamental, the rich coloured delicious fruit contrasting finely with its beautiful camellia-like foliage; thrives best in peat and loam. *Half hardy shrubs.*

1456	**Psidium** aromaticum, *bluish white*, flavour of the pine apple, 10 ft., from S. America	0	6
1457	„ Cattleyanum, *white*, strawberry flavour, 10 ft., from S. America	0	6
1458	„ pyriferum, *white*, 10 ft., from W. Indies	0	6

PSORALEA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A handsome greenhouse shrub, with showy flowers; succeeds best in loam and peat.

1459	**Psoralea** spicata, *white and blue*, 10 ft., from Cape of Good Hope	0	6
1460	„ **strobulina**, *brown*, 6 ft., from Cape of Good Hope	0	6

PUNICA, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ.*

Certainly amongst the handsomest of shrubs; under the shelter of a south wall, they flower profusely throughout the summer; succeed best in strong rich loam.

1461	**Punica** flavum, *yellow*, 3 ft., from S. Europe	0	4
1462	„ **granatum nanum**, *waxy scarlet*, ½ ft., from S. Europe	0	6

PYRETHRUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Handsome, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, producing a fine effect in the mixed flower and shrubbery borders; succeed in any rich soil. *Hardy perennials.*

PYRETHRUM—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1463	**Pyrethrum** Brilliant, mixed, 3 ft.	0	6
1464	„ carneum, *flesh colour*, 3 ft., from Barbary	0	4
1465	„ Delhayi, 3 ft.	0	6
1466	„ **Duchesse de Brabant**, 3 ft.	1	0
1467	„ Parthenium, fl. pl., 1½ ft.	0	3
1468	„ finest mixed	0	6

RAPHIOLEPIS, Nat. Ord. *Pomaceæ.*

Pretty little greenhouse evergreen shrubs, with white flowers, sometimes called the Indian Hawthorn; grow freely in a mixture of sandy peat and loam.

1469	**Raphiolepis** Indica, *white*, 4 ft., from India	1	0
1470	„ salicifolia (willow-leaved), *white*, 3 ft., from India	1	0

RHAMNUS, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ.*

A pretty shrub, valuable on account of its varied and beautiful foliage; grows in any common soil. The timber of R. Alaternus makes highly ornamental articles of furniture.

1471	**Rhamnus** Alaternus, valuable evergreen, 10 ft., from S. Europe	0	3
1472	„ **Californicus**, *fine carmine fruit*, 10 ft., from California	1	0
1473	„ **oleifolius**, 10 ft.	1	0

RHODANTHE, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A charming everlasting of great beauty, equally valuable for the decoration of the conservatory and flower garden; its neat compact growth makes it a suitable plant for bedding or ribboning, while its bright coloured flowers, elegant style of growth, and profuse blooming, render it an object of universal admiration; the flowers, if gathered when young, make valuable winter bouquets. Succeeds best in a light rich soil and a warm sheltered situation.

1474	**Rhodanthe** Manglesii, *bright rose, with silvery calyx*, 1 ft., from Swan River	0	4

RHODODENDRON, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ.*

A well known and magnificent genus of free-flowering evergreen shrubs; should occupy a prominent place in every garden; thrives best in peaty soil.

1475	**Rhododendron** arboreum	1	0
1476	„ splendid mixed	1	0

RICINUS, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ.*

A magnificent and highly ornamental genus; the picturesque foliage, and stately growth, combined with brilliant coloured fruit of the GIANT varieties, impart to select plantations, shrubbery and mixed flower borders, quite an oriental aspect. In the gardens round Paris they form one of the principal features of attraction, and if planted out and grown as single specimens on our lawns and pleasure grounds, as an ornamental foliage plant, they would form a new and striking feature. The DWARF varieties are of a compact growth, with rich and beautiful coloured foliage, stems, and fruit; they are very effective, and particularly valuable for small gardens, and exposed situations.

1477	**Ricinus** albidus (novus), *white fruited, stems and leaves silvery*, 6 ft., from Africa	0	4
1478	„ Braziliensis, *dark green fruit*, magnificent, 6 ft., from Brazil	0	3
1479	„ leucocarpus, *white fruit*, 6 ft., from Africa	0	3
1480	„ **lividus**, *green fruit, red stems*, 6 ft.	0	6
1481	„ macrocarpus, *whitish foliage*, 6 ft., from Africa	0	6
1482	„ **morus superbus**, *mulberry coloured fruit, stems and foliage*, 6 ft.	0	6
1483	„ Obermannii (sanguineus), *red, beautiful scarlet fruit*, splendid, 6 ft., from Africa	0	3
1484	„ purpureus major, *purple*, magnificent (new), 6 ft.	0	6
1485	„ **roseus**, *rose*, very fine, 6 ft., from Africa	0	6
1486	„ spectabilis, *dark green fruit*, 6 ft., from Africa	0	6
1487	„ **sulphureus**, *yellow fruit* and very handsome foliage, 6 ft.	0	6
1488	„ undulatus, *wavy-leaved, red and white*, 6 ft., from Africa	0	6
1489	„ **viridis ruber**, *bright green fruit, red stems*, 6 ft.	0	6

DWARF VARIETIES.

1490	**Ricinus nanus aurantiacus ruber**, *fruit tinted yellow*, 4 ft.	0	6
1491	„ „ **candens**, *bronze coloured fruit*, beautiful, 4 ft.	0	6
1492	„ „ **niger**, *black fruit and yellow spines*, 4 ft.	0	6
1493	„ „ **sulphureus roseus**, *yellow fruit, shaded red, stems green*, 4 ft.	0	6
1494	„ „ **viridis**, *green fruit, stems red*, 4 ft.	0	6
1495	„ „ „ **pallidus**, *light green fruit and stems*, 4 ft.	0	6
1496	„ „ „ **spinosus**, *green spiny fruit*, magnificent, 4 ft.	0	6

RIVINA, Nat. Ord. *Phytolaceæ.*

A greenhouse evergreen shrub, exceedingly ornamental when fruiting. The berries of this genus form the principal portion of the food of the American nightingale. Grows freely in any light soil.

1497	**Rivina** humilis, *white fruit in bunches*, 2 ft., from W. Indies	1	0
1498	„ lævis, *pink*, 2 ft., from W. Indies	1	0

ROCKET, Nat. Ord. *Brassiceæ.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

Very pleasing early spring flowering profuse blooming plants, with deliciously fragrant flowers; grow freely in any soil.

1499	**Rocket**, sweet, *purple*, 1½ ft., from Europe	0	2
1500	„ „ *white*, 1½ ft., from Europe	0	2
1501	„ „ mixed, 1½ ft., from Europe	0	2

ROMERIA, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ.*

A dwarf showy free-flowering plant, very effective in beds or mixed borders; succeeds in any common soil.

1502	**Romeria** hybrida, *deep mauve*, 1 ft., from S. Europe	0	3

ROSE, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ.*

Seed from the following well known classes has been saved for us in the sunny climate of Italy, by our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT," and from varieties of the highest merit, therefore cannot fail to afford the amateur the greatest satisfaction. We may remark that the culture of the Rose from seed is very simple, generally rewarding the amateur with flowers the first or second year; such flowers as give promise of superior merit, if budded on strong standards, will soon develope their true character.

1503	**Rose** Bengal, from the choicest varieties	1	0
1504	„ Bourbon, from the choicest varieties	1	0
1505	„ Hybrid perpetual, from the choicest varieties	1	0
1506	„ „ „ **Etendard de Marengo**, *crimson cupped*	1	0
1507	„ „ „ **General Jacqueminot**, *velvety crimson scarlet*	1	0
1508	„ „ „ **Lord Raglan**, *deep crimson*	1	0
1509	„ „ „ **Napoleon III.**, *rich crimson*	1	0
1510	„ **moss**, various	1	0
1511	„ Noisette, various	1	0
1512	„ **Tea scented**, various	1	0
1513	„ choice mixed, various	1	0

ROSE CAMPION, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

Exceedingly handsome showy free-flowering plants, strikingly effective in mixed or shrubbery borders; succeed in any garden soil.

1514	**Rose** campion, *rose*, 1½ ft., from Italy	0	2
1515	„ „ *white, with rose centre*, 1½ ft., from Italy	0	2

RUDBECKIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Handsome ornamental border plants of a very showy character, flowers having a protruding or acorn-like disc; suitable for mixed borders; succeed in any common garden soil.

1516	**Rudbeckia** amplexicaulis, *yellow, long black acorn-like disc*, 2½ ft., from N. America	0	4
1517	„ fulgida, *yellow*, 2½ ft., from North America	0	6
1518	„ Newmannii, *yellow*, 2½ ft., from N. America	0	3

SABBATIA, Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ.*

A remarkably beautiful, flowering, neat, low growing plant, very effective and exceedingly useful for small beds, edgings, or pot culture; thrives best in a peaty soil.

1519	**Sabbatia** campestris, *rose and yellow*, ½ ft., from Texas	0	6

SALPIGLOSSIS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Highly ornamental and extremely useful Alstrœmeria-like plants for autumn decoration; their curiously pencilled and marbled funnel-shaped flowers produce a fine effect in beds, borders, edgings, and ribbons; they are of the easiest culture, succeeding in any light rich soil. *Half hardy annuals.*

1520	**Salpiglossis** alba lutea, 1½ ft.	0	3
1521	„ atrococcinea, *dark scarlet, beautifully spotted*, 1½ ft.	0	3
1522	„ atropurpurea, *dark purple*, 1½ ft.	0	3
1523	„ azurea picta, *sky blue*, 1½ ft.	0	3
1524	„ coccinea, *scarlet*, 1½ ft.	0	3
1525	„ sulphurea, *pale yellow*, 1½ ft.	0	3
1526	„ choice mixed, 1½ ft.	0	3
1527	„ dwarf, *scarlet*, 1 ft.	0	3
1528	„ „ choice mixed, 1 ft.	0	3

SALVIA, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.*

Strikingly ornamental plants, for conservatory and out-door decoration, growing freely in any light rich soil, and producing a magnificent effect in beds, ribbons, or edgings, where their beautiful spikes of scarlet bloom are produced in the greatest profusion. *Half hardy annuals.*

1529	**Salvia** coccinea, 1 ft., from S. America	0	4
1530	„ „ hybrida, *scarlet*, 1 ft., from S. America	0	6
1531	„ „ splendens, 1 ft., from S. America	0	6

SALVIA—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1532	**Salvia** coccinea, splendens, excelsa, *scarlet*, handsome, 1 ft.	0	6
1533	„ „ „ **nana**, *scarlet*, 1 ft., from S. America	0	6
1534	„ Rœmeriana, *scarlet*, beautiful, 1 ft., from S. America	0	4

The varieties of the following section of Salvias are remarkable for their handsome spikes of rich coloured flowers and decorative qualities for the conservatory and autumn flower garden; S. argentea has a beautiful silvery foliage. *Half-hardy perennials.*

1535	**Salvia** amabilis, *lavender blue*, 2 ft., from S. America	0	4
1536	„ argentea, *silvery foliage*, 3 ft., from Crete	0	4
1537	„ **aurea**, *yellow*, 2 ft., from Cape of G. Hope	0	6
1538	„ azurea, *blue*, 2 ft., from Cape of G. Hope	0	4
1539	„ bicolor, *blue and white*, 3 ft. from S. America	0	4
1540	„ cardinalis, *scarlet*, 3 ft., from S. America	0	6
1541	„ **Lilleana**, large, *white and blue*, 2 ft.	0	6
1542	„ patens, splendid, *deep blue*, 3 ft., from Mexico	1	0
1543	„ **pendula**, *light blue*, 3 ft.	1	0
1544	„ splendens, *bright scarlet*, 2 ft.	0	6

SANVITALIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Pretty, dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants, suitable for small beds, rockwork, or edgings, continuing in bloom during the summer and autumn months; thriving best in a light rich soil.

1545	**Sanvitalia** procumbens, *rich brown and yellow*, hardy annual, ½ ft., from Mexico	0	3
1546	„ **Mexicana**, *orange, with red spot on each petal*, hardy annual, 1½ ft.	1	0

SAPONARIA, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

Of these charming little plants it is impossible to speak too highly; they carpet the ground with their pretty little star-shaped flowers during the summer and autumn months; for edgings they are unequalled, bearing cutting back if necessary for a late autumn bloom; in beds they produce a fine effect, while in ribbons, the pink, rose, and white make a striking combination.

1547	**Saponaria** calabrica, *rich deep pink*, ½ ft., from Calabria	0	4
1548	„ „ rosca (new), very pretty, ½ ft.	0	6
1549	„ „ „ alba, very pretty, ½ ft.	1	0
1550	„ ocymoides, *rose pink*, ¼ ft., from Europe	0	4

SATUREJA, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.*

A pretty sweet-scented little plant, growing freely in any light soil.

1551	**Satureja** Thymbra alba, *white*, 6 inches	1	0

SCABIOSA, Nat. Ord. *Dipsaceæ.*

A showy class of free-flowering border plants, producing a fine effect in shrubberies or mixed borders and in select plantations; if sown in spring, they produce a fine autumn display, and sown in autumn, bloom during the early summer months; succeed in any common soil.

1552	**Scabiosa**, new dwarf, *scarlet*, 1½ ft.,	0	3
1553	„ „ fine mixed, 1½ ft.	0	3
1554	„ German, *carmine*, 2 ft.	0	3
1555	„ „ *purple*, 2 ft.	0	3
1556	„ „ *purple, white edged*, 2 ft.	0	3
1557	„ „ fine mixed, 2 ft.	0	3

SCHINUS, Nat. Ord. *Anacardiaceæ.*

An elegant, ornamental, and highly fragrant greenhouse shrub, with beautiful bunches of waxy, currant-like fruit; the plant forms a desirable drawing-room ornament, and is easily cultivated; seeds sown in spring make handsome autumn plants; it succeeds out of doors in summer.

1558	**Schinus** molle (Pepper Shrub), 6 ft., from Peru	0	3

SCHIZANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

A genus of extremely beautiful and strikingly effective plants if well grown, combining with elegance of growth a rich profusion of beautiful flowers. For beds or mixed borders all the varieties are beautiful, but for single specimens, either for conservatory decoration or the centre of beds and vases, S. Carneus, Grahami, Retusus, and retusus albus, are the most important, producing in such situations, for winter and spring in-door decoration, a splendid effect; succeed best in a rich free soil.

1559	**Schizanthus** carneus, *flesh coloured*, 2 ft., from Chili	0	3
1560	„ Grahamii, *red and orange*, 2 ft., from Chili	0	3
1561	„ retusus or Hookerii, *rose and yellow*, 2 ft., from Chili	0	3
1562	„ „ albus, *white and yellow*, 2 ft., from Chili	0	3
1563	„ gracilis lilacinus, *delicate lilac, blotched and spotted purple*, 1 ft., from Chili	0	4
1564	„ humilis, *lilac, white, and yellow spotted crimson*, ¾ ft., from Valparaiso	0	2
1565	„ obtusifolius, *lilac, white, and yellow, crimson spots*, 1 ft., from Valparaiso	0	2

SCHIZANTHUS—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1566	**Schizanthus oculatus grandiflorus** (new), *various shades, centre blue*, 1 ft., from Valparaiso	0	4
1567	„ pinnatus, *purple, white, and yellow, spotted crimson*, 1 ft., from Chili	0	2
1568	„ Priestii, *white, lilac, and primrose, purple spotted*, 1 ft., from Chili	0	2

SCHIZOPETALON, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

An interesting little plant, with prettily fringed flowers, emitting, in the after-part of the day and evening, a delicious perfume; should be grown in masses in mixed flower and shrubbery borders; succeeds best in rich loamy soil.

1569	**Schizopetalon** Walkerii, *white*, ½ ft., from Chili	0	3

SCILLA, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.*

A charming little hardy bulb, with very pretty showy flowers; exceedingly useful for beds, edgings, or for in-door decoration; will flower the second year, and thrives best in a light soil.

1570	**Scilla** cernua, *pink*, 1 ft., from Spain	0	6
1571	„ **Impératrice Eugénie**, *splendid porcelain blue*, an exquisite winter flower, 6 inches	2	6
1572	„ maritima, *blue*, 1 ft., from Spain	0	6
1573	„ Peruviana, *bright blue*, 1 ft., from Peru	0	6
1574	„ „ alba, *white*, 1 ft., from Peru	0	6

SEDUM (Stonecross), Nat. Ord. *Crassulaceæ.*

A useful and exceedingly interesting genus of pretty little plants, growing freely on rock or rustic-work, also on ornamental mounds, old walls, &c., where, during summer, they expand their brilliant star-shaped flowers in the greatest profusion.

1575	**Sedum** cæruleum, *blue*, ½ ft., from Africa	0	3
1576	„ Kamtschatkense, *orange*, ½ ft., from Kamtschatka	0	3
1577	„ rupestre, *white*, ½ ft., from N. America	0	3

SIDA, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.*

Handsome, free-flowering, easily cultivated greenhouse plants; succeed well in any rich soil.

1578	**Sida** angustifolia, *yellow*, 4 ft., from Bourbon	0	3
1579	„ Behriana, 4 ft., from India	0	6
1580	„ graveolens, *yellow*, 4 ft., from E. Indies	0	4
1581	„ Indica, *yellow, centre dark red*, 4 ft. from India	0	4
1582	„ mollis, *yellow*, showy, 4 ft., from Peru	0	3

SILENE, OR CATCHFLY, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

A beautiful genus of free-flowering plants, with bright rich-coloured flowers, producing a very fine effect in beds, borders, and ribbons. *Hardy annuals.*

1583	**Silene** alpestris, *rosy pink*, rockwork, ½ ft., from M. Carmel	0	6
1584	„ atro-rosea, *dark rose*, 2 ft., from M. Carmel	0	3
1585	„ **pendula**, *bright pink*, ½ ft., from Sicily	0	2
1586	„ „ alba, *pure white*, ½ ft.	0	2
1587	„ pseudo-atocion, *rosy pink, centre white*, 1 ft., from the Levant	0	3
1588	„ regia, *crimson*, 1½ ft., from N. America	0	3
1589	„ rubella, *bright red*, ½ ft., from Portugal	0	2
1590	„ „ alba, *pure white*, ½ ft.	0	2
1591	„ Schafta, *pink lilac*, ½ ft., from Russia	0	3

SIPHOCAMPYLUS, Nat. Ord. *Lobeliaceæ.*

A beautiful free-flowering greenhouse perennial, with handsome tubular flowers.

1592	**Siphocampylus** betulæfolius, 3 ft., from Brazil	0	6

SISYRINCHIUM, Nat. Ord. *Iridaceæ.*

A genus of very pretty free-flowering bulbous plants, growing freely in any light soil.

1593	**Sisyrinchium** Bermudianum, *blue*, 1½ ft., from Bermudas	0	6
1594	„ reticulatum, *blue*, ¾ ft., from Cumana	0	6

SOLANUM, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

A magnificent genus of the most beautiful ornamental fruit-bearing plants, some of them amongst the most interesting of greenhouse shrubs; S. cabiliense argenteum, S. capsicastrum, and S. laciniatum elegans, are extremely beautiful and easily cultivated; others are the most valuable of ornamental climbers (see Climbers), while the Egg Plant (see Egg Plant), and Aubergine (see Aubergine), are also included in this family.

1595	**Solanum Amazonicum atropurpureum**, *rich purple violet*, 2 ft., from Mexico	1	6
1596	„ „ **cœlestinum**, *sky blue*, beautifully marked, 2 ft.	1	6
1597	„ auriculatum, *violet*, 4 ft., from Madagascar, 3 ft.	0	4
1598	„ Balbisii, *white fruit, fine vermilion colour*, 4 ft., from S. America	0	3
1599	„ **bêtaceum**, *pink*, 4 ft., from S. America	0	4
1600	„ **cabiliense argenteum**, 4 ft., from S. America	0	9

SOLANUM—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1601	**Solanum** capsicastrum (miniature orange tree), 1½ ft., from Persia	0	4
1602	„ citrullifolium, *purple*, 4 ft., from S. America	0	4
1603	„ giganteum, superb plant with *scarlet* berries, 5 ft., from Cape of Good Hope	0	4
1604	„ Gilo, *fine scarlet fruit*, the size of a large cherry, magnificent variety, 2 ft.	0	9
1605	„ heteroganum, large *black* fruited, 1½ ft., from E. Indies	0	4
1606	„ Jacquinii (new), *yellow*, 1½ ft., from E. Indies	0	4
1607	„ japonicum, 1½ ft., from E. Indies	0	4
1608	„ laciniatum elegans, 1½ ft., from N. Holland	0	6
1609	„ laurifolium, *white*, 1½ ft., from S. America	1	0
1610	„ marginatum, *purple with white border*, 2 ft.	1	0
1611	„ pseudo-capsicum, *orange, scarlet berries*, 2 ft., from N. Holland	0	3
1612	„ pyracanthum, *purple*, 2 ft., from N. Holland	0	4
1613	„ Sodomæum, *violet*, 1½ ft., from Africa	0	6
1614	„ species nova, *blue*, 1½ ft., from Guadaloupe	0	6
1615	„ „ superb large *violet fruited* (egg plant), 1½ ft., from Guadaloupe	0	4
1616	„ texanum, *waxy scarlet* fruit of great beauty, 2 ft., from Texas	0	3
1617	„ violaceum, *blue*, 2 ft., from E. Indies	0	6

SOPHORA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

An exceedingly handsome hardy tree, with extremely elegant and graceful pendulous foliage, especially adapted for prominent positions on lawns, or in pleasure grounds, where it has a very striking effect.

1618	**Sophora** Japonica, *cream coloured*, 20 ft., from Japan	0	3

SPARAXIS, Nat. Ord. *Iridaceæ.*

A genus of very pretty little Cape bulbs, suited either for pot culture, or for warm situations out of doors; succeed best in a light sandy soil.

1619	**Sparaxis** grandiflora, 1 ft., from Cape of Good Hope	0	6

SPARTIUM, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Exceedingly ornamental, free-flowering shrubs, producing a striking effect in shrubbery borders. *Hardy shrubs.*

1620	**Spartium** cinereum, 4 ft., from S. Europe	0	4
1621	„ linifolium, *yellow*, 3 ft., from Barbary	0	3
1622	„ radiatum, 4 ft., from S. Europe	0	4

SPARMANNIA, Nat. Ord. *Tiliaceæ.*

A beautiful early flowering greenhouse shrub, extremely decorative in its appearance, succeeds best in peat and loam.

1623	**Sparmannia** Africana, *white*, 10 ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	6

SPHÆRALCEA, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.*

An ornamental greenhouse shrub, of a very handsome character, thrives in rich soil.

1624	**Sphæralcea** umbellata, *violet*, 3 ft., from Mexico	1	0

SPERGULA, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

Extremely neat moss-like plants, of a beautiful lively green, largely used as a substitute for grass on lawns, which they quickly cover, and require no further attention than rolling and keeping free from weeds; are found to thrive best on a stiff soil.

1625	**Spergula** pilifera, ⅛ ft., from Corsica	0	6

SPHENOGYNE, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A very showy free flowering plant, very effective for beds, mixed borders, edgings, or ribbons.

1626	**Sphenogyne** speciosa, *bright yellow, black centre*, 1 ft., from S. America	0	3

SPRAGUEA, Nat. Ord. *Portulaceæ.*

A charming plant, resembling the Calandrinia, with Amaranthus-like flowers, extremely graceful and beautiful; very effective as an edging, and valuable for rockwork, delighting in a rich loamy soil.

1627	**Spragnea** umbellata (new), *white, shaded and spotted purple*, ¾ ft., from California	1	0

STACHYTARPHETA, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ.*

An exceedingly pretty little plant, growing freely in any light rich soil.

1628	**Stachytarpheta** Arabica, *rich violet*, half-hardy annual, from Africa	1	6

STATICE, Nat. Ord. *Plumbaginaceæ.*

A magnificent genus of the most beautiful greenhouse and out-door plants, remarkable alike for the variety of their foliage and the brilliancy and beauty of their flowers; the hardy kinds are splendid for rockwork, and the flower borders, while the half-hardy make fine conservatory plants.

STATICE—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1629	**Statice** Bonduellii, *deep golden yellow*, 1½ ft., from the Levant	0	4
1630	„ Caspica, *pale blue*, 2 ft., from Caspian Sea	0	6
1631	„ formosa, *rose*, very beautiful, 1 ft.	0	4
1632	„ Fortunii, *white and yellow*, 1 ft., from China	0	6
1633	„ frutescens, *blue*, 1 ft., from Teneriffe	0	6
1634	„ Halfordii, *blue*, 2 ft.	1	0
1635	„ **imbricata**, *blue*, 1½ ft., from Canaries	1	0
1636	„ incana, *pink*, 1 ft., from Egypt	1	0
1637	„ macrophylla, *white*, 2 ft., from Canaries	0	6
1638	„ pseudo-armeria, *pink*, 1½ ft., from China	0	3
1639	„ **puberula hybrida**, *pale blue*, 3 ft.	1	0
1640	„ sinuata, *purple and yellow*, 1 ft., from the Levant	0	3
1641	„ Texana, *pink*, 2 ft., from Texas	0	4
1642	„ tormentilla, 1 ft., from the Levant	0	4
1643	„ Welwitschii, *pink*, 1 ft., from the Levant	0	4

STENACTIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A showy, free-flowering plant, producing a striking effect in mixed or shrubbery borders; grows freely in any garden soil.

1644	**Stenactis** speciosa, *lilac*, 2 ft., from California	0	3

STENOCHILUS, Nat. Ord. *Myaporaceæ.*

A beautiful little flowering greenhouse shrub, of a very gay appearance; thrives best in sandy peat and loam.

1645	**Stenochilus** maculatus, *scarlet*, 3 ft., from N. Holland	1	0

STOCKS, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

The Stock Gillyflower is one of the most popular, beautiful, and important of our garden favourites; and whether for bedding, massing, edging, or ribboning, it is unsurpassed either for brilliancy and diversity of colour, or profusion and duration of bloom.

The 10-week Stock (Mathiola annua) is the most universally cultivated, and usually blooms 10 to 12 weeks after being sown; they grow from 6 to 15 inches high, and when grown in rich soil and occasionally watered with weak guano water, throw out an immense quantity of lateral spikes of bloom, so that each plant forms a perfect bouquet, and it would indeed be very difficult to surpass the grand effect produced in beds or ribbons by these exquisite floral gems.

1646	**Stocks, German dwarf, 10-week**, mixed from 16 splendid varieties, 1¼ ft.	1	0
1647	„ „ „ **crimson**, 1¼ ft.	1	0
1648	„ „ „ **violet**, 1¼ ft.	1	0
1649	„ „ „ **rose**, 1¼ ft.	1	0
1650	„ „ „ **scarlet**, 1¼ ft.	1	0
1651	„ „ „ **white**, 1¼ ft.	1	0
1652	„ „ „ **large flowered**, mixed from 12 splendid varieties 1¼ ft.	1	0
1653	„ „ „ Wallflower leaved, „ 12 „ 1¼ ft.	1	0
1654	„ „ „ **Tom Thumb** (new), the most suitable for edging, mixed from 6 splendid varieties, ½ ft.	1	0

The Imperial or Emperor, sometimes called Perpetual Stocks, from their flowering like a perpetual rose, two or three times during the season; these are hybrids of the Brompton, growing eighteen inches high, and of robust and branching habit. Sown in March or April they make splendid "AUTUMN FLOWERING STOCKS," and are invaluable as a succession to the summer flowering varieties; and should the winter prove mild, they will continue blooming to Christmas. Sown in June or July, they are in bloom the following June, and continue flowering throughout the summer and autumn months.

1655	**Stock**, German Imperial or Emperor, mixed from 10 splendid varieties, 1½ ft.	1	0
1656	„ „ „ „ *crimson*, 1½ ft.	1	0

The Brompton and Giant Cape, are generally called Winter Stocks, on account of their not flowering the first year; the former is robust and branching, the latter possesses the characteristics so much esteemed by some, viz., an immense pyramidal spike of bloom.

1657	**Stock**, German, Brompton, mixed from 10 splendid varieties, 2 ft.	1	0
1658	„ „ Giant Cape (Cocardean), mixed from 10 splendid varieties, 2½ ft.	1	0

ENGLISH SAVED SEED.

1659	„ 10-week, *scarlet*, 1¼ ft.	0	3
1660	„ „ *purple*, 1¼ ft.	0	3
1661	„ „ *white*, 1¼ ft.	0	3
1662	„ „ New giant *scarlet*, 2 ft.	0	6
1663	„ „ *purple*, 2 ft.	0	6
1664	„ „ mixed, fine, 2 ft.	0	3
1665	„ Intermediate (True Covent Garden variety), beautiful *scarlet*, 1st quality, 1¼ ft.	1	0

STOCKS—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1666	**Stock**, Intermediate, 2nd quality, 1¼ ft.	0	6
1667	„ Brompton, *scarlet*, 2 ft.	0	3
1668	„ „ *purple*, 2 ft.	0	3
1669	„ „ *white*, 2 ft.	0	3
1670	„ „ mixed, 2 ft.	0	3

STYRAX, Nat. Ord. *Ebenaceæ.*

A handsome flowering hardy shrub, of a very ornamental and effective character for shrubberies, &c.; succeeds in any light soil.

1671	**Styrax** officinalis, *white*, 12 ft., from the Levant	0	4

SULTAN, Nat. Ord. *(Centaurea moschata) Compositæ.*

Sweet scented, profuse-flowering plants, very effective in mixed or shrubbery borders; they produce a very showy and striking effect; grow freely in rich soil. *Hardy annuals.*

1672	**Sultan**, sweet, *purple*, 1½ ft. from Persia	0	2
1673	„ „ *white*, 1½ ft., from Persia	0	2
1674	„ „ *beautiful yellow*, 1½ ft., from Levant	0	2

SUTHERLANDIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

An exceedingly beautiful little greenhouse shrub, with handsome Clianthus-like flowers; succeeds best in loam and peat.

1675	**Sutherlandia Australis**, *brilliant red*, large, 3 ft., from Australia	0	6
1676	„ frutescens, *scarlet*, 3 ft., from C. of Good Hope	0	6

SWAINSONIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A genus of very elegant and beautiful free-flowering plants, producing a very beautiful effect grown against pillars, &c., in a greenhouse or conservatory; grow best in peat and loam.

1677	**Swainsonia** alba, *white*, 4 ft., from N. S. Wales	0	4
1678	„ coronillæfolia, *purple*, 4 ft., from N. S. Wales	0	4
1679	„ Greyana, superba, *purple*, 4 ft., from N. S. Wales	0	6
1680	„ lessertiæfolia, *shaded purple*, magnificent, 3 ft., from N. Holland	0	9
1681	„ **nova superba**, 3 ft.	0	6
1682	„ Osbornii grandiflora, *large crimson*, 3 ft.	0	4
1683	„ „ purpurea rosea, *rose purple*, 3 ft.	0	4
1684	„ purpurea grandiflora, *purple and shaded*, 4 ft.	0	6
1685	„ „ rosea, *rose purple*, 4 ft.	0	4
1686	„ violacea, *violet bordered*, 4 ft.	0	4

SWEET WILLIAM, Nat. Ord. *Caryophylláceæ.*

A well-known, free-flowering, popular favourite, producing a splendid effect in beds, mixed flower and shrubbery borders; Hunt's auricula-flowered, produces immense heads of the richest and most beautiful coloured flowers, far surpassing in effect the handsomest of the perennial Phloxes. *Hardy perennials.*

1687	**Sweet William, Hunt's magnificent auricula-flowered**, choice mixed, 1 ft.	1	0
1688	„ choice mixed, 1 ft.	0	6
1689	„ mixed, double, 1 ft.	0	3
1690	„ dark (Dunnett's), 1 ft.	0	3
1691	„ fine mixed, 1 ft.	0	2

TAGETES, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Elegant free-flowering plants, with pretty foliage, very effective in mixed borders; succeed best in a light rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.*

1692	**Tagetes** lucida, *deep yellow*, 1 ft., from S. America	0	3
1693	„ signata, *orange, streaked with brown*, 2 ft., from Peru	0	3
1694	„ tenuifolia, pretty miniature variety, 1 ft.	0	3

TEMPLETONIA, Nat Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Pretty interesting greenhouse evergreen shrubs, growing freely in a mixture of peat and loam.

1695	**Templetonia glauca**, *scarlet with silvery foliage*, 3 ft.	0	6
1696	„ retusa, *dark orange red*, 3 ft., from N. Holland	0	6

THALIA, Nat. Ord. *Marantaceæ.*

A curious and interesting aquatic plant, which should be planted in light rich soil, about two feet beneath the surface of the water.

1697	**Thalia** dealbata, flower *black and white*, 3 ft., from S. Carolina	0	6

THUJA, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.*

A splendid genus of hardy ornamental shrubs; the beautiful colour of their foliage, combined with their symmetrical growth, render them desirable objects for lawns or shrubberies; succeed in any garden soil.

1698	**Thuja** articulata, 15 ft., from Barbary	0	6

THUJA—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1699	**Thuja** articulata macrocarpa, 15 ft., from Mount Atlas	0	6
1700	„ „ „ Biota aurea	0	6
1701	„ „ „ „ „ compacta	0	6
1702	„ crassifolia	0	9
1703	„ filiformis	0	6
1704	„ glauca	0	9
1705	„ hybrida	0	4
1706	„ nana, 4 ft.	0	4
1707	„ Nepalensis, 15 ft., from Nepaul	0	4
1708	„ Tartarica, from Tartary	0	4
1709	„ variegata aurea, 5 ft., from Nepaul	0	6
1710	„ Warreana, from N. Sound	0	6

TITHONIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A pretty greenhouse shrub with gay marigold-like flowers, thrives best in light rich soil.

1711	**Tithonia** tagetiflora, *orange,* 1 ft., from Vera Cruz	0	4

TOURNEFORTIA, Nat. Ord. *Ehretiaceæ.*

A splendid hot-house shrub, succeeds well in peat and loam.

1712	**Tournefortia** heliotropioides, 3 ft., from Buenos Ayres	0	4

TRIFOLIUM, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A remarkably showy plant with large handsome flowers; grows freely in any soil.

1713	**Trifolium** atropurpureum, *dark purple,* hardy annual, 1 ft.	0	4

TRITOMA, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.*

A majestic plant for beds on large lawns, mixed flower and shrubbery borders, artificial islands, or large rockeries; culture very simple, and satisfactory from seed; delighting in a light loamy soil.

1714	**Tritoma uvaria,** *bright orange-scarlet,* 3 to 5 ft., from Cape of Good Hope	0	6

TROPÆOLUM, Nat. Ord. *Tropæolaceæ.*

Trailing plants remarkable for the richness and profusion of their showy flowers, which are produced in great abundance throughout the summer and autumn months.

1715	**Tropæolum** minus coccineum, *scarlet,* trailer	0	4
1716	„ „ trimaculatum, *orange spotted yellow,* trailer	0	3

TYDÆA, Nat. Ord. *Gesneracea.*

1717	**Tydæa** Duchesse de Brabant, a stove plant of great beauty	2	6

UROSPERMUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A handsome and beautiful plant, producing its showy flowers in great profusion, and growing freely in any common soil. *Hardy perennial.*

1718	**Urospermum** Dalechampi, *yellow,* 2 ft., from S. Europe	0	6

VENIDIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

An exceedingly showy plant with large handsome flowers, having a very gay appearance in beds or mixed borders; thrives best in turfy loam. *Half-hardy annual.*

1719	**Venidium** calendulaceum, *deep orange, rich brown centre,* 1 ft., from C. of G. Hope	0	3

VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS, Nat. Ord. *Campanulaceæ.*

A free-flowering pretty little plant of a nice habit of growth, especially adapted for beds, ribbons, or edgings; grows well in any garden soil. *Hardy annual.*

1720	**Venus's Looking Glass,** *rich blue,* handsome, ½ ft., from S. Europe	0	2

VENUS'S NAVELWORT, Nat. Ord. *Boraginaceæ.*

A very pretty little plant; useful for ribbons, and forms a neat edging to shrubbery borders, &c.; grows freely in any soil. *Hardy annual.*

1721	**Venus's Navelwort,** *white,* ½ ft., from Portugal	0	2

VERBASCUM, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Showy, free-flowering plants, very effective in mixed flower and shrubbery borders, growing freely in any soil. *Hardy perennials.*

1722	**Verbascum gnaphaloides,** *yellow,* very handsome, 2 ft	0	4
1723	„ versicolor, various, 2 ft., from Bohemia	0	3

VERBENA, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ.*

A charming genus of universally admired and easily cultivated plants, simply requiring the treatment of half-hardy annuals to have them in bloom by July. *Half-hardy perennials.*

1724	**Verbena** hybrida, choicest mixed, trailer	0	6
1725	„ venosa, dwarf, free-bloomer, *rich purple,* trailer, from Buenos Ayres	0	6
1726	„ Princesse Marianne, *white and lavender striped,* trailer	0	6

ZINNIA ELEGANS FLORE PLENO,

(BARR & SUGDEN'S VAR.), AS GROWN BY OUR "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT."

VERBENA—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1727	**Verbena** Drummondii, *lilac*, dwarf compact free-bedder, trailer, from Texas	0	6
1728	„ teucrioides, *purple*, trailer, from Monte Video	0	4
1729	„ pulchella violacea, *violet*, trailer, from Buenos Ayres	0	4
1730	„ veronicæfolia, *deep rose*, trailer, from Buenos Ayres	0	4

VERNONIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A very handsome herbaceous plant, suited for the back of mixed borders, succeeds in light rich soil. *Hardy perennial.*

1731	**Vernonia noveboracensis**, *rose purple*, flowering in bunches, 6 ft., from N. America	1	0

VERONICA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

A genus of the most beautiful and showy evergreen shrubs, producing their handsome spikes of flowers in the greatest profusion, which in some cases, as V. Andersonii, gradually change from deep purple to pure white. The splendid effect these plants produce, and the ease with which they may be grown, render them invaluable either for conservatory or window decoration, or for any prominent position out of doors, where, with a dry sub-soil and somewhat sheltered situation, they will generally stand the winter uninjured.

1732	**Veronica** Devoniana, *red and white*, half-hardy shrub, 2½ ft.	0	6
1733	„ elegans, *rose*, half-hardy shrub, 2½ ft.	0	6
1734	„ **Kœnizerii**, *purple*, half-hardy shrub, 2½ ft.	0	9
1735	„ imperial, *blue*, handsome, half-hardy shrub, 2½ ft.	0	6
1736	„ purpurea grandiflora, half-hardy shrub, 2½ ft.	0	6
1737	„ **Solferino**, *carmine*, the finest of the genus, half-hardy shrub, 2½ ft.	1	6
1738	„ Van Houtte, half-hardy shrub, 2½ ft.	1	0
1739	„ Syriaca, *bright blue*, ¼ ft., hardy annual, from Syria, sown in autumn, this and the following variety make beautiful early spring flowering plants	0	4
1740	„ „ alba, *white*, hardy annual, ¼ ft.	0	4
1741	„ spicata, *blue flowering*, hardy perennial, 1 ft., England	0	3
1742	„ „ alba, *white flowering*, hardy perennial, 1 ft., England	0	3

VIMINARIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Exceedingly curious plants with leafless stems, which very much resemble a bundle of twigs; these are covered with handsome flowers, giving the plant a very striking and remarkable appearance. *Greenhouse shrub.*

1743	**Viminaria** Pressii, 2½ ft., from N. S. Wales	0	6

VINCA, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ.*

A genus of the most beautiful greenhouse plants, succeeding out of doors in warm sheltered situations. Seed sown early in spring will bloom the same season. *Half-hardy.*

1744	**Vinca** rosea alba, *white, with crimson eye*, 2 ft., from E. Indies	0	6
1745	„ „ *rose*, 2 ft., from E. Indies	0	6
1746	„ **alba nova**, *pure white*, without eye, exquisite and beautiful, 2 ft.	1	0

VIOLA (Heartsease, or Pansy), Nat. Ord. *Violaceæ.*

An indispensable and charming class of plants for the ornamentation of the spring garden; extremely effective whether used for bedding, edging, or ribboning; if the seed is sown in March, the plants will bloom in June or July, when those of the greatest merit may be selected and propagated for spring blooming. *Hardy perennials.*

1747	**Viola tricolor**, saved from Downie, Laird, and Laing's newest flowers ½ ft.	2	6
1748	„ „ very fine mixed, ½ ft.	1	0
1749	„ „ good mixed, ½ ft.	0	6
1750	„ „ new Belgian, fancy varieties, ½ ft.	1	6

VIRGINIAN STOCK, Nat. Ord *Cruciferæ.*

Extremely pretty profuse-flowering little plants, remarkably effective in small beds, baskets, or as edgings; sown early in February, they will generally bloom in April and May; grows freely anywhere. *Hardy annuals.*

1751	**Virginian Stock**, *red*, ½ ft.	0	2
1752	„ „ *white*, ½ ft.	0	2
1753	„ „ minus nova, *rose*, make very pretty compact edgings, ½ ft.	0	3
1754	„ „ „ „ alba, *white*, very neat little plant for edgings, ½ ft.	0	4

VISCARIA, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

A genus of remarkably pretty profuse flowering plants, producing a striking effect in beds, ribbons, or mixed borders, growing freely in any good garden soil. *Hardy annuals.*

1755	**Viscaria** Burridgii, *white*, 1½ ft.	0	3
1756	„ cœli rosa (Rose of Heaven), *bright rose, with white centre*, 1½ ft., from Levant	0	3
1757	„ „ „ alba, *pure white* (new), 1½ ft.	0	2
1758	„ „ „ nana, *bright rose, centre white*, 1 ft.	0	3
1759	„ oculata, *pink, with rich crimson eye*, 1½ ft., from Algiers	0	3
1760	„ „ alba Dunnettii, *white, dark eye*, 1 ft.	0	4
1761	„ „ coccinea nana, *bright scarlet, with rosy purple centre*, 1 ft.	0	3

Per Pkt.
s. d.

VITTADINIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A remarkable neat and pretty little plant for a permanent edging, growing freely in any good soil. *Hardy perennial.*

1762 **Vittadinia** trilobata (Australian Daisy), *purple and lilac*, ½ ft., from Australia 0 3

WALLFLOWER, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

For spring gardening the wallflower is as indispensable as the crocus or the tulip, and from the delicious fragrance of its beautiful flowers is an especial favourite; produces a splendid effect in beds or mixed borders. *Hardy perennials.*

1763 **Wallflower** German, double splendid mixed varieties, 2 ft. 1 0
1764 „ finest mixed, double, 1½ ft. 0 6
1765 „ *chameleon*, single, 1½ ft. 0 3
1766 „ dark, fine, single, 1½ ft., from Europe 0 2
1767 „ „ extra fine, single, 1½ ft., from Europe 0 2
1768 „ *purple*, single, very handsome, 1½ ft. 0 3
1769 „ *yellow*, single, 1½ ft., from Europe 0 2
1770 „ mixed, fine, single, 1½ ft., from Europe 0 2

WESTRINGIA, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.*

Handsome greenhouse shrubs, with very pretty flowers, grow freely in any light soil.

1771 **Westringia** acuminata, *pale blue*, 2 ft., from N. Holland 0 6
1772 „ grandiflora latifolia, *white*, 2 ft., from N. Holland 0 6
1773 „ longifolia, *white*, 2 ft., from N. Holland 0 6

WHITLAVIA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ.*

One of the most charming Californian annuals; very effective for bedding, ribboning, or mixed borders; grows freely in any soil.

1774 **Whitlavia** grandiflora, *fine violet blue*, hardy annual, 1 ft., from California 0 3

WINTER CHERRY (Physalis Alkekengi), Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

The fruit is very pretty and much used for winter decoration, and is largely grown for the bouquet makers in Covent Garden.

1775 **Winter** Cherry, *red fruited*, 1 ft., from Peru 0 3

XERANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A showy class of everlastings; the flowers gathered when young are valuable for winter bouquets. Require a rich soil.

1776 **Xeranthemum**, *purple, white, and yellow*, 2 ft., from S. Europe ..... each sort 0 2

YUCCA, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.*

Exceedingly stately, and highly ornamental plants, for halls, terraces, lawns, or borders, producing a fine effect in almost any position, and flowering freely in light rich soil.

1777 **Yucca** aloifolia, *white* (Adam's needle), 3 ft., from Mexico 0 4
1778 „ gloriosa, *whitish green*, from South America, 3 ft. 1 0

ZAUSCHNERIA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ.*

A very handsome Californian perennial plant, in bloom from June to October, with a profusion of beautiful tube-shaped flowers; succeeds best in dry gravelly soil.

1779 **Zauschneria** Californica, *orange scarlet*, 1 ft., from California 0 6

ZINNIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

A grand genus of autumn-flowering plants, combining the greatest richness and diversity of colour, with unequalled profusion and duration of bloom. Amongst the novelties introduced last year, the "New Double Zinnia" has proved the most important acquisition, its splendid double flowers rivalling in beauty, size, and form, moderate sized dahlias. Our "Sardinian Correspondent" during the past summer has, in the exercise of his usual skill and good taste, classified and arranged the flowers into twenty-four distinct colours, rejecting every imperfect and semi-double flower, so that the seed we offer may be relied upon producing from 80 to 90 per cent. of the most beautiful double flowers.

1780 **Zinnia Elegans flore pleno nova, choice mixed**, 1½ ft. 1 0
1781 „ „ „ „ „ **in 12 distinct separate colours, each variety** 1 0
1782 „ „ *purple*, 1½ ft. 0 3
1783 „ „ *scarlet*, 1½ ft. 0 3
1784 „ „ choice mixed from twenty varieties, 1½ ft. 1 6
1785 „ „ fine mixed, 1½ ft. 0 3
1786 „ **Nova species**, from Mexico 0 6

ZIZYPHUS, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ.*

Handsome stove shrubs, bearing eatable fruit; succeed best in sandy peat and loam.

1787 **Zizyphus** Jujuba, *purple and green*, 6 ft., from E. Indies 0 6
1788 „ **Sativa**, large berries and graceful drooping foliage 1 0

7th Blind is hired

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS.

This is an important section of our Catalogue, and fully meriting the prominent position assigned to it.

No glass erection, whether conservatory, greenhouse, or stove, can be considered furnished unless the walls, pillars, &c., are covered with Climbers; some are of such rapid growth that the largest space may be covered in a season, while the less vigorous and more elegant kinds produce their flowers in the greatest profusion, and are suitable for growing in pots, and training upon ornamental wire-work, &c.; when well managed many of these make specimen plants of the most strikingly beautiful description.—Of such kinds our list is rich with exquisite species and varieties. In the adornment of the flower garden, the hardier kinds are invaluable for covering arbours, verandahs, trellises, rustic fences, &c.

ARISTOLOCHIA, Nat. Ord. *Aristolochiaceæ.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

A genus of highly ornamental and exceedingly attractive greenhouse climbers, with very curious horn-shaped flowers of the most varied and beautiful colours. *Greenhouse shrubs.*

1789	**Aristolochia** altissima, *orange and red*, from Patagonia	0	3
1790	„ Bonplandii, *purple*, from Patagonia	0	3
1791	„ ciliosa, *blue and yellow*, from Patagonia	0	3
1792	„ glauca, *purple*, from Barbary	0	6

BIGNONIA (TRUMPET FLOWER), Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ.*

A magnificent genus of the most beautiful climbers, producing their gorgeously brilliant and varied coloured flowers in panicles, and in the greatest profusion.

1793	**Bignonia capreolata alba superba**, half-hardy shrub, from N. America	1	0
1794	„ **Chamberlayni, yellow**, half-hardy shrub, from the Brazils	1	0
1795	„ crucigera, *yellow and scarlet*, half-hardy shrub, from S. America	0	6
1796	„ grandiflora, *orange and scarlet*, half-hardy shrub, from Caraccas	1	0
1797	„ jasminifolia, *white*, half-hardy shrub, from Orinoco	0	6
1798	„ Manglesii, half-hardy shrub, from Orinoco	1	0
1799	„ radicans, *orange scarlet*, hardy shrub, from N. America	0	6
1800	„ „ multiflora, *orange scarlet*, hardy shrub, from N. America	0	6
1801	„ Tweediana, *yellow*, half-hardy shrub	1	0
1802	„ **Venusta**, *pale orange*, very handsome, from S. America	1	0

BILLARDIERA, Nat. Ord. *Pittosporaceæ.*

A remarkably handsome evergreen climber, of rapid growth and easy culture, its flowers being succeeded by pretty blue berries; very ornamental for conservatory decoration; thrives best in rich loam and peat.

1803	**Billardiera** longiflora, *crimson*, greenhouse shrub, from Van Diemen's Land	0	6

BOUGAINVILLÆA, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ.*

Magnificent climbers, which our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT" informs us he successfully flowers by thinning and shortening the shoots four or five times during the year. *Greenhouse shrubs.*

1804	**Bougainvillæa** spectabilis, *splendid mauve*, from India	2	6
1805	„ splendens, *beautiful rosy carmine* (crop failed).		

BRACHYSEMA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A beautiful greenhouse climber, of a very ornamental character, exceedingly effective on low pillars or trellis work; succeeds in any light rich soil.

1806	**Brachysema** latifolium, *dark crimson*, greenhouse shrub, from N. Holland	1	0

CAJOPHORA (Loasa), Nat. Ord. *Loasaceæ.*

A handsome genus of rapid growing, free-flowering climbers, with curious and beautiful flowers, followed by singular looking seed-vessels, which must not be handled, nor any part of the plant, as the hairs sting; succeeding out of doors in any light soil.

1807	**Cajophora**, aurantiaca, *orange*, half-hardy perennial, from Yucuman	0	3
1808	„ Herbertii, *scarlet*, half-hardy perennial	0	3
1809	„ tricolor, *shaded yellow*, hardy annual, from Chili	0	3

CARDIOSPERMUM, Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ.*

A genus of rapid growing, handsome climbers, remarkable for an inflated membranous

CARDIOSPERMUM—*continued.* Per Pkt. s. d.

capsule, from which it is sometimes called Balloon Vine, ornamental alike for greenhouse or out-door decoration; when planted out, they succeed best in a light soil and warm situation. *Half-hardy annuals.*

				s.	d.
1810	**Cardiospermum**	coluteoides, *white*, from Caracas		0	3
1811	„	Halicacabum, *white*, from India		0	3
1812	„	microcarpum, *white*, from India		0	3

CLITORIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Splendid free-flowering greenhouse climbers, with large elegant pea-shaped flowers of considerable beauty, particularly adapted and very effective for training on trellis-work, wire globes, or any of the numerous contrivances on which plants of this character may be grown for greenhouse or conservatory decoration; though perennials, they flower the first year.

1813	**Clitoria**	cœlestis, *sky blue*, from E. Indies		0	4
1814	„	gesnatia, *pale blue, shaded with white*, from East Indies		0	6
1815	„	„ atro-cœrulea (new), *dark blue*, from E. Indies		0	6
1816	„	lilacea superba, *lilac*, from E. Indies		0	6
1817	„	Ternatea, *blue and white*, from E. Indies		0	3
1818	„	„ alba, *pure white*, from E. Indies		0	4
1819	„	„ atro-cærulea, *dark blue*, from E. Indies		0	4
1820	„	„ grandiflora (new), *white*, from E. Indies		1	0
1821	„	„ pallida, *pale blue*, from E. Indies		0	4
1822	☞ „	violacea flore pleno, *rich violet flowers*, double, one of the most charming novelties of the season		2	6

COBÆA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ.*

A magnificent conservatory climber, with large bell-shaped flowers, and elegant leaves and tendrils; it is of very rapid growth, and consequently eminently adapted during the summer for warm situations out of doors; grows freely in any rich soil.

1823	**Cobæa** scandens, *purple lilac*, from Mexico	0	4

CONVOLVULUS, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ.*

A well-known and beautiful free-flowering class of climbers, with brilliant and varied coloured flowers, growing freely in almost any situation, and producing a splendid effect when grown on rock-work, stumps of trees, or banks, and when trained over trellis, rustic-work, or against rough fences; and they should also be largely associated with the canary creeper (Tropæolum Canariense). *Half-hardy annuals.*

1824	**Convolvulus**, major, *dark purple, rich velvety*	0	3
1825	„ „ new, *crimson*	0	3
1826	„ „ *rose*	0	3
1827	„ „ splendens, *brilliant crimson*	0	4
1828	„ „ *striped*	0	3
1829	„ „ *violet, rich and showy*	0	3
1830	„ „ finest mixed	0	3

CYCLANTHERA, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ.*

A curious bird-shaped gourd, of a very ornamental character, thrives in any rich soil in a warm situation.

1831	**Cyclanthera** pedata, bird-shaped gourd, from India	0	4

DIOCLEA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A splendid twining plant of great beauty; thrives in any common soil.

1832	**Dioclea** glycinoides, *red*, half-hardy perennial, from E. Indies	0	6

DOLICHOS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Rapid-growing, free-flowering, conservatory climbers, very beautiful and highly ornamental; which, if cut back in autumn, will throw out fresh shoots and flowers in winter. During summer they may be grown against a south wall or trellis. The pods of the Tow-Cok bean (D. sinensis) may be cooked like French beans, the difference in flavour being almost imperceptible; succeed best in light rich loamy soil. Though some are perennials, they all flower the first year. *Half-hardy annuals.*

1833	**Dolichos** atro-sanguineus, *maroon*, from E. Indies	0	6
1834	„ aureus, *fine golden yellow*	1	6
1835	„ biflorus, *lilac*, from E. Indies	0	6
1836	„ ensiformis, *purple*, from E. Indies	0	4
1837	„ fragrans albus, *white*	1	6
1838	„ Lablab alba nana, *white*, from E. Indies	0	3
1839	„ „ species gigantea, from E. Indies	0	6
1840	„ lignosus, *rosy pink*, from E. Indies	0	3
1841	„ luteus, *yellow*, from E. Indies	1	0
1842	„ niger, *black*, from E. Indies	0	4
1843	„ sesquipedalis, *black seeded*, from E. Indies	0	4

DOLICHOS—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1844	**Dolichos** sesquipedalis, *striped seeded*, from E. Indies	0	4
1845	„ sinensis, *purple*, from E. Indies	0	6
1846	„ viridis, *green*, fine, from E. Indies	1	0

ECCREMOCARPUS, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ.*

A handsome, rapid-growing, free-flowering climber, easily cultivated, with very elegant foliage and long racemes of beautiful tube-shaped flowers; grows freely on any rich soil, and, if well protected with ashes, will stand the winter.

1847	**Eccremocarpus** scaber, *orange*, hardy perennial, from Chili	0	4

FAGELIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A remarkably handsome greenhouse plant, producing fine panicles of blossom, especially adapted for pillars or trellis work; succeeds best in sandy peat or loam.

1848	**Fagelia** bituminosa, *yellow*, greenhouse shrub, from Cape of Good Hope	0	6

GLYCINE, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A magnificent hardy climber, producing a profusion of splendid racemes of beautiful blue laburnum-like flowers; especially effective against verandahs or fronts of houses; grows freely in any rich soil.

1849	**Glycine sinensis**, or Wistaria, *blue*, hardy tree, from China	2	6

HARDENBERGIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Very pretty and ornamental greenhouse plants, with remarkably neat and showy pea-shaped flowers, especially suited for pillars, rafters, or wire globes; succeed best in peat and loam. *Greenhouse shrubs*

1850	**Hardenbergia** digitata, *purple*, from Swan River	0	6
1851	„ Lindleyana, *blue*, from Swan River	0	6
1852	„ lucida, *dark violet*	1	0
1853	„ Makyoana, *blue*, superb, from Swan River	0	6

INCARVILLEA, Nat. Ord. *Bignonaceæ.*

An elegant free flowering climber of graceful habit; succeeds in loam and peat.

1854	**Incarvillea sinensis**, *white trumpet flowers, shaded rose*	0	6

IPOMÆA (The Morning Glory), Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ.*

A genus of beautiful plants, which for the adornment of the conservatory and greenhouse, or for warm sheltered situations out of doors, are pre-eminently beautiful, many of them combining marvellously brilliant colours, with pure white margins, and varying in shade from the most intense violet blue to the most delicate cerulean. Amongst the varieties raised by our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT," I. hederacea superba atro-violacea (figured in the "Florist" under the name of I. limbata elegantissima), and I. hybrida marginata, are of greatest merit, and should occupy a place in every conservatory; when intermixed with other climbers, they produce a gorgeous effect. All the other varieties are splendid, and should be extensively cultivated. The perennial species are invaluable, amongst which we may name the magnificent *I. Learii*, I. Horsfalliæ, and I. Mexicana grandiflora alba; succeed in any light rich soil.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS.

1855	**Ipomæa** hederacea superba grandiflora *sky blue*	0	4
1856	„ „ alba (new), *white*, very beautiful	1	0
1857	„ „ **atro-violacea** (I. limbata elegantissima), *rich deep velvety purple*, splendid	0	6
1858	„ „ lilacea, *rich claret*	0	6
1859	„ bona nox, *puce*, from W. Indies	0	3
1860	„ grandiflora, *white*, (rare), from E. Indies	0	6
1861	„ **hybrida marginata**, *colours varying from the richest velvety purple to shy blue*	0	6
1862	„ limbata hybrida, *blue and white*	0	6
1863	„ „ elegantissama (see I. hederacea violacea)	0	6
1864	„ Nil, *blue*, from Java	0	3
1865	„ Quamoclit, *scarlet*, from W. Indies	0	3
1866	„ „ acutangula, *scarlet*, very beautiful	0	6
1867	„ „ fl. alba, *pure white*	0	3
1868	„ „ fl. rosea, *rose*	0	3
1869	„ reniformis, *yellow, violet eye*	0	6
1870	„ rubro-cœrulea, or violocea vera, *sky blue*, from Mexico	0	6
1871	„ „ „ rubro alba, *pure white*	0	6
1872	„ splendens, *carmine, shaded blue*, from W. Indies	0	6
1873	„ **splendissima**, *rich blue, edged with the purest white*	0	6

HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS.

1874	„ digitata, *purple*, from W. Indies	0	3
1875	„ ficifolia, *pink*, from Buenos Ayres	0	3
1876	„ Hardingii, *purple*	0	9
1877	„ Horsfalliæ, *crimson shaded maroon*, from E. Indies	0	6

IPOMŒA—*continued.*

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
1878	**Ipomœa Learii**, (true) splendid *lazuli blue, changing to red*, from Ceylon	1	0
1879	„ **Mexicana** grandiflora alba (new), from Mexico	0	9
1880	„ quercifolia	0	4
1881	„ Sellowii, *scarlet*, from E. Indies	0	4
1882	„ Tuberosa, *pale yellow*, from W. Indies	0	4
1883	„ Tyrianthrina elegans, *dazzling blue*, from Mexico	1	0
1884	„ Willdenovii, *purple*, from E. Indies	0	4

KENNEDYA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

An exceedingly handsome and highly ornamental genus of early-flowering greenhouse climbers, producing their very pretty pea-shaped flowers in the greatest profusion; exceedingly beautiful and strikingly effective when trained on wire globes, trellis work, or rafters; succeed best in loam and peat. *Greenhouse shrubs.*

1885	**Kennedya** andomariensis, *pink*, from N. S. Wales	0	6
1886	„ apetala, *rose*, from N. S. Wales	0	3
1887	„ bimaculata, *spotted purple*, from N. S. Wales	0	3
1888	„ carinata, *pink*, from N. S. Wales	0	4
1889	„ **coccinea magnifica**, *scarlet*, splendid large, from N. Holland	1	6
1890	„ Comptoniana, *blue*, from N. Holland	0	4
1891	„ eximia, *red*, from N. Holland	0	4
1892	„ glabrata, *purple crimson*, from Australia	0	9
1893	„ glycinoides, *spendid scarlet*, from N. S. Wales	0	6
1894	„ longifolia, *red*, from N. Holland	0	3
1895	„ longiracemosa, *pink and crimson*, from N. Holland	0	4
1896	„ macrophylla, *lilac*, from Swan River	0	6
1897	„ Marryattæ, *rich scarlet*, from Australia	0	4
1898	„ oblongata, *scarlet*, from Australia	0	6
1899	„ ovata alba, *white*, from Australia	0	4
1900	„ „ **nova**, *purple shaded red*, from N. S. Wales	1	0
1901	„ „ purpurea, *purple*, from N. S. Wales	0	6
1902	„ physolobioides, *rich purple*, from N. S. Wales	0	9
1903	„ rotundifolia, *red*, from N. S. Wales	0	4
1904	„ rubicunda, *dark red*, from N. S. Wales	0	3
1905	„ **violacea semper-florens** (new), *violet*, from N. S. Wales	1	0

LONICERA, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ.*

Highly ornamental, free-flowering, and rapid growing hardy twiners, succeeding in any good soil.

1906	**Lonicera** Balearica, hardy shrub, from S. Europe	0	4
1907	„ canescens, hardy shrub, from S. Europe	0	6

LOPHOSPERMUM, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

An exceedingly beautiful, and highly ornamental genus of climbers, with handsome showy foxglove-like flowers; very effective for conservatory or garden decoration, and may be used with advantage for hanging baskets; succeed in any light rich soil. *Half-hardy perennials.*

1908	**Lophospermum coccineum**, *red*	0	6
1909	„ Eatonense, *pink*	0	6
1910	„ Hendersonii, *rose*	0	6
1911	„ maculatum, *deep rosy purple*	1	6
1912	„ **magnificum**, *crimson purple*, flowers large, magnificent	2	6
1913	„ scandens Cliftoni, *dark rose*, from Mexico	0	6

MANDEVILLA, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ.*

A beautiful and showy conservatory climber, remarkable for its deliciously sweet-scented snow white flowers, succeeding best if planted in the conservatory border, and cut back freely each year after flowering; thrives best in rich loam and peat.

1914	**Mandevilla** suaveolens, *snow white*, greenhouse shrub, from Buenos Ayres	0	4

MARIANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Pittosporaceæ.*

An elegant little plant, with long slender branches, bearing in dense clusters a rich profusion of pleasing coloured flowers, very effective trained to wire globes or circular-shaped trellises; thrives best in peat and loam.

1915	**Marianthus** cœruleo punctatus, *pale lavender*, greenhouse shrub, from Swan River	0	6

MAURANDYA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

The most graceful and free-flowering of soft wooded climbers, whether for the ornamentation of the conservatory and greenhouse, or for pillars, trellis work, and verandahs in the flower garden, the effect produced by the profusion of elegant and varied coloured flowers is strikingly beautiful. In hanging baskets, as at the Crystal Palace, they are objects of universal attraction.

As with Carnations, Picotees, and Pelargoniums, our "Sardinian Correspondent"

MAURANDYA—*continued.*

Per Pkt. s. d.

has devoted much time and attention to improving this exquisite genus, so that he has now without exception the finest collection in Europe, and from this source we have received the following splendid varieties; also some dried specimens of flowers gathered last autumn, which will enable our patrons to judge of their superior character. *Half-hardy perennials.*

1916	**Maurandya** Barclayana grandiflora, *lilac and white*, from Mexico	0	4
1917	„ grandiflora alba, *white*	0	6
1918	„ „ atro-purpurea, *dark blue*	0	4
1919	„ „ *crimson*, superb	0	6
1920	„ „ *crimson, tinted purple*	0	6
1921	„ „ *lavender*	0	6
1922	„ „ *lilac*	0	6
1923	„ „ *maroon*	0	4
1924	„ „ *pale pink*, superb	0	6
1925	„ „ *pale blue*	0	6
1926	„ „ *purple*, extra large	0	6
1927	„ „ *purple shaded*	0	6
1928	„ „ semperflorens	0	4
1929	„ „ *rose*	0	4
1930	„ mixed from the above splendid varieties	0	6

MEDEOLA, Nat. Ord. *Melanthaceæ.*

A curious and elegant winter flowering plant, with orange scented flowers, fine for large conservatories, succeeds best in a light sandy soil.

1931	**Medeola** asparagoides, *green and white*, greenhouse shrub, from C. of Good Hope	0	6

MOMORDICA, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ.*

Trailing plants with curious and very ornamental foliage; the fruit is of a golden yellow colour, warted, and, when ripe, opens, disclosing its seeds and brilliant carmine interior. Planted on rockwork, stumps of trees, sloping banks, or amongst ruins, and allowed to ramble, they produce a very striking effect; succeed best with the cultural treatment of the Gourd. *Half-hardy annuals.*

1932	**Momordica** balsamina, from E. Indies	0	4
1933	„ Charantia, from E. Indies	0	3
1934	„ Elaterium, from S. Europe	0	3

NASTURTIUM, Nat. Ord. *Tropæolaceæ.*

A well-known and exceedingly ornamental genus of very handsome, profuse-flowering plants, which are admirably adapted for rockwork, banks, covering trellises, or rustic work; the seeds if pickled young are an excellent substitute for capers. *Hardy annuals.*

1935	**Nasturtium**, new dark	0	2
1936	„ new *orange*	0	3
1937	„ Scheuermannianum, *cream, spotted with rich crimson*	0	3
1938	„ Shillingii, *spotted*	0	2
1939	„ mixed, various	0	2

PASSIFLORA, OR PASSION FLOWER, Nat. Ord. *Passifloraceæ.*

A genus of magnificent ornamental twiners, whose flowers are at once interesting, beautiful, and of the most remarkable description, and as they are produced in the greatest profusion and in succession during the greater part of the year under glass and out of doors during the summer and autumn months, they become the most important and effective of plants for training in conservatories or covering the fronts of cottages and villas in town or country. For in-door culture, P. Contessa Clara Gigliucci is the most important, and for out-door decoration P. cærulea. At Camden Town, in the summer of 1858, we saw a plant of this species trained over and literally covering the front of a cottage, with its elegant and beautiful sky-blue flowers; and at Sydenham, in the autumn of 1859, we were gratified by seeing it covering the whole front of a large villa, where it was growing in wild luxuriance, festooning the windows, doorway, and eaves of the house, presenting a mass of golden egg-shaped fruit, while here and there the eye rested on flowers peeping from amongst its graceful foliage.

1940	**Passiflora alba**, *white*, half-hardy shrub, from Mexico	0	6
1941	„ angustifolia, *white*, half-hardy shrub, from W. Indies	0	4
1942	„ cærulea, *sky blue*, hardy shrub, from Brazil	0	4
1943	„ **Contessa Clara Gigliucci**, *lavender, shaded with rose*, half-hardy shrub	2	6
1944	„ edulis, *white*, half-hardy shrub, from Brazil	0	6
1945	„ **grandissima**, *pale blue and white*, half-hardy shrub, from Brazil	0	6
1946	„ gracilis, *white*, half-hardy annual, from N. America	0	4

PHASEOLUS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Handsome and very ornamental greenhouse twiners, producing their brilliant and beautiful coloured flowers in long splendid Wistaria-like racemes; succeed in any light rich soil, and during summer they may be grown out of doors in warm sheltered situations, where they are

PHASEOLUS—*continued.* Per Pkt. s. d.

very effective. An interesting account of P. Caracalla appeared in the "Journal of Horticulture," in an account of a visit to French Nurseries, by "D., *Deal.*"

1947 **Phaseolus** Caracalla, *lilac and white*, greenhouse shrub, from E. Indies 0 6
1948 „ coccineus, *dazzling scarlet*, half-hardy annual, from E. Indies 0 4
1949 „ humifusus, *rose and white*, greenhouse shrub, from E. Indies 0 4

PHYSIANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ.*

A curious and singularly interesting greenhouse climber, suitable for rafters, pillars, or pot culture; grows best in sandy loam and peat.

1950 **Physianthus** undulatus, greenhouse shrub, from Brazil 0 4

POPPIA, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ.*

A highly ornamental fruit-bearing trailer, with beautiful vine-like foliage, very effective when grown amongst rockwork, over stumps of trees, or amidst ruins; cultural treatment that of the Gourd.

1951 **Poppia** Fabiana, half-hardy annual, from India 0 6

SCYPHANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Loasaceæ.*

A very ornamental, free-flowering climber, with curious yellow flowers, producing a fine effect trained against verandahs, trellises, &c.; grows freely out of doors in light rich soil.

1952 **Scyphanthus** elegans, *yellow*, half-hardy annual, from Chili 0 6

SOLANUM, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

Profuse flowering, and highly ornamental rapid-growing greenhouse climbers, of great beauty, covering a large space in a very short time, and producing a splendid effect wherever they are trained; thrive best in light rich soil. *Greenhouse shrubs.*

1953 **Solanum** jasminoides, *purple*, from S. America 0 6
1954 „ macrantherum, *purple*, from Mexico 0 4

SOLLYA, Nat. Ord. *Pittosporaceæ.*

Charming, profuse flowering greenhouse twiners, with pretty little bunches of beautiful pendulous flowers; very effective trained against pillars, or as pot specimens trained to trellis work; flower freely out of doors in the summer; succeed best in loam and peat.

1955 **Sollya** Drummondii, *porcelain blue*, from Swan River 0 6
1956 „ salicifolia, *blue*, from Swan River 0 6

TACSONIA, Nat. Ord. *Passifloraceæ.*

A grand genus of the Passiflora family, yielding to no twiner in cultivation for the dazzling brilliancy of its colours, size, and beauty of its flowers, which are produced in great profusion and succession throughout the year. As some difficulty has been experienced in this country in blooming the varieties of this magnificent genus, our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT" has supplied us with the following information:—"To flower the Tacsonia successfully, it should be frequently stopped, as the flowers are produced upon the lateral shoots; it should be grown in rich soil, and frequently syringed during warm weather, to induce a vigorous growth; thus treated, it will cover a large space in an incredibly short period, and bloom most profusely." He adds, "I have had T. ignea with from 150 to 200 gorgeous scarlet flowers open at the same time." Mr. Beaton, in the "Journal of Horticulture," October, 1860, p. 31, offers a stimulus to the flowering of this magnificent greenhouse ornament.

1957 **Tacsonia ignea**, *vivid scarlet*, from Peru 1 0
1958 „ **manicata**, *orange scarlet*, from Peru 1 0
1959 „ mollissima, *rosy pink*, with long tube, from Quito 1 0
1960 „ **splendens**, *scarlet* 1 0

TECOMA, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ.*

An exceeding handsome greenhouse evergreen climber; grows freely in any light rich soil.

1961 **Tecoma jasminoides grandiflora**, *white flowers, with beautiful crimson throat* 1 6

THUNBERGIA, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ.*

A genus of slender and rapid-growing climbers, with extremely pretty and much admired flowers, which are freely produced, either when grown in the greenhouse or in a warm situation out of doors; they delight in rich loamy soil; all the varieties are half-hardy annuals except T. coccinea, which is a greenhouse perennial, and flowers in clusters.

1962 **Thunbergia** alata, *orange, rich brown eye*, from E. Indies 0 4
1963 „ „ alba, *brown eye*, rich, from E. Indies 0 4
1964 „ „ intus alba, *white*, from E. Indies 0 4
1965 „ „ intus candida new, *buff*, from S. America 0 4
1966 „ aurantiaca *deep orange, dark eye*, from E. Indies 0 4
1967 „ Bakerii, *pure white*, from S. America 0 4
1968 „ coccinea, *scarlet*, from China 1 6
1969 „ Fryerii, *yellow*, from S. America 0 4
1970 „ fine mixed 0 4

TROPÆOLUM, Nat. Ord. *Tropæolaceæ.*

Per Pkt.
s. d.

A tribe of elegant growing, profuse flowering, and easily cultivated climbers, combining with these important qualities great richness and brilliancy of colour, with finely formed and beautifully marked flowers. For pillars, and rafters, in the greenhouse or conservatory, they are invaluable; and for covering trellises, verandahs, and bowers out of doors, they are of equal importance; while for bedding purposes we have only to remind our readers the important part they annually play on the terraces of the Crystal Palace. When used for bedding they should be regularly and carefully pegged down, interlacing the shoots, and occasionally removing the large leaves. In pleasure grounds, where the beds are sometimes protected with fancy wire-work, against the depredations of rabbits and hares, the Tropæolums are invaluable for covering these; they grow rapidly, are easily trained, and continue flowering the whole summer and autumn.

The varieties we enumerate below have been saved from the valuable collection in the possession of our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT," who, although he does not guarantee that they will be always true to the parent stock, yet, from repeated experiments we can safely say they will prove equally fine, and as we enumerate only first class kinds, the amateur may often have varieties far surpassing our description, both as regards shape and colour. We may remark that all the "Lobbianum" varieties bloom beautifully through the winter months in the greenhouse or conservatory, so that where cut flowers are in demand they will be found an invaluable acquisition. Grow freely in light rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.*

		s.	d.
1971	**Tropæolum** canariense, *bright fringed yellow*	0	3
1972	„ Lobbianum Auguste de Homberg	1	0
1973	„ „ brilliant grandiflora, *bright scarlet, with crimson throat, foliage dark green*	0	6
1974	„ „ **Caroline Smith, spotted**, new and beautiful	0	4
1975	„ „ Duc de Luynes, *very dark crimson*	1	0
1976	„ „ Duc de Vicenza, *pale lemon*	0	6
1977	„ „ **Garibaldi**, *fine orange, shaded scarlet*	1	0
1978	„ „ Geant des batailles, *brilliant carmine*	0	6
1979	„ „ glabrum variegatum, *orange scarlet*	0	6
1980	„ „ gracile, *sulphur spotted with carmine*	1	0
1981	„ „ **Imperatrice Eugenie**, *orange, shaded maroon, with dark spots*	1	6
1982	„ „ Lady Franklin, *fine maroon*	1	6
1983	„ „ **Leopard**, superb, *orange, spotted maroon*	1	0
1984	„ „ Lily Smith, *scarlet*	0	4
1985	„ „ **Lord Clyde**, *rich vermilion*	1	0
1986	„ „ Massiliense grandiflora, *fine light red*	1	0
1987	„ „ **Madame Persini**	1	0
1988	„ „ **Madame Gavini**	1	0
1989	„ „ **Mademoiselle Rouher**	1	0
1990	„ „ **Mazeppa**, *yellow, brown spots*	1	0
1991	„ „ Monsieur Meissonier, *red, sulphur lead spots*	1	0
1992	„ „ Mr. Turrel, *orange yellow, striped with vermilion*	0	9
1993	„ „ Napoleon III., *orange yellow, striped with vermilion*	0	6
1994	„ „ Peraguanum grandiflorum, *scarlet with black spots*	1	0
1995	„ „ **Pole Star**	1	6
1996	„ „ **Prince Louis**	1	0
1997	„ „ **Queen Victoria**, *vermilion, scarlet striped*	0	6
1998	„ „ **regelianum grandiflorum**, fine, *red tinged, purple*	1	0
1999	„ „ Roi des noirs, *flowers almost black*	1	0
2000	„ „ Schultzii, *brilliant scarlet, striped crimson*	0	4
2001	„ „ tricolor grandiflorum superbum, *orange, carmine, and ruby*	1	0
2002	„ „ „ de Marseilles	0	6
2003	„ „ new bronze, *glittering silky bronze*	0	4
2004	„ „ Scheuermannianum carneum, *delicate salmon, marked with primrose*	0	4
2005	„ „ splendid mixed, from the above beautiful varieties	1	0
2006	„ tricolorum grandiflorum, *scarlet, yellow, and black*, half-hardy bulb	1	0

TRYCHOSANTHES, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ.*

Beautiful plants, with long, elegant, serpent-like fruit. T. colubrina when ripe becomes of a brilliant carmine colour; they succeed best in light rich soil.

2007	**Trychosanthes Arabica**, snake-like fruit, of *light glaucous green*, with silvery longitudinal markings	1	0
2008	„ **anguinea**, *green*, with various coloured ridges	0	6
2009	„ colubrina vera, serpent cucumber, from 5 to 6 ft. in length, from China.	0	6

TWEEDIA, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ.*

Handsome hardy climbers of a very interesting character; succeed well in sandy loam.

2010	**Tweedia** cærulea, *blue*, from Buenos Ayres	0	6
2011	„ floribunda, *beautiful pink*, from Brazil	0	4
2012	„ versicolor, *blue*, hardy perennial, from Buenos Ayres	0	6

"Oh! greenly and fair in the lands of the sun,
The Vines of the Gourd and the rich Melon run,
And the rock and the tree and the cottage enfold,
With broad leaves all greenness and blossoms all gold."

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF GOURDS,

8th, 9th, 10th, to the 18th October, 1862.

The ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY offers Prizes to the amount of £30. for Ornamental and Edible Gourds and Marrows.

☞ *See Engraving, taken from a Photograph of a Group of Gourds (chiefly Miniature Varieties), as Exhibited by our "Sardinian Correspondent," which obtained a First-class Certificate.*

CUCUMIS AND CUCURBITA, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ.*

The most Picturesque, Curious, Interesting, Beautiful, and Varied Collection of

ORNAMENTAL CUCUMBERS AND GOURDS

Ever offered to the British public. Arranged and classified by our "Sardinian Correspondent."

The species and varieties in this collection have been selected either for the highly ornamental character of their foliage, the singularity or exquisite symmetry of their fruit, or for the richness, variety, and peculiarity of their colouring; some are perfect monsters in size and oddity of shape, while others are miniatures of most elegant formation. The colours range from white to crimson, orange and scarlet, blending and harmonizing with olive-green, bronze and the most beautiful bright polished glossy green; these again are striped, spotted, dappled, or variegated in the most extraordinary manner, others being self-coloured, are distinct and beautiful. The style of growth is as diversified as the size of the fruit; some are of the most gigantic structure, others are slender and delicate, and these are invaluable for covering verandahs, trellis-work, or fronts of villas and cottages; where trained round the windows they are exceedingly ornamental, while in autumn their rich and party-coloured fruit is exceedingly picturesque. The strong growers are invaluable for training to trees over summer retreats and arbours, or trailing on rockeries and rooteries, sloping banks, by the margins of woodland walks, amidst ruins, &c. The fruit when dried make splendid hall and drawing-room ornaments. To have them in the highest perfection, sow in heat in March or April, so as to have good strong plants to put out the end of May. For culture, see article on Tomato, Ridge Cucumber, or Gourd, in *Guide to the Kitchen Garden.*

Since writing the article on Gourds, we observe from the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of January 4th and 11th instant, that the Royal Horticultural Society offers £30, to be expended in prizes for the fruit of this class of highly ornamental, curious, and useful plants.

The following collection is, we believe, the largest in Europe. and yet does not nearly embrace all the varieties at our command; we therefore trust it may be of some service to intending Exhibitors, for whose convenience we have divided the collection into five classes, and have indicated with an * such sorts as are Edible, and the points of whose shoots form an excellent *substitute for asparagus.*

For a Collection of Marrows see "Guide to the Kitchen Garden."

MINIATURE GOURDS.

This section composes the small growing varieties, averaging in length from two to six inches, amongst which there is every variety of shape and colour, some beautifully striped, spotted, and variegated in the most fanciful manner; all are extremely elegant, and when dried very ornamental.

OUR SELECTION, in Sealed Packets.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
30 Packets beautiful varieties	7	6	15 Packets beautiful varieties	3	6
20 " " "	5	6	10 " " "	2	6

	Per Pkt. s.	d.
2013 Aurantiaca viridis, *dark green striped*	0	6
2014 Beauty, *cream warted*.....	0	6
2015 Bergamot tricolor, *yellow, green, and orange*.....	0	3
2016 Bigaradia, *pale sulphur*, beautiful...	0	4
2017 Bijou, *cream warted*, pretty	0	6
2018 Boule d'or, *golden ball*	0	3
2019 Cialdini, *dark green rays*	0	6
2020 Dewdrop, *cream warted*, exquisite...	0	6
2021 Diamond, beautiful.....	0	6
2022 Ear-ring, pretty, *sulphur and green colour*	0	6
2023 Elegantissima, exquisite, *cream colour*	0	6
2024 Fig, *green, striped with yellow*	0	4
2025 Florence, *yellow and orange striped*, very beautiful.....	0	6

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF A GROUP OF GOURDS (CHIEFLY MINIATURE VARIETIES), AS EXHIBITED BY OUR "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT," AND WHICH RECEIVED A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
2026	French Cap, exceedingly curious ...	0	4
2027	**Golden Pippin**, *rich orange yellow*...	0	4
2028	Gooseberry, *bright green*.....	0	3
2029	**Grande Duchesse Hélène**, *bright yellow*	0	6
2030	**Julia Helen**, prettily striped	0	6
2031	King of Italy, *cream and orange striped*, beautiful	0	6
2032	Mr. Malard, *orange*, pretty	0	6
2033	**Maud liliputian**, *lemon*	0	6
2034	Melopepo aurantiformis, *green and yellow*	0	6
2035	Melopepo viridis variegata, *green and yellow*, variegated	0	6
2036	Œuf d'or, *golden*, beautiful	0	6
2037	Puck, striped, *orange and yellow* ...	0	6
2038	Pear, Marie Louise, *green striped, yellow and orange*.....	0	6
2039	Pear, chaumontel, *orange and yellow*	0	6
2040	„ **Eugénie**, *primrose*, exquisitely beautiful.....	0	6
2041	„ **Jargonelle**, *bright yellow*	0	6
2042	Pendant d'oreille, pretty	0	6
2043	Pippin, handsome	0	4
2044	**Petite pelerine de Chine**, very beautiful.....	1	0
2045	**Princess Alice**, *green and orange* ...	0	6
2046	**Puritan's daughter**, *lemon coloured*.	0	6
2047	**Pyrus maculatus**, fine pear-shaped, *spotted*.....	0	6
2048	**Pyrus striatus**, fine, *striped*	0	6
2049	**Queen Mab**, *orange warted*, extremely beautiful	0	6
2050	Siphon	0	3
2051	Sonnette, prettily variegated.....	0	6
2052	**Striatum aurantiacum**, beautifully striped	0	6
2053	**Striped Gem**, *rich golden*.....	0	6
2054	„ **Apple**	0	4
2055	„ Half-moon	0	3
2056	„ Sugar-basin, *clear yellow* ...	0	4
2057	„ **Sunbeam**, *yellow*.....	0	6
2058	**Tom Thumb**, *orange striped yellow*, pretty	0	6
2059	**Victoria**, with beautiful map-like markings	1	0

MEDIUM SIZED GOURDS.

Amongst these are many novel and very beautiful varieties which we can highly recommend, some are variegated, &c.

OUR OWN SELECTION, in Sealed Packets.

	s.	d.
12 Packets beautiful varieties.....	3	0
6 Packets beautiful varieties	1	6

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
2060	**Agate**, beautifully variegated	0	6
2061	Benincasa cerifera, *waxy yellow*, beautiful.....	0	3
2062	**Benincasa sinensis**, beautiful *pale green*	0	3
2063	**Bishop's hat**, *red orange*, very fine...	0	3
2064	Goblet, *bright yellow*	0	4
2065	**Hebe's Cup**, *yellow, spotted white* ...	0	6
2066	L'œuf bicolor, one-half *cream*, the other half *pale green*.....	0	6
2067	**Luffa acutangular**, new, very fine...	0	4
2068	**Lady Emily** Stanley, *clear sulphur*, pretty	0	6
2069	**Melopepo viridis maximo**, *green and yellow*	0	4
2070	**Milky-way**, *starry speckled, orange tipped*, pretty	0	6
2071	**Ostrich Egg**, *pale cream* very beautiful.....	0	3
2072	**Swan's Egg**, *cream*, transparent...	0	6

WARTED GOURDS.

This section embraces the rustic and grotesque-looking varieties, all of which are very interesting, beautiful in form, vivid in colour, and most ornamental in appearance.

OUR OWN SELECTION, in Sealed Packets.

	s.	d.
20 Packets beautiful varieties.....	5	6
10 Packets beautiful varieties.....	2	6

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
2073	Caraffe d'or, *bright yellow*, very handsome	0	6
2074	„ „ *bright yellow, striped brown*	0	6
2075	Carbuncle, *sulphur*, curious	0	6
2076	**Fairy Queen**, *cream colour*	0	4
2077	Flacon d'or, *orange*.....	0	6
2078	Golden drop, *orange*	0	4
2079	**Gorilla**, *black*, very curiously marked and shaded.....	0	6
2080	**Great Expectations**, *green and gold*.....	0	6
2081	**Madlle. Patti**, half-moon-shaped, very handsome	0	6
2082	**Madame Mario**, *orange*	0	6
2083	**Monsieur Fould**, *cream-coloured*, and egg-shaped, very transparent.	0	6
2084	**Napoleon III.**, *orange, tipped and radiated green*, magnificent	1	0
2085	Nugget, *golden yellow*.....	0	4
2086	**Prince Imperial**, *pale sulphur*	1	0
2087	„ **William**, *yellow and green*, beautiful.....	1	0
2088	Princess Clothilde, *yellow and orange*, of a rocky appearance	0	6
2089	**Princess Helena**, *sulphur*	1	0
2090	Swan's egg, *cream coloured*, transparent.....	0	6
2091	**Topaz**, *golden yellow*	0	6

GIANT GOURDS.

These, from their varied gorgeous colouring and picturesque markings, are strikingly effective objects; they are extremely rapid in growth, and the fruit frequently attains to a great size.

OUR OWN SELECTION, in Sealed Packets.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
30 Packets beautiful varieties.....	7	6	15 Packets beautiful varieties.....	3	6
20 " " "	5	0	10 " " "	2	6

	Per Pkt. s.	d.
2092* Big Ben of Westminster, *green, spotted white*	0	6
2093 Cloche de Monboron (large), *green.*	0	6
2094* Corporal of the Zouaves, *yellow,* very handsome	0	3
2095 Cucumber-shaped, long.....	0	3
2096* Exhibition, 1862, *splendid carmine flesh,* eatable	0	6
2097 Fire ball, *red,* very handsome	0	3
2098 Garibaldi, *green and orange,* splendid	1	0
2099* General Turr, *yellow, striped orange, and tipped with green*	0	3
2100* Giant's Punch Bowl, *bronze, spotted with brilliant red*	0	3
2101 Grosse Pelerine (bell-shaped), *light and dark green*	0	3
2102 Hercules club, grows 6 feet long ...	0	3
2103 Le Grand Monarque, *cream colour.*	0	6
2104 Leopard, *green, spotted scarlet*	0	3
2105* Lurline glacé melon, *ruby,* remarkably beautiful.....	0	3
2106 Maincrata superba, *beautiful green and yellow*	0	6
2107 Mrs. Coventry, *amber,* large transparent.....	0	6
2108 Miss Maling, *yellow and green striped, and tipped green*	0	6
2109* Panther, *dappled,* very curious.....	0	6
2110 Plate de Corse, bell-shaped	0	3
2111 Poppia fabiana, beautiful vine-leaved.....	0	6
2112* Portmanteau de Naples, eatable marrow, for soups in winter, keeps six months.....	0	4
2113* Portmanteau de Roi	0	6
2114* Prince Imperial, *orange, striped white,* beautiful	1	0
2115 Queen of Naples, *sulphur,* fine	0	6
2116 Radiatum, *yellow, striped orange and green*	0	6
2117 Ruby and Topaz, *golden yellow and red*	0	6
2118 Siphon, flat base, 8 inches round; neck 3 feet in length, and 1 inch in diameter.....	0	3
2119* Sugar loaf, *clear bright yellow*	0	6
2120 Trichosanthes Arabica, (new), distinguished novelty; a handsome climbing plant, with snake-like fruit of white glaucous green, with white longitudinal markings of a very striking character	0	6
2121 Trichosanthes Colubrina, true serpent gourd, striped and streaked like a serpent, changing to *brilliant carmine,* an elegant climber.....	0	4
2122 Trichosanthes Anguina, slender, *green and silver,* 2 feet long, very handsome	0	4
2123 Turk's Cap, *carmine and bronze, striped with white and green,* very splendid	1	0
2124 Turk's Cap, splendid, *vivid scarlet, with mottled flesh,* extremely beautiful	1	0
2125 Turk's Cap, *black and white*	1	0
2126 " *new carmine,* superb var.	1	0
2127 Zebrina superba, *splendid green and gold striped*.....	1	0

ORNAMENTAL CUCUMBERS.

Varying in length from two inches to three feet; singularly curious and highly ornamental.

A Collection containing 1 Packet each of the following, 2s. 6d.

	Per Pkt. s.	d.
2128 Cucumis Acutangular (angular) curious	0	4
2129 " Aradac, *yellow,* fruit small, growing in pairs	0	3
2130 " Dipsaceus, *sulphur-yellow,* Teasel-like, elegant	0	3
2131 " Flexuosus, snake cucumber, 3 ft. long.....	0	3
2132 " Medulliferous, *scarlet,* thorny.....	0	3
2133 Cucumis Melochito, variegated, *brown and yellow,* small oval fruit, very pretty	0	3
2134 " Odoratissimus, *yellow, mottled,* fragrant, pretty	0	3
2135 " Perennis, foliage highly ornamental.....	0	4
2136 Cucurbita leucantha depressa	0	3
2137 " longissima, 6 ft. long.....	0	3
2138 " Massue, curious.....	0	3

An assortment of the above splendid Collection,

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
120 varieties.....	2	2	0	50 varieties	0	15	0
100 "	1	10	0	25 "	0	7	6

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

The ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, at their Great Exhibition in October, offers Three Prizes for Maize. See Nos. 2222 to 2253 for a Select List of Maize.

It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the decorative qualities of Ornamental Grasses in the flower and shrubbery borders; some are exceedingly graceful, others remarkably neat and compact in growth, others again are wonderfully curious, while there is a fourth section which are stately in growth, and majestic in appearance. The graceful and curious are best adapted for intermingling in the flower borders, while the neat compact growing kinds make beautiful edgings. In large mixed flower and shrubbery borders, select plantations, by the sides of rivulets, ravines, lakes, and on islands, the majestic growing varieties form a fine relief, and impart a charm of no ordinary character. We therefore say to those who have not yet found a place in their flower garden for a collection of Ornamental Grasses, they are still without a class of the most useful, attractive, and graceful ornaments, whether for the purpose of gathering for summer or winter bouquets, or for imparting a light and graceful appearance to the borders.

TO BRING OUT THE TRUE CHARACTER OF THE PLANTS, THIN THEM WELL OUT WHEN ONE INCH HIGH. All the varieties may be gathered and dried for winter decoration.

Collections suitable for flower border decoration, 30 packets, 7/6; 20 ditto, 5/; 15 ditto, 2/6.
" for edgings, 10 packets, 2/6; 6 packets, 1/6.
" for shrubberies, &c., 30 packets for 7/6, 20 for 5/, 15 for 2/6.

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
2139	**Ægilops** cylindrica, knotted, very curious and pretty	0	3
	Agrostis. The varieties of this class are exceedingly beautiful, and most of them extremely graceful; the whole are admirably suited for mixing with flowers either green or dried, 1—1½ ft.		
2140	" capillaris	0	3
2141	" dulcis (new), beautiful	0	3
2142	" effusa, charming variety	0	3
2143	" elegans, very beautiful	0	3
2144	" laxiflora, beautiful; most graceful	0	6
2145	" nebulosa. One of the most graceful grasses in cultivation	0	4
2146	" plumosa, superb; flowers in plumes	0	4
2147	" pulchella, exceedingly graceful	0	3
2148	" retrofracta, new and fine	0	6
2149	" verticillata	0	3
2150	**Andropogon** Sorghum, tall ornamental grass, very fine, 2½ ft.	0	3
2151	**Anthoxanthum** gracile, graceful, ½ ft.	0	3
2152	**Avena** sterilis (animated oats), 2½ ft.	0	3
2153	**Briza** major (large quaking grass), 1 ft.	0	3
2154	" geniculata, ¾ ft., fine for bouquets	0	4
2155	" gracilis (small quaking grass), 1 ft.	0	3
2156	" virens	0	6
2157	**Brizopyrum** siculum, quite new; very dwarf, with light shining green leaves; very neat and pretty, ¾ ft.	0	3
2158	**Ceratochloa** pendula, very pretty, 1½ ft	0	3
	Chloris. A most singular looking class (radiata is remarkably curious)		
2159	" barbata	0	4
2160	" fimbriata, 1 ft.	0	3
2161	**Chloris** polydactyla	0	3
2162	" radiata, 1 ft	0	3
2163	" submutica, 1 ft.	0	3
2164	**Chrysurus** aureus (golden-spiked), ½ ft.	0	3
2165	" cynosuroides	0	6
2166	**Coix** lachrymæ (Job's tears), 2 ft.	0	3
2167	" exaltata	0	4
2168	**Dactylus** Altaica	0	6
2169	**Dinebia** Arabica (new), 2 ft.	0	3
2170	**Diplachne** fascicularis, 2 ft.	0	3
	Eleusine. A curious class, with stems resembling horns.		
2171	" corocana (5 horns), 1½ ft.	0	3
2172	" Indica, horns long and graceful, 1 ft.	0	3
2173	" oligostachya (3 horns), striking, 1 ft.	0	3
2174	" species from China, dwarf and beautiful, ¾ ft.	0	6
2175	**Elymus** Caput Medusæ, 2 ft., graceful	0	3
	Eragrostis. An exceedingly pretty class, highly ornamental.		
2176	" cylindriflora, 1½ ft.	0	4
2177	" elegans (Love-grass), 2 ft	0	3
2178	" megastachya, elegant and pretty, 1½ ft.	0	4
2179	" Namaquensis, 1 ft.	0	3
2180	" rufescens	0	4
2181	" Senegalensis, 1 ft.	0	4
2182	**Erianthus** Ravennæ. Extremely elegant and more graceful than the Pampas Grass, which it resembles in appearance and habit of growth; its noble plumes of silvery inflorescence are pure white, and most delicately beautiful; a dried specimen can be seen at our establishment, 7 ft.	0	6
2183	**Grangea** Maderaspatana, pretty	0	4
2184	**Gynerium** Argenteum (Pampas Grass). The most noble grass in cultivation, 10 ft.	0	6

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
	Holcus. An exceedingly ornamental, graceful, elegant, and stately class, producing a fine effect in shrubberies, select plantations, &c., the changeable character of their foliage, and the agreeable perfume they emit, render them acceptable acquisitions.		
2185	Holcus Saccharatus, 10 ft	0	3
	NEW DWARF VARIETIES.		
2186	„ Bloomer-Warna, 6 ft	0	3
2187	„ Ebotla, 6 ft	0	3
2188	„ Etobala, 6 ft	0	3
2189	„ Loomsiana nana, 6 ft	0	3
2190	„ Niazana, 6 ft	0	3
2191	„ Ompciana, 6 ft	0	3
2192	„ Sanglana, 6 ft	0	3
2193	„ Ultena, 6 ft	0	3
2194	**Hordeum** jubalum, very fine	0	3
2195	**Isolepsis** gracilis, very graceful, 6 ft.	0	6
2196	**Lagurus** ovatus (Hare's-tail grass), 1 ft	0	3
2197	**Lamarkia aurea**	0	3
	Panicum. A very ornamental, pretty, and curious-looking class, well suited for bouquets.		
2198	„ colonum, fine, ½ ft.	0	3
2199	„ concinnum pulchellum, very handsome, ½ ft.	0	6
2200	„ crus corvi, *brown*, fine, 1½ft.	0	3
2201	„ „ ardeæ	0	6
2202	„ „ galli, fine, 1½ ft.	0	3
2203	„ eriogona fimbriata, fine, 1ft.	0	4
2204	„ originum	0	6
2205	**Paspalum** elegans, *white*, very pretty and interesting, 1½ ft.	0	3
2206	„ stoloniferum	0	6
2207	**Pennisetum** longistylum, very graceful and interesting, 1½ ft.	0	3
2208	„ **Italicum**	0	6
2209	**Piptatherum** Thomasi	0	3
2210	„ **multiflorum**	0	6
2211	**Poa** drizophyroides	0	6
2212	„ salina	0	4
2213	„ sinensis	0	4
2214	**Setaria** macrocheta, large drooping plumes of the most graceful description, 2 ft.	0	3
2215	**Sorghum** bicolor, very graceful, 2 ft.	0	3
2216	**Sporolobus** tenacissimus, very fine, ½ ft.	0	6

		Per Pkt. s.	d.
2217	**Stipa** pennata (Feather grass), 2 ft.	0	3
2218	**Stipa** juncea, very graceful, 2 ft.	0	3
2219	**Tricholæna** rosea, beautiful beyond description, 2 ft.	0	4
2220	**Trypsacum** dactyliodes, handsome, 4 ft.	0	6
2221	**Uniola** latifolia, 4 ft.	0	3
	Zea (Maize, or Indian Corn). The following are amongst the most ornamental of this fine class.		
2222	„ **giant,** *beautiful orange striped*	0	6
2223	„ „ *brilliant carmine and black*	0	6
2224	„ „ *bronze striped orange*	0	6
2225	„ „ *ebony*	0	6
2226	„ „ *fine slate*, very distinct	0	6
2227	„ „ *fine slate, intermingled with opal*	0	6
2228	„ „ *orange and black*	0	6
2229	„ „ *pure transparent white*	0	6
2230	„ „ *silver blue and yellow*	0	6
2231	„ „ *silver grey*	0	6
2232	„ „ *yellow, bronze, and black*	0	6
2233	„ **Dents de cheval**, *opal*	0	6
2234	„ „ „ *black*	0	6
2235	„ „ „ *ruby*	0	6
2236	„ „ „ *straw coloured and white*	0	6
2237	„ „ „ *white, blue, and yellow*	0	6
2238	„ **denticulated,** beautiful *silvery white*	0	6
2239	„ „ *blue, yellow, & red*	0	6
2240	„ „ *bright transp. ruby*	0	6
2241	„ „ *carmine & maroon*	0	6
2242	„ „ *fine dark blue*	0	6
2243	„ „ *purple and white*	0	6
2244	„ „ *yellow, purple, & white*	0	6
2245	„ **dwarf,** *fine golden bronze*	0	6
2246	„ „ *purplish black*	0	6
2247	„ „ *jet black*	0	6
2248	„ „ *light red and maroon*	0	6
2249	„ „ *opal,*	0	6
2250	„ „ *opal, purple, and yellow*	0	6
2251	„ „ splendid *pearly white*	0	6
2252	„ „ *white and purple*	0	6
2253	„ „ *white and yellow*	0	6

One packet each of the above 32 splendid varieties, 10/6 ; 20 ditto, 7/6 ; 15 ditto, 5/6 ; 10 ditto, 3/6.

GLADIOLI SEEDLINGS OF GANDAVENSIS.

The following Collection embraces' the most really valuable varieties, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction.

The following hints on their culture will doubtless be useful to the amateur :—

Prepare the ground by forking or digging, to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, adding, as the work proceeds, abundance of well rotted manure. Plant at a depth of three or four inches, and surround each bulb with an inch of clean sand, especially if the soil is stiff or wet.

In light, well drained soils, the bulbs may be planted as early as the end of March, but on heavy or wet soil, not before the end of April. For successional bloomings, plant at intervals of a fortnight or three weeks, the last planting being made early in June, thus a gay display may be maintained from August to November.

	£.	s.	d.
100 in 50 splendid varieties	4	4	0
50 in 50 ditto	2	2	0
50 in 25 ditto	1	5	0
25 in 25 splendid varieties, 12/, 21/, &	1	5	6
25 in 12 ditto	0	10	6
12 in 12 ditto 5/6, 9/, &	0	12	0

STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR 1862,

Which Barr and Sugden have received from their Special "Sardinian Correspondent,' who has for many years devoted his attention to improving the Carnation, Picotee and Pelargonium, and who has taken a first rank as the introducer of novelties of standard character for some years past.

ABUTILON.

A. Alphonse Karr.—A. Manettii.—A. Souvenir d'Arago.—A. Souvenir de Cauchy.—New and most beautiful greenhouse shrubs, with wax-like, bell-shaped flowers, exquisitely veined maroon, crimson, scarlet, &c. Price, per packet, each, 1/.

ACACIA.

A. chrysostachys.—A. multinervia.—A. paniculata.—A. xylophylloides.—The Acacia is unequalled for greenhouse, conservatory, and drawing-room decoration, from the extreme elegance and variety of its foliage, and the gorgeous clusters of its flowers.

The above distinct and beautiful varieties can be most highly recommended. Price, per packet, each, 1/.

AMPHICOME ARGUTA.

A pretty evergreen shrub, with beautiful lilac Pentstemon-like flowers. Price, per packet, /6.

ANTHYLLIS CYTISOIDES.

A very pretty shrub, with silvery green foliage and yellow flowers. Price, per packet, /6.

BRUGMANSIA KNIGHTII.

A noble plant, unequalled for the winter decoration of the conservatory, during which season it expands its magnificent double white odoriferous blossoms in the greatest abundance. Price, per packet, 1/.

BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS.

Most magnificent species, very fragrant white trumpet flowers, upwards of a foot in length; it blooms freely against a south wall, grows well in pots, or planted out in the conservatory, where its effect is grand beyond description. Price, per packet, 1/.

CANNA.

C. glauca magnifica.—C. gigantea nova.—C. hookerii.—C. rosea multiflora.—The above new and rare varieties are most valuable for conservatory or out-door decoration. Their brilliant and vivid coloured spikes of bloom, and the oriental character of their foliage, giving an unusual striking and ornamental appearance to the parterre and flower garden. Price, per packet, 1/.

CELOSIA COCCINEA AURANTIACA PYRAMIDALIS.

(*See Illustration.*)

A superb variety in the style of "Aurea," the effect of which when in bloom is inconceivable; flowers, scarlet, shaded orange. Price, per packet, 1/.

CENTAUREA GYMNOCARPA.

Fine rose-coloured flowers in panicles, with beautiful silvery foliage. Price, per packet, 1/.

CLITORIA TERNATEA VIOLACEA FLORE PLENO.

A charming climber, flowers of a rich velvety purple, and produced in the greatest profusion, one of the greatest novelties of the season, being the only double variety yet obtained. Price, per packet, 2/6.

CONVOLVULUS CANTABRICUS STELLATUS NOVUS.

(*See Illustration.*)

A splendid new hybrid Convolvulus, in growth resembling C. Cantabricus, but with flowers and foliage perfectly distinct—beautiful pink, with a pure white double star in the centre, and produced in the greatest profusion. A splendid bedding plant, and extremely elegant for hanging baskets. Price, per packet, 1/.

DAUBENTONIA MAGNIFICA.

An exquisite new and distinct variety, with rounded leaves and numerous long racemes of fine reddish orange flowers, spotted yellow. Price, per packet, 1/6.

DOLICHOS AUREUS.—DOLICHOS FRAGRANS FLORE ALBO.

Two beautiful ornamental climbers, introduced from China by the "Société d'Acclimatation" of Paris. D. aureus has fine golden yellow flowers; D. fragrans flore albo, pure white. Price, per packet, each, 1/6.

ERIOCEPHALUS AROMATICUS.

An exceedingly pretty variety, with silvery foliage and magnificent white flowers. Price, per packet, 1/.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

A handsome free-flowering New Holland plant, the foliage of which for greenhouse and conservatory decoration is perhaps unsurpassed. The most magnificent of the genus. Price, per packet, /6.

GOURDS.

See Illustration, taken from a photograph of a group exhibited by our "Sardinian Correspondent," which obtained a First Class Certificate.

HELIANTHUS ARGENTEUS GRANDIFLORUS NOVUS.

Fine new variety, very distinct, remarkable for its large flowers and splendid silvery foliage, far superior to H. argophyllus. Price, per packet, 1/.

HIBISCUS GRANDIFLORUS HYBRIDUS ROSEUS.

A plant with gorgeous rose-coloured flowers, 7 inches in diameter, blooms freely the first year. Price, per packet, 1/.

HIBISCUS PUNICEUS.

Flowers dazzling scarlet, shaded purple, of an enormous size; blooms profusely during the autumn and winter months. Price, per packet, 1/.

INDIGOFERA NAPOLEONEANA.

An elegant profuse blooming shrub, with rose-coloured flowers, very beautiful. Price, per packet, 2/6.

JASMINUM GRACILE.

A new and fine climbing variety of this splendid genus, with oval-shaped shining leaves, and very fragrant white flowers. Price, per packet, 1/.

JUSTICIA MULTIFLORA.

Distinct variety with dark green leaves and very pretty small scarlet flowers. Price, per packet, 1/6.

KENNEDYA.

K. COCCINEA MAGNIFICA.—K. VIOLACEA SEMPERFLORENS.—Two extremely handsome and ornamental varieties, producing their flowers in large racemes, and blooming freely for a lengthened period. K. coccinea magnifica has splendid large scarlet flowers. Price, per packet, 1/ and 1/6.

LATANIA BOURBONICA.

(FAN PALM.)

A magnificent and handsome palm, with curiously plaited fan-like fronds. Price, per packet, /4.

LOPHOSPERMUM MAGNIFICUM.

A superb variety of these splendid ornamental climbers, with large crimson purple flowers of extraordinary beauty. Price, per packet, 2/6.

MELALEUCA SQUAMEA.

A most elegant and effective plant with beautiful tufts of rich purple flowers. Price, per packet, 1/.

MIMOSA HORRIDA.

This is a remarkably handsome plant, with large golden ball-like flowers, fine dark foliage, and stems garnished with long white spines; altogether producing a most picturesque effect. Price, per packet, 1/.

NICOTIANA SUAVEOLENS.

Spikes of very pretty fragrant white flowers. Price, per packet, 1/.

PELARGONIUM SEED.

From the collection of our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT," which comprises some of the most exquisite novelties ever obtained, combining in a remarkable degree the dazzling brilliancy of colouring, and free flowering habit, peculiar to the French varieties, with the smooth thick petal and fine form of the best English kinds. (See Collections).

The dried specimens to be seen at our Establishment, though having lost much of their gorgeous colouring, perfection of form, and substance, by the process of drying, will nevertheless sufficiently attest to the amateur their merit and novelty.

PENTSTEMON LIABAUD.

Rich and beautiful scarlet flowers; spotted maroon, with white throat. Price, per packet, 1/.

PENTSTEMON ROSEUM MAGNIFICUM.

A magnificent variety with brilliant rosy flowers and fine foliage. Price, per packet, 1/.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII MARS.

Most superb variety, magnificent rich carmine scarlet flowers, with dark eye. Price, per packet, 1/.

PITTOSPORUM JAPONICUM.

A handsome profuse flowering evergreen shrub, with fine dark glossy green foliage, producing magnificent tufts of elegant white flowers, scented like orange blossoms. Price, per packet, /6.

RICINUS (Giant).

RICINUS GIGANTEUS, LIVIDUS, bronzy green fruit, red stems. Price, per packet, /6.
" " MORUS SUPERBUS, fine mulberry fruit, stems, and leaves. Price, per packet, /6.
" " SULPHUREUS, yellow fruit, very handsome foliage. Price, per packet, /6.
" " VIRIDUS RUBER, bright green fruit, red stems. Price, per packet, /6.

These gigantic annual plants, now comprise many exquisite varieties, which by their elevation, majestic appearance, and extreme richness of foliage, deservedly occupy an important place amongst plants of highly ornamental character.

The Ricinus is of such extremely rapid growth, that it frequently attains a height of from six to ten feet during the summer, while in hot countries its altitude is not less than thirty feet.

Planted singly on lawns it is a most imposing object, from its oriental style of growth.

RICINUS (Dwarf).

RICINUS NANUS AURANTIACUS RUBER, fine yellow tinted fruit. Price, per packet, /6.
" " NIGER, black fruit, yellow spine. Price, per packet, /6.
" " SULPHUREUS, yellow fruit, shaded red, green stems. Price, per packet, /6.
" " VIRIDUS, green fruit, red stems. Price, per packet, /6.

The dwarf Ricinus, from their compact habit of growth, &c., are very desirable for small gardens, where the taller varieties would be unsuitable; and from their richly coloured foliage, stems, and fruit, are exceedingly effective, and highly ornamental.

SANVITALIA MEXICANA.

An exceedingly pretty low growing annual, continuing in bloom for months in succession; fine deep orange flower, with a red spot on each petal. Price, per packet, 1/.

SCILLA IMPÉRATRICE EUGÉNIE.

A splendid new variety; flowers of a lovely porcelain blue, blooming the whole winter, and forming an exquisite ornament for greenhouse and conservatory decoration. Price, per packet, 2/6.

SOLANUM.

SOLANUM AMAZONICUM ATROPURPUREUM, S. A. CŒLESTINUM, S. A. LILACEUM, S. A. PALLIDA, and S. A. ROSEUM. Price, per packet, each, 1/6.

Five new, distinct, and beautiful varieties of this favourite and highly ornamental genus of fruit-bearing plants, covered with a rich profusion of elegant flowers from June to December; the foliage is handsome, habit of growth neat and compact.

SOLANUM GILO.—SOLANUM MARGINATUM.

S. Gilo is a splendid and attractive variety, producing abundantly rich vermilion coloured fruit, the size of a mandarin orange; while S. marginatum is strikingly beautiful, bright purple flowers, bordered white.

Two highly valuable plants for decorative purposes. Price, per packet, /9 and 1/.

TEMPLETONIA GLAUCA.

A very handsome plant, its silvery foliage contrasting finely with its magnificent large scarlet flowers, which are produced in the greatest profusion. Price, per packet, /6.

TROPŒOLUM.

T. AUGUSTE DE HOMBERG, T. MADAME GAVINI, T. MADAME PERSINI, T. MADEMOISELLE ROUHER, T. POLE STAR, T. PRINCE LOUIS. Price, per packet, 1/.

Perhaps the most novel and beautiful varieties of this elegant climber yet introduced, both as to model form, rich colouring, and distinct markings.

VERONICA SOLFERINO.

A most elegant plant, with broad Camellia-like foliage, and splendid spikes of carmine flowers. Price, per packet, 1/6.

VINCA ALBA NOVA.

This is, without exception, one of the most charming novelties of the season, flowers very distinct, pure-white (*without eye*), an exquisite variety. Price, per packet, 1/.

Sown early, it forms a fine bedding plant, blooming the whole season, or, in pots, is a most distinguished plant for greenhouse decoration, flowering continuously all the winter.

ZEA (MAIZE).

This magnificent and extensive collection comprises the well-known "Giant, Dwarf, Denticulated," and the remarkable species called "Dent de Cheval," and was awarded a First-class Certificate. We have little hesitation in asserting it is unequalled, not only as regards the variety, but for the rich and distinct colours of its splendid spikes of corn, as purple and yellow,—carmine and black,—ruby and maroon,—beautiful pearly white,—scarlet and black,—black and white,—bronze, &c., &c., which, when dried, form elegant ornaments. For prices and varieties, see Catalogue, page 80.

Three medals have been offered by the Royal Horticultural Society. as prizes for specimens of Maize, at their October Exhibition, 1862.

ZINNIA ELEGANS, FLORE PLENO.

(BARR AND SUGDEN'S Varieties.)

As saved specially for them by their "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT," in selected and distinct varieties, from finest quality double flowers only. Each variety 1/ per packet.

(*See Illustration.*)

The following splendid Novelties our "SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENT" also had the honour of introducing, and their merits are now so well known and appreciated as to need no further comment of ours:—

AUBERGINE, SCARLET.

(EGG PLANT.)

A handsome plant, with beautiful scarlet fruit, of the form of a large egg, and dark green foliage, very striking and handsome. Price, per packet, /3.

BALSAM, QUEEN VICTORIA.

(NEW INDIAN VAR.)

Blush ground, beautifully striped and shaded with vivid carmine. Price, per packet, 1/.

BALSAM, LORD CLYDE.

(NEW INDIAN VAR.)

Exquisite pearl grey speckled rosy lavender, very beautiful. Price, per packet, 1/.

The above are two very fine distinct hardy varieties, forming handsome bushy plants, with dark green foliage.

BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA ALBA SUPERBA.

New climber of extreme beauty, with large fragrant white flowers and graceful foliage. Price, per packet, 1/.

CHRYSOSCIAS FLORIBUNDA.

Handsome climbing plant, with elegant foliage, and fine yellow flowers. Price, per packet, 1/.

COLUTEA FRUTESCENS GRANDIFLORA.

Superb dark red flowers, resembling Clianthus Puniceus, with graceful Mimosa-like foliage. Price, per packet, /6.

CUPHEA EMINENS.

Splendid variety, fine branching Araucaria excelsa-like foliage, with a profusion of yellow and scarlet tube-shaped flowers; few plants surpass this in richness and beauty. Price, per packet, /6.

HIBISCUS LILIFLORUS.

Fine scarlet lily-like flowers, a very handsome foliage. Price, per packet, 1/.

HIBISCUS OCHROLEUCA GRANDIFLORA.

Large yellow flowers, shaded rose; most beautiful greenhouse plant. Price, per packet, 1/.

INDIGOFERA ROYLEII.

Beautiful large red blossoms, somewhat resembling Polygala grandiflora. Price, per packet, 2/6.

IPOMEA LEARII.

Splendid perennial Ipomea, producing profuse clusters of superb lazuli blue flowers, changing red. The effect of this plant in bloom is grand beyond description. Price, per packet, 1/.

LOTUS AUSTRALIS.

This is one of the most elegant of annual bedding plants; the effect of its beautiful rose coloured flowers must be seen to be fully appreciated, and we have no hesitation in saying it will take first rank amongst plants of this description. Price, per packet, 1/.

PENTSTEMON LUDOWIC.

Large violet flowers, white throat, striped and spotted black; a magnificent variety of this favourite genus. Price, per packet, 1/.

SOLANUM CABILIENCIS ARGENTEUM.

A very handsome and ornamental shrub, with three lobed silvery leaves, and yellow fruit, the size of a small apple; blooms the first year. Price, per packet, /9.

SOLANUM TEXANUM.

Very showy Tomato-shaped fruit of brilliant wax-like vermilion, and exceedingly handsome mulberry-shaded foliage. Price, per packet, /3.

STATICE PUBERULA HYBRIDA.

Beautiful pale blue flowers in large clusters, which remain in perfection several months; a most elegant ornament to the greenhouse. Price, per packet, 1/.

TACSONIA IGNEA.

Splendid scarlet passion flower, unsurpassed in the dazzling resplendence of its flowers. Price, per packet, 1/.

TACSONIA MANICATA.

Charming variety, in colour somewhat resembling T. IGNEA, but is a few shades darker, giving quite a distinct effect; both are hardy and of quick growth, producing a succession of blossoms throughout the year. Price, per packet, 1/.

TACSONIA SPLENDENS.

Another variety of these exquisite climbers, distinct and beautiful; flowers rich scarlet, with dark purple rays. Price, per packet, 1/.

TECOMA JASMINOIDES GRANDIFLORA.

Fine glossy green foliage, with bunches of exquisite white flowers, large crimson eye. Price, per packet, 1/6.

THUNBERGIA COCCINEA.

A most elegant climber, with beautiful scarlet flowers in clusters, blooms the first year. Price, per packet, 1/6.

TROPŒOLUM IMPÉRATRICE EUGÉNIE.

Orange, shaded maroon, with dark spots, fine form; very handsome variety. Price, per packet, 1/6.

		Each. s.	d.
2254	**Achille**, *currant red, stained with crimson and white*	3	0
2255	**Adonis**, *clear cherry, spotted with bright carmine*	0	6
2256	**Aglæ**, *rosy salmon*, flowers very large	0	6
2257	**Amabilis**, *vermilion, blotched crimson*	0	6
2258	**Antiope**, *cerise, marked white, and spotted violet*	2	6
2259	**Archimedes**, *brilliant red, chamois, striped carmine*	0	6
2260	**Berenice**, *beautiful rose, feathered with vermilion, spotted carmine*	1	0
2261	**Berthe Rabourdin**, *pure white, exquisitely marked with rosy carmine*	3	0
2262	**Calendulacea**, *orange rose, yellow striped carmine*	1	0
2263	**Calypso**, *rose, striped carmine*	2	3
2264	**Canari**, *clear canary, striped ruby*	1	0
2265	**Ceres**, *pure white, blotched with rosy violet*	3	0
2266	**Chateaubriand**, *rosy cerise, beautifully marbled*	1	0
2267	**Clemence**, *delicate satin rose, largely blotched with brilliant carmine*	2	0
2268	**Comte de Morny**, *bright red, primrose stained violet*	3	0
2269	**Comtesse Paul de Segur**, *delicate rose, broadly marked with carmine*	2	6
2270	**Courantii Fulgens**, *brilliant crimson*	0	6
2271	**Daphne**, *cherry, blotched carmine*	0	9
2272	**Doctor Andry**, *dazzling orange scarlet*	1	0
2273	**Don Juan**, *brilliant vermilion scarlet*	0	6
2274	**Duc de Malakoff**, *intense orange scarlet, shaded yellow*	3	0
2275	**Edith**, *rose, carnation shaded*	1	0
2276	**Eldorado**, *pure yellow, red striped*	7	6
2277	**Emma**, *clear carmine*	0	6
2278	**Endymion**, *cherry rose, striped carmine*	1	0
2279	**Esope**, *red, purple striped*	1	0
2280	**Eugenie**, *delicate salmon rose, striped and shaded*	1	0
2281	**Fanny Rouget**, *lively rose, blotched violet, and shaded carnation*	0	6
2282	**Fischerianus**, *striped rose*	1	0
2283	**Fulgens aureus pictus**, *golden yellow, marked and feathered with flame colour*	0	6
2284	**Galathée**, *very delicate carnation, striped carmine*	1	0
2285	**Gassendi**, *carmine, spotted*	1	0
2286	**Gil Blas**, *bright cerise*	0	9
2287	**Goliath**, *clear red, striped carmine*	1	0
2288	**Hébé**, *delicate carnation, striped carmine*	1	0
2289	**Hélène**, *pale lilac, striped and blotched with violet*	0	9
2290	**Imperatrice**, *white shaded carnation with carmine markings*	1	0
2291	**Isabel**, *yellow and crimson*	1	0
2292	**Isoline**, *carnation, blotched with crimson violet*	2	3
2293	**Janire**, *orange violet*	0	6
2294	**Jeanne d'Arc**, *white, shaded and spotted with rose and violet*	1	3
2295	**John Bull**, *ivory white*	1	0
2296	**Le Chamois**, *bright copper, blotched purple*	1	0
2297	**Leon Leguay**, *bright rose, under petals carnation spotted carmine*	1	0

		Each. s.	d.
2298	**Madame Basseville**, *cherry rose, spotted purple*	3	6
2299	**Madame Binder**, *pure white, striped rose-carmine*	1	3
2300	**Madame de Vatry**, *white shaded, blotched with carmine*	3	0
2301	**Madame Haquin**, *yellow, tinted with lilac and flame colour*	2	3
2302	**Madame Henrincq**, *creamy white, broadly striped with carmine*	0	6
2303	**Madame Leseble**, *pure white, blotched rose-violet*	5	0
2304	**Madame Pauline**, *white, purple spotted*	1	6
2305	**Madame Poignant**, *clear nankin, changing to a delicate rose, spotted with carmine*	6	0
2306	**Madame Rabourdin**, *rose-carmine, white flaked*	7	6
2307	**Madame Souchet**, *delicate flesh, spotted deep rose*	3	0
2308	**Madame Vilmorin**, *clear rose with white centre, striped carmine*	7	6
2309	**Mars**, *brilliant scarlet*	1	0
2310	**Mazeppa**, *orange, striped with red and yellow*	1	0
2311	**Mathilde de Landevoisin**, *white, striped purple-violet*	1	3
2312	**Midas**, *deep rose-salmon, mottled with vermilion*	1	6
2313	**Monsieur Blouet**, *delicate rose, striped carmine*	0	6
2314	**Monsieur Corbay**, *clear orange-red, spotted with violet*	0	6
2315	**Monsieur Vinchon**, *bright salmon, striped with white*	1	0
2316	**Napoleon III.**, *dazzling scarlet, beautifully striped with white*	3	0
2317	**Nemesis**, *vivid rose, shaded white, and blotched carmine*	1	0
2318	**Neptune**, *fine red, dashed and spotted with carmine*	1	0
2319	**Ninon de L'Enclos**, *carnation, striped with ruby*	1	3
2320	**Ophir**, *yellow, blotched with purple*	3	0
2321	**Oracle**, *extremely brilliant and beautiful rose*	1	0
2322	**Osiris**, *rich violet, splashed with white*	1	0
2323	**Othello**, *vivid scarlet, slightly stained yellow*	1	0
2324	**Pegase**, *carnation, blotched with purple-carmine*	1	0
2325	**Penelope**, *shaded carnation, blotched sulphur and carmine*	1	0
2326	**Pline**, *most delicate cerise, with clear white centre*	3	6
2327	**Pollonia**, *rose and carmine*	0	6
2328	**President Decaisne**, *light crimson, spotted carmine*	2	0
2329	**Premices de Montrouge**, *brilliant crimson, with large fiery petals*	1	0
2330	**Princesse Clothilde**, *delicate salmon-rose, blotched with violet on a white ground*	6	0
2331	**Princesse Mathilde**, *beautiful rose, striped and shaded with carmine*	3	0
2332	**Raphael**, *brilliant vermilion, with violet-tinged white centre*	5	0
2333	**Rebecca**, *white, shaded and splashed with lilac*	1	3
2334	**Rembrandt**, *brilliant crimson scarlet*	3	0

	Each. s.	d.
2335 **Solfaterre,** *jonquil-yellow,* large magnificent flowers, very striking.	7	6
2336 **Sulphureus,** *primrose, striped rose-purple*	1	3
2337 **Theresa,** *orange-shaded rose, salmon centre, blotched with carmine*	1	6
2338 **Vesta,** *pure white, blotched with violet-purple*	1	0
2339 **Velleda,** *delicate rose, spotted lilac,* extra fine	3	0
2340 **Victor Verdier,** *dazzling scarlet, shaded with purple blotches*	3	0
2341 **Vicomte de Narcillac,** *rose-carmine striped, upon a yellow ground*	1	0
2342 **Vulcan,** *scarlet, richly shaded with violet*	2	3

GLADIOLI SEEDLINGS OF RAMOSUS.

For succession, plant in February, March, and April. Should the soil be well drained, it will simply require deep digging and well working, adding plenty of *thoroughly rotted* manure; should it be wet, or of an adhesive character, besides deep digging and well working, it should be raised two or three inches above the general level, and the bulbs planted four inches deep and nine inches apart, surrounding each with an inch of river sand. If the ground intended for these be occupied with spring flowering bulbs, or is unusually wet and cold, plant in pots, and when the time comes for turning them out, be careful not to disturb the roots.

	£.	s.	d.
100 in 50 extra choice varieties	3	10	0
50 in 50 ditto	1	16	0
50 in 25 ditto	1	10	0
25 in 25 ditto	0	16	0
12 in 12 extra choice varieties	0	12	0
12 in 12 ditto, very fine, 5/6, 6/6, and	0	9	0

	Each. s.	d.
2343 **Alma,** *pure white, spotted red*	1	0
2344 **Baron Chasse,** *cerise, spotted purple.*	1	0
2345 **Batavia,** *brilliant dark red, with large white spots*	0	6
2346 **Betty,** *magnificent rose*	2	6
2347 **Crocata,** *bright orange, feathered white*	0	9
2348 **Duchesse d'Orleans,** *red, feathered with white*	0	9
2349 **Duchess of Sutherland,** *superb dark red, broadly feathered with white*	1	6
2350 **Eclipse,** *deep orange*	2	0
2351 **Elegans,** *dark carmine, feathered with blue*	2	6
2352 **General Washington,** *bright rose lilac, striped with white*	0	9
2353 **Imperatrice de France**	0	6
2354 **Imperialis,** *purple, splendidly striped*	0	6
2355 **Insignis,** *rich flame scarlet, tinged with purple*	0	6
2356 **La plus Eclatante,** *orange, feathered with white*	1	0
2357 **Lady Dungannon,** *saffron colour*	1	6
2358 **Lord Derby,** *cerise, spotted with white*	1	0
2359 „ **Dudley,** *cerise, tinted with blue.*	1	6
2360 „ **Grey,** *violet, finely striped*	2	0
2361 „ **Thomson,** *brilliant cerise*	1	6
2362 **Lord Wellington,** *bright scarlet, spotted white*	0	9
2363 **Louis Napoleon,** *rose, spotted white.*	1	0
2364 **Lilacina,** *lilac*	0	9
2365 **Lindleyana,** *brilliant orange, with long feathered flakes*	0	9
2366 **Maculata superba,** *rose, spotted with white*	0	6
2367 **Paulowna,** *pure white, with violet blotches*	0	9
2368 **Prince Alexander,** *splendid orange with long white feather*	0	9
2369 **Prince Albert of Prussia,** *bright rose, spotted white*	0	6
2370 **Prince Frederick of Prussia,** *carmine with white flakes*	1	0
2371 **Prince of Waterloo,** *orange with long narrow feather*	1	0
2372 **Prince of Wales,** *scarlet striped with white*	1	0
2373 **Princess Alice,** *fine rose*	0	9
2374 **Princess of Orange,** *extra bright orange, spotted with white*	1	0
2375 **Princess Marianne,** *scarlet splendidly striped*	0	9
2376 **Queen of England,** *carmine splendidly spotted*	1	0
2377 **Queen of the Netherlands,** *bright rose, broad orange feather*	1	0
2378 **Rosalia,** *rose lake*	1	6
2379 **Sabalkansky,** *superb cerise*	0	9
2380 **Sir Robert Peel,** *scarlet with large white spots*	1	0
2381 **Trimaculatus,** *fine rose*	0	6
2382 **Van Deeveren,** *superb rose feathered white*	1	6
2383 **Zobia,** *bright carmine, splendidly striped*	0	9

CHEAP GLADIOLI FOR MASSING, BEDDING, AND CLUMPING.

	s.	d.
6 each of the following 25 splendid varieties,	30	0
3 ditto	15	6
2 each of the following 25 splendid varieties,	10	6
1 ditto	5	6

	₩ 100 s.	₩ 100 d.	₩ doz. s.	₩ doz. d.
2384 Anna Paulowna, *pure white, blotched with violet*	..	..	4	6
2385 Baviana, *orange, feathered violet*	..	..	3	0
2386 Blandus, *mixed, various shades of rose and blush*	..	..	3	0
2387 Bowiensis, *bright scarlet*	..	..	6	0
2388 Brenchleyensis, *rich vermilion*	27	6	4	6
2389 Cardinalis, *bright scarlet with white spots*	..	..	2	0
2390 „ roseus, *bright rose with white spots*	..	..	3	0
2391 Colvillii, *purplish lilac with white spots*	7	0	1	0
2392 Courantii fulgens, *crimson*	..	..	3	0
2393 Diebitsch Sabalkansky, *cerise, spotted white*	..	..	4	6
2394 Elegantissimus, *fine rose, spotted*	..	..	2	6
2395 Emicans, *orange scarlet, feathered*	..	..	3	0
2396 Formosissimus, *brilliant scarlet, flaked with white*	..	..	2	6
2397 Floribundus, *white and blush, streaked with purple crimson*	12	6	2	0
2398 Fulgens Aureus pictus, *scarlet, spotted with gold*	..	..	3	6
2399 Gandavensis, *scarlet and yellow*	15	6	2	6
2400 La Ville de Haarlem, *rose lake, white and crimson*	..	..	3	6
2401 Lord Auckland, *fine cerise, with white spots*	..	..	4	6
2402 Lord Clarendon, *fine red, feathered white*	..	..	3	6
2403 Magnificus, *deep red*	..	..	2	6
2404 Mons Blouet, *delicate rose*	..	..	3	6
2405 Multiflorus, *fine rose, stained with rose purple*	..	..	4	6
2406 Ne Plus Ultra, *deep red, large white spots, edged with scarlet*	..	..	5	6
2407 Orange Boven, *vermilion, white and lilac*	..	..	3	0
2408 Prince Albert, *bright rose, finely feathered white and crimson*	15	6	2	6
2409 Queen Victoria, *bright scarlet and white*	12	6	2	0
2410 Ramosus, *bright salmon, rose, and white*	12	6	2	0
2411 Rosea maculata alba, *rose, spotted white*	..	..	4	6
2412 Sagittalis, *mixed, suitable for forcing*	..	..	2	6
2413 Trimaculatus, *fine rose, spotted white, dwarf*	..	..	4	0
2414 Vraie Ruber, *bright cerise, white feather*	..	..	4	6

DOUBLE ANEMONE.

THE PAXTONIAN SECTION

Embraces only such varieties as have large flowers, brilliant colours, and are adapted for bedding, massing, clumping, edging, and ribboning; they are also suitable for exhibition purposes.

	s.	d.
100 in 20 splendid varieties	15	0
50 ditto ditto	8	0
20 in 20 splendid varieties	4	0
Splendid mixed, all colours, per 100	6	0

	₩ doz. s.	₩ doz. d.
2415 Azure Incomparable, *azure blue*	3	0
2416 Cœlestina, *cœlestial blue*	2	6
2417 Cramoisi Royal, *scarlet*	2	6
2418 Crystal Palace Gem, *dark rose*	2	6
2419 Duchess of Sutherland, *crimson and white*	2	6
2420 Fire King, *bright scarlet*	2	6
2421 Gloriosa purpurea, *violet purple*	2	0
2422 Harold, *purple blue*	2	0
2423 L'Eclaire, *scarlet*	2	6
2424 L'Ornament de la Nature, *rich dark blue*	2	6
2425 L'Ornament epuisee, *splendid blue*	3	0
2426 Lady Emma Talbot, *red*	2	6
2427 Lord High Admiral, *scarlet*	2	6
2428 Lord Nelson, *violet blue*	2	6
2429 Prince Albert, *dark violet*	3	0
2430 Queen Victoria, *deep velvety crimson*	3	0
2431 Richelieu, *fine scarlet*	3	0
2432 Rose Mignonne, *deep rose*	2	6
2433 Rose Surpassant, *fine rose*	2	0
2434 Scarlet superbe, *fine scarlet*	2	0
2435 The Favourite of Kensington Gardens, *white, purple, and red, variegated*	2	6
2436 The Pride of Covent Garden, *rich blue*	2	6
2437 Von Schiller, *dark brilliant blue*	2	6

SINGLE ANEMONE.

Twenty-five charged at the rate per 100, and three at the rate per dozen.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
2438 Choice mixed, *all colours*	per 100	4	0	per dozen	0	8
2439 Brilliant scarlet	„	6	0	„	1	0

STAR ANEMONE.

A very pretty section with star-shaped flowers, requiring the same cultural treatment as the double and single Anemones.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
2440 Hortensis, *double red*	per 100	10	6	per dozen	1	6

STAR ANEMONE—*continued.*

	℔ doz. s.	d.
2441 Hortensis, *single purple*	2	0
2442 „ „ *red*	2	0
2443 Hortensis, *single rose*	2	0
2444 „ „ *fine mixed*	2	0

DOUBLE PERSIAN RANUNCULUS.

THE PAXTONIAN SECTION.

	s.	d.
100 in 16 splendid varieties	10	6
50 ditto ditto	5	6
32 ditto ditto	4	0

	s.	d.			s.	d.
Superfine mixed	per hundred 5	0	..	per dozen	0	8
Fine ditto	„ 3	6	..	„	0	6

	℔ 100 s.	d.	℔ doz. s.	d.
2445 Alice Maud, *pure white*	12	6	.. 2	0
2446 Bella Donna, *white, spotted purple*	10	0	.. 1	6
2447 Commodore Napier, *primrose tipped with purple*	10	0	.. 1	6
2448 Covent Garden Favourite, *crimson lake*	10	6	.. 1	6
2449 Crystal Palace Beauty, *golden yellow*	10	6	.. 1	6
2450 Fireball, *bright red*	7	6	.. 1	0
2451 Grandiflora, *rose lake, mottled primrose*	10	6	.. 1	6
2452 Mercurius, *white, extra*	..	..	.. 2	6
2453 Mont Blanc, *pure white*	10	6	.. 1	6
2454 Nosegay, *yellow, spotted brown*	10	0	.. 1	6
2455 Orange Maximus Brilliant, *yellow and orange*	..	..	.. 2	6
2456 Perle Blanche, *clear white*	..	..	.. 2	6
2457 Prince de Galitzin, *yellow, tipped crimson*	7	6	.. 1	0
2458 Reine de Holland, *black*	..	..	.. 3	0
2459 Scarlet Star, *brilliant scarlet*	10	0	.. 1	6
2460 Victoria Scarlet, *vermilion scarlet*	10	0	.. 1	6
2461 The Negro, *black*	..	..	.. 2	6

DOUBLE TURBAN OR TURKISH RANUNCULUS,

The handsomest varieties and most beautiful colours.

	s.	d.
1000 in 9 splendid varieties	50	0
500 ditto ditto	25	0
250 ditto ditto	12	6

	℔ 100 s.	d.	℔ doz. s.	d.
2462 Bright Yellow	2	0	.. 0	6
2463 Carmine	10	6	.. 1	6
2464 Crimson grandiflora	10	6	.. 1	6
2465 Crimson, brown or black	2	0	.. 0	6
2466 Orange	2	6	.. 0	6
2467 Scarlet, *splendid*	2	0	.. 0	6
2468 Scarlet and Gold	7	6	.. 1	0
2469 Spotted	10	6	.. 1	6
2470 White	10	6	.. 1	6

ITALIAN DOUBLE TUBEROSE,

A delightfully fragrant plant of the easiest culture, 3*s.* per dozen.

COMMELINA.—Pretty tuberous-rooted plants.

2471 Cœlestis, *sky blue* ..... per dozen 2*s.* | **2472** Cœlestis Alba, *white* ..... per dozen 2*s.*

CRINUM.—A handsome, noble-looking plant, quite hardy.

2473 Capense, *pink* ..... each 1*s.* | **2474** Capense, *white* ..... each 1*s.*

TIGRIDIA.

Extremely handsome, producing in the open ground abundance of magnificent flowers.

	per doz. s.	d.		each. s.	d.
2475 Conchiflora, *yellow and scarlet*	3	6	....	0	4
2476 Pavonia, *bright scarlet, orange spotted, extremely beautiful*	2	0	....	0	3
2477 Speciosa, *deep scarlet, spotted*	4	6	....	0	6

TRITONIA (CROCOSMIA) AUREA.

A graceful plant, with handsome spikes of the most beautiful golden yellow flowers, 4/6 ℔ doz., 6*d.* each.

TRITOMA UVARIA GLAUCA.

The handsomest variety of this showy herbaceous plant, 9/, 12/, and 18/ per dozen.

THE LONDON AGENTS FOR

Tye's Registered Ornamental Cut Flower Vases,

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

No. 1.

	Each.	Per Pair.
Transparent colours, blue, green, and puce	2/ to 2/6	4/ to 4/6
Ruby, plain	3/6	6/6
„ beautifully gilt	6/	11/6
Opaque, green, and blue, beautifully painted	3/6 to 4/6	6/6 to 8/6
Opal, ditto ditto	3/6 to 4/6	6/6 to 8/6
Alabaster, plain	2/6	4/6
„ beautifully painted	4/6 to 5/6	8/6 to 10/6

No. 2.

	Each.	Per Pair.
Ruby, plain	7/6	14/6
Alabaster, plain	6/6	12/6
„ beautifully painted	12/	21/

No. 3.

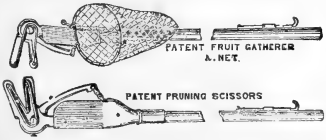
Transparent, beautifully gilt	1/	—
Opaque and Opal, ditto	1/6	—
Ruby, plain	1/6	—
„ beautifully gilt	2/	—
Alabaster, plain	1/6	—
„ beautifully painted	2/6	—

AGENTS FOR GMELIN'S PATENT FRUIT AND FLOWER GATHERERS.

PATENT FLOWER GATHERERS.

By means of this simple Instrument Flowers can be gathered from the interior of a parterre without treading upon the border, or from the top shelves of a Greenhouse, without inconvenience. They are also admirably adapted for gathering Fruit, not only cutting the Flower or Fruit off, but also holding it until relieved by the hand. To Ladies fond of gardening, they are invaluable, being extremely light, and entirely preventing the necessity of stooping. *Price*, 26*s. each.*

PATENT FRUIT GATHERERS AND PRUNING SCISSORS.



The Fruit Gatherers are fixed on rods of six or eight feet in length, having a net attached to catch the Fruit when cut. By means of this Instrument a Tree may be cleared of its Fruit in a very short time, without the necessity of using ladders; thus, the Tree not being shaken, the ripe Fruit is preserved, and the Instrument being very simple any person can use it.

Price 22*s., or with net* 24*s. each.*

PATENT FRUIT GATHERER.

Consists of two discs of India Rubber, which are so elastic as not to press injuriously on the ripest Peach, or the finest description of other Fruits. *Price* 18*s. each.*

BARR & SUGDEN'S

COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR 1862.

These assortments consist of selections from the different sections of the Catalogue, and are suited to Gardens of various sizes; they contain the most approved varieties, and such as are most suited to secure a succession of the best vegetables from January to December.

N.B.—Should any of the following varieties not be required, increased quantities of other sorts can be sent in lieu.

THE SEEDS IN THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS ARE ALL NEW.

No charge made for Package or Packing, and all Orders amounting to £1. 1s. sent Carriage Paid.

COLLECTIONS OF SEEDS FOR ONE YEAR'S SUPPLY.

	No. 1. 10/6	No. 2. 15/6	No. 3. 21/0	No. 4. 30/0	No. 5. 42/0	No. 6. 63/0
LEGUMINOUS SECTION.						
Peas, including those best suited for succession, the most productive and the finest flavoured: such as Daniel O'Rourke, Champion of Scotland, Champion of England, Champion of Paris, &c.	4 pt.	6 pt.	10 pt.	8 qt.	10 qt.	20 qt.
Beans, best sorts	2 pt.	3 pt.	5 pt.	6 pt.	4 qt.	6 qt.
Beans, French, including Dwarf and Runners	1 pt.	1½ pt.	2 pt.	3 pt.	4 pt.	5 pt.
EDIBLE LEAVED AND EDIBLE FLOWERED SECTION.						
Borecole, including Cottagers, Asparagus, Feathered, Dwarf Curled, Kale, &c.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.	3 pkt.	3 pkt.	4 pkt.	5 pkt.
Brocoli, the best successional varieties, such as Grange's Autumn, Snow's Winter, Lee's Sprouting, Adam's and Mammoth Spring, &c.	2 pkt.	3 pkt.	3 pkt.	4 pkt.	4 pkt.	5 pkt.
Brussels Sprouts and Roseberry	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.
Cabbage, including Covent Garden superfine early dwarf, Early Dwarf Champion, Enfield Market, &c.	2 pkt.	3 pkt.	4 pkt.	4 pkt.	5 pkt.	6 pkt.
Cabbage Savoy, best sorts	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.	3 pkt.
Couve Tronchuda	1 pkt.	1pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.
Cauliflower, including Mammoth, Walcheren, Covent Garden, &c.	1 pkt.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.	3 pkt.	4 pkt.	4 pkt.
Spinach, summer and winter	2 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	1 qt.	1½ qt.	2 qt.
EDIBLE ROOTED SECTION.						
Beet, including Covent Garden, St. Osyth's, and Pine-apple	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.	3 pkt.
Carrot, best for forcing and general crop	1½ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	10 oz.
Leek, Musselburgh, &c.	...	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	2 pkt.
Onion, including White Spanish (Reading), Giant Madeira, White Globe, &c.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	5 oz.	8 oz.
Parsnip, including the "Student," and Selected Hollow Crown	1 oz.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
Rampion	...	...	...	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.
Salsify	...	...	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.
Scorzonera	...	...	...	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.
Turnips, including Jersey Navet, Snowball, &c.	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.
EDIBLE FRUITED SECTION.						
Cucumber, including Champion, Empress Eugenie, &c.	...	...	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	2 pkt.	3 pkt.
Melon, including Princess Alice, which received a first-class certificate	...	...	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.
Tomato	...	...	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.
Vegetable Marrow, including the New Custard, Melon Gourd, &c.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.	3 pkt.	4 pkt.
SALAD SECTION.						
Celery, including the 2 Covent Garden varieties, &c.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	2 pkt.	3 pkt.	3 pkt.	4 pkt.
Cress, including Curled and Plain	4 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	10 oz.	1 qt.	1½ qt.
" " Australian and American	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	5 oz.	6 oz.
Endive, best kinds	...	1 pkt.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.
Lettuce, including the Covent Garden Giant, White Cos, Drumhead, &c.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.	2 pkt.	3 pkt.	4 pkt.	5 pkt.
Mustard	4 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1½ qt.
Radish, suitable sorts for succession	2 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.
POT, SWEET, & GARNISHING HERB SECTION.						
Herbs, Pot and Sweet	...	...	2 pkt.	3 pkt.	4 pkt.	5 pkt.
Herbs for Garnishing, including Parsley, &c.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	2 pkt.	3 pkt.	3 pkt.	4 pkt.

The Cultural Directions are by an eminent Horticulturist, many years one of the principal writers of the "Gardeners' Chronicle."

SELECT LIST

OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS;

ARRANGED AND CLASSIFIED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE, AND EMBRACING ALL THE BEST VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION, AND ESPECIALLY SUCH AS ARE MOST APPROVED OF IN COVENT GARDEN MARKET, WITH CULTURAL DIRECTIONS PRINTED ON EACH.

ALL PACKETS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS SENT POST PAID OR OTHERWISE.

This arrangement has been made to enable purchasers, whose Gardens are limited, to have from our Establishment, CARRIAGE FREE, really superior Seeds, both as regards their growing qualities, and the pureness of the stocks from which they have been saved.

Orders for Vegetable Seeds by Weight or Measure, amounting to 21s. and upwards, sent Carriage Paid.

For the Guidance of Amateurs, we have placed in Black Type the best varieties, and only such as are most suitable to maintain a succession.

Section I.—LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.

PEAS.

Selection of Soil and Situation.—For the production of heavy crops a deep loamy soil is most suitable; but ordinary garden soil, if properly prepared and well manured, will yield abundantly. To obtain an early crop, plant in the warmest and most sheltered situation at command, such as the south side of a wall or hedge; but for the main crops choose an open airy situation. And instead of devoting a portion of the garden to Peas alone, as is usually done, it will be found advantageous to plant them in single lines amongst other crops; the plants will thus get more sun and air, and bear much longer and more abundantly.

Preparation of the Land.—Trench to the depth of two feet, and ridge up roughly, exposing as large a surface as possible to the action of the weather; and this should be done as long before sowing as convenient. The summer and autumn crops will require abundance of well-rotted manure; but the early crop will come sooner into bearing if planted in soil which is rather poor than otherwise, but it should be deep and well pulverised.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—The first crop should be sown about the middle of November, the second early in January, putting in a small breadth of a second early variety at the same time; and to secure a constant succession, sow once a fortnight from this time till the end of June, or later if necessary, to secure a supply as late as it can be obtained in any particular locality. After the beginning of March sow the best kinds of Wrinkled Marrows; but for the last two sowings use a free cropping early, or second early variety, and sow in drills two inches deep and four inches wide, covering the seed with friable soil, and, if possible, when the ground is sufficiently dry to work kindly. If sown in successive lines let the intervening space exceed the reputed height to which the variety grows by six or twelve inches. As the seed for the earlier crops will be some time in the ground exposed to the depredations of mice, &c., it should be sown thickly to allow for losses; and although the strong growing branching kinds, which are used for the main crops, succeed better if sown thinly, it is prudent to guard against loss from various causes by sowing all rather thickly; and if the plants are found to be too close when fairly started into free growth, they can easily be thinned out.

After Management.—When the plants are about two inches high, draw the soil neatly towards them, and apply stakes of about the height to which the variety grows. Spruce fir or other evergreen branches added will afford a useful shelter to early crops. Keep the ground between the rows well stirred and free from weeds; and in dry weather mulch with manure for eighteen inches on each side

the rows, giving a liberal supply of water when necessary, to keep the plants vigorous and to prevent mildew; indeed, the growing crops should never be allowed to feel the want of water.

By attention to these simple directions, and a judicious selection of sorts, in which our Catalogue will greatly aid amateurs, a plentiful supply of this favourite legume may be had throughout the season.

Division I.—THE EARLIEST PEAS.

If sown from November to February will be ready to gather in May and June.

THE HEIGHT IS GIVEN IN FEET. Per Qt.

Daniel O'Rourke (Syns. Sangster's No. 1 and Sutton's Champion), the best of the very early section, very prolific, 2½ ft. 1 0

Dunnett's First Early, a few days later than Daniel O'Rourke, is a stronger grower, and more prolific, 3 ft. 0 9

Emperor or Morning Star, very prolific, 3 ft. 0 9

Tom Thumb, an excellent pea for forcing or sowing under shelter of a wall, very prolific and exceedingly valuable for small gardens, 1 ft 1 3

Division II.—SECOND EARLY PEAS.

If sown from January to March will be ready to gather in June and early in July.

Auvergne, pods scimitar-shaped, well filled, and produced in great abundance, 4 ft. 1 0

Bishop's New long-podded dwarf, a fine branching prolific variety, with long well-filled pods, very productive, 2 ft. 0 9

Champion of Paris (Syns. Paradise and Excelsior Marrows), an excellent variety, both as regards flavour and cropping; as early as the frame, 4 ft. 1 0

Fairbeard's Surprise, fine flavoured and a good cropper, 4 ft. 1 0

Dickson's Favourite, a very prolific variety, with long, well-filled pods, 4 ft. 1 0

Harrison's Perfection, fine flavoured and productive, 3 ft. 1 0

Bellamy's Green Marrow, fine flavoured and productive, 4 ft. 1 0

Prizetaker Green Marrow, very superior variety, with dark green pods, which are produced in great profusion, 4 ft. 1 0

Division III.—VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR MAIN CROP.

If sown from February to April, will be ready to gather from the middle of July to the middle of August.

Burbridge's Eclipse, a dwarf robust growing variety, with well-filled pods, 2 ft. 1 0

Flack's Imperial Victory, a fine branching variety, very productive, and fine flavoured, 3 ft. 1 0

Harrison's Glory, fine flavoured and productive, 3 ft. 0 9

Scimitar, a well-known and esteemed variety, very productive, 2½ ft. 0 9

Victoria Marrow, large pods, fine flavoured, and very productive, 6 ft. 0 9

Division IV.—THE EARLIEST WRINKLED MARROW PEAS.

If sown in March or April will be ready to gather about the middle of August.

Champion of England, for general purposes the best pea in cultivation; an abundant cropper and fine flavoured, 4 ft. 1 0

Fairbeard's Nonpareil, very early and productive, 4 ft. 1 6

Hair's Dwarf Mammoth, an improved variety of Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow, but with larger and finer pods. A most abundant cropper, 3 ft. 2 0

Napoleon or Climax, very productive and fine flavoured, 3 ft. 1 6

Ne plus Ultra, a first rate variety, abundant bearer; peas dark green, and of very superior flavour, 6 ft. 1 6

Division V.—WRINKLED MARROW VARIETIES, the best for Main Crop.

If sown in April and May will be ready to gather in August, September, &c.

British Queen, a well-known favourite of very superior flavour, and a fine cropper; during mild seasons it continues blooming and podding sometimes as late as Christmas, 6 ft. 1 6

Champion of Scotland, a strong growing and branching variety, with large well-filled pods, of fine flavour; the plant continues growing, blooming, and podding, and it is not unusual in mild seasons to find it supplying an excellent dish of green peas at Christmas, 6 ft. 1 6

King of the Marrows, a strong vigorous grower, of branching habit, with long well-filled pods, which are produced in great abundance; very fine flavour, 6 ft. 1 6

Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow, an exceedingly useful variety, of branching habit, bearing freely and coming in late, 3 ft. 1 6

Eugenie or Alliance, fine flavoured and productive, 3 ft. 1 6

Veitch's Perfection, a robust-growing, branching variety, with dark green foliage, and large well-filled pods; very productive, and of a superior flavour, 4 ft. 2 6

BROAD BEANS.

Preparation of the Land.—If possible select for this crop a deep strong loamy soil, and trench the ground early in autumn to a depth of two feet, ridging it roughly, and well intermixing a liberal dressing of rich and well rotted manure as the work proceeds. If the ground is of a light sandy nature too much manure can hardly be applied.

Time and Manner of Planting.—Plant the Early Mazagan on a warm, dry, and sheltered border early in November, and again early in January. After this time plant once a month until July, selecting an open airy situation for the summer or main crops, and using some of the larger seeded varieties. Plant in rows from two feet six inches to three feet six inches apart, leaving about three inches between the seeds, and covering them evenly to the depth of three inches.

After Management.—As soon as the plants of the early crop appear above ground the soil should be carefully ridged up round them, and branches of evergreens stuck pretty thickly on each side of the rows will be found serviceable in protecting them from frosty winds. Keep the soil between the rows free from weeds, and open by frequent stirrings. The early crop will come sooner into bearing if the plants are stopped as soon as they are in full bloom. Beans are seldom afforded stakes; but in exposed situations strong stakes driven in on each side of the rows with common tar cord stretched along them, will be useful, in the case of strong growing kinds, to prevent their being beaten down by the wind.

	Per Qt.	
Early Hang-down Long Pod, early and very prolific, 3 ft.	0	6
" Mazagan, very early, hardy, and bears freely, 2 ft.	0	6
" **Marshall's Prolific,** very early, prolific, and fine flavoured, 2 ft.	0	10
" **Tom Thumb,** neat, compact, dwarf variety, fine for small gardens, 1 ft.	1	0
" " **Green** (new), deep green, very productive, and dwarf, valuable for small gardens, 1 ft.	2	0
Johnston's Wonderful Long Pod, fine flavoured and productive, 3 ft.	0	8
Mackie's Monarch, Long Pod, very heavy cropper, fine flavoured, 3 ft.	0	8
Nonpareil, Green Long Pod, when cooked of a delicate green colour, 3 ft.	0	8
Taylor's Large Windsor, best for general crop, productive, beans very large, 3 ft.	1	0
Green Windsor, prized on account of its green beans, 3 ft.	1	0

FRENCH OR DWARF KIDNEY BEANS.

Preparation of the Soil.—These delight in a deep, friable, and rich soil; and where the land is of a strong, tenacious character, it should be trenched and ridged as early in autumn as possible, well intermixing a liberal allowance of manure; and upon very strong soils a good dressing of leaf mould, if procurable, may be added with advantage.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—The seeds being liable to rot if sown early in wet cold soil, the first crop had better be planted in boxes or pans, placing these in a cold frame, or under the shelter of a south wall, and protecting them from frost by hand-glasses or other means. When the plants are in the rough leaf, and the weather considered safe, transplant in rows about two feet six inches apart on a warm and sheltered border. Transplanting induces early fertility, and may be practised with advantage even where the plants are raised in the open border. Sow for the principal crops early in May, June, and July; and on light dry soils in warm localities a small quantity may be sown towards the end of July. Cover the seeds with about three inches of soil.

After Management.—When the plants are about four inches high, ridge the soil neatly up on each side of them. This will help to prevent their being blown about by rough winds; and while there is any danger of frost, the early crop should be afforded the shelter of well furnished branches of evergreens, stuck into the soil in a slanting direction on each side of the rows. This partial covering will protect them from cold winds and frost, which would otherwise kill them. Keep the ground between the lines well stirred and free from weeds; and during dry hot weather, if the supply threatens to fall short, an occasional soaking of water will be of service.

	Per Qt.	
Canterbury White, very prolific, well-known, 1 ft.	1	6
Chinese Long Podded, exceedingly productive, free cropping variety, 1 ft.	1	6
Dun or Cream Coloured, much esteemed for its earliness and free cropping, 1 ft.	1	6
Fulmer's Early Forcing, a fine variety for forcing, very productive, 1 ft.	1	6
Mohawk, or Early Six Weeks, a very good variety, 1 ft.	1	6
Negro Long Podded, very fine cropper, with long pods, 1 ft.	1	6
Newington Wonder, the best of all for forcing, very productive, 1 ft	1	6
Speckled, a well-known prolific variety, 1 ft.	1	6
Variegated Dun, a very productive variety, very much esteemed, 1 ft.	1	6

RUNNERS, OR TALL FRENCH BEANS.

Preparation of the Soil.—Common garden soil will produce fair crops, but the beans will be much more tender, and the plants will continue much longer in bearing, if they can be afforded a deep rich soil, which has been deeply trenched and heavily manured during the winter.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—As the plants are very impatient of frost, the first week in May will, in most localities, be early enough to sow, and the ground should be sufficiently dry to work kindly. Drop the seed thinly in drills three inches deep, and not less than six feet apart, covering

it with the freest of the soil. In warm and dry localities a second sowing may be necessary to maintain the supply, and this should be made early in June.

CULTURE AND AFTER MANAGEMENT.—If there is danger of frost after the plants are up, protect them, if possible, by scattering over them some dry litter. Place a line of stakes not less than six feet high on each side of the rows, but if neither stakes nor rods can conveniently be obtained, a line of posts, with a top and bottom rail and light tar cord, or any moderately strong string, stretched between these at distances of about a foot, will answer perfectly well. Keep the ground free from weeds and the surface open by frequent stirrings. When the plants begin to bear, the pods, even if not wanted for use, should be removed before the seeds are formed, and at no period of their growth should old pods be left ungathered. During dry hot weather an occasional soaking of water will be of great service in maintaining the vigour of the plants and keeping them in bearing; weak manure water may be used with advantage.

	per Qt.	
Eclipse, or Giant White, very long pods, produced in clusters, and in great abundance	2	6
Scarlet, exceedingly prolific	2	0
York and Lancaster, or Painted Lady, very ornamental and prolific	2	0
White, Dutch, or Case Knife, very productive	1	6

Section II.

EDIBLE LEAVED & EDIBLE FLOWERED PLANTS.*

ARTICHOKE, GLOBE.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.—Ground intended for this crop should be trenched to a depth of two feet six inches, or more, intermixing a very liberal dressing of well decayed rich manure. A deep, well drained, free, but rich loamy soil is most suitable.

TIME AND MANNER OF SOWING.—In deep rich and well pulverized soil, sow in drills eighteen inches apart, early in April, covering the seeds to the depth of about an inch with free soil; thin out the plants to from twelve to eighteen inches in the rows.

TRANSPLANTING AND AFTER MANAGEMENT.—Transplant the following April, or early in May, into rows three feet six inches apart, allowing about two feet six inches between the plants. If the weather is dry attend to watering until they become established; keep the ground free from weeds, and the surface open by frequent deep stirrings. In autumn, or before severe frost occurs, give the ground a heavy dressing of manure, then gather the leaves together and place some stable litter around the plant so as to preserve the crown from frost. If stable litter cannot conveniently be obtained, leaves, dry fern, or sifted coal-ashes may be used. The covering should be removed in spring, when the danger of frost is past, and the ground lightly dug over, so as to turn in the manure, and give all a fresh appearance; but care must be used not to injure the roots, or break off the young shoots. Too many shoots should not be left upon a plant, and if heads of large size are desired only four or five should be suffered to remain, and the heads should be cut before flowering, whether wanted for use or not, since leaving them to flower tends to weaken the plants. A slight top dressing of salt applied during the summer will be of great service in strengthening the plant and increasing the size of the head. A plantation will last for many years, but where a supply is required late in the season a small breadth should be planted every spring, to furnish heads after the main crop is over. Plants that have stood many years will hardly, with the most careful cultivation, yield heads as large as young plants.

Green.....per oz. 1s. | Purple.....per oz. 1s.

ASPARAGUS.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.—Ground intended to be planted with Asparagus should be efficiently drained to a depth of four feet. A deep, mellow, light loam, or sandy soil, is the most suitable, but ordinary garden soil will, if properly prepared, yield fair crops. As a preparation for this crop the ground should be heavily manured, covering the surface to the depth of, at least, three inches, with rich, well decayed farm, or stable-yard manure, and if the soil is of a clayey, or strong tenacious nature, a like quantity of sharp sand, or finely sifted ashes, may be added with advantage. Trench to a depth of two feet six inches, well intermixing the manure as the work proceeds, and the bottom of the trench should be loosened a spade's depth still lower, if the subsoil is such as will retain moisture, or otherwise benefit the plants, but if it is gravel it had better be left undisturbed. If the ground can be trenched in the autumn before planting, ridging it up roughly for the winter, levelling the ridges as early in spring as the ground may be fit to work, and then forking over the surface two or three times when in a dry state, the exposure to the weather which will thus be effected will be of great service in the case of strong soils, and beneficial in all.

TIME AND MANNER OF SOWING.—As early in April as the ground can be found in fair working condition, sow in drills about an inch deep, scattering the seed very thinly and covering it evenly

* By Edible Flowered Plants is meant those, the inflorescence of which is used as a vegetable.

with the finest of the soil. The seed may be sown in drills fifteen inches apart, thinning out the plants so that they may stand four inches apart in the rows, to furnish plants for transplanting after one or two season's growth; or it may be sown at once where the crop is intended to stand.. In the latter case the drills should be two feet six inches or three feet apart, or they may be made in beds five feet wide, with two-feet alleys between the beds, putting three drills in a bed; in either case the plants should be thinned out, so that they may stand about a foot asunder in the rows. And except on strong tenacious soils, which are easily injured by treading, when wet, in gathering the crop, &c., we recommend sowing in consecutive lines; where the land is clayey the ground should be set out in beds, and the soil dug out of the alleys to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, and placed on the top of the beds; this will raise them so that there will be little danger from the lack of surface drainage. The Asparagus is very impatient of stagnant moisture about its crowns during the winter, and, on strong soils, trenches of moderate size, say three inches deep and wide, should be taken out and filled with sharp sand previous to sowing. The plants will probably not make as much progress in this the first season as if they had been sown in the soil, but the roots will soon extend beyond the sand, and in after years this will prevent water lodging about the crowns and rotting them.

Transplanting and after Management.—The plants, if sown with the intention of transplanting them after one or two seasons in the seed lines, should be encouraged by an occasional soaking of manure water during the growing season; and a liberal dressing of rich manure should be spread between the rows in winter. Transplanting should be done in April, when the ground is in good working order. If the ground has been properly prepared, then set a line and take out a trench sufficiently wide and deep to allow of spreading the roots, and cover the crowns about two inches. On strong, heavy, imperfectly drained soils, sand should be placed about the roots and over the crowns, as recommended under the head of sowing; but this will be unnecessary on light sandy or well drained heavy soils. The roots should be carefully taken up, avoiding cutting or injuring them as much as possible; and any which may appear to be decaying about the crown should be rejected. During the growing season keep the ground free from weeds, and the surface free and open by frequent hoeings; a soaking of manure water may be given with advantage when the weather is droughty. Clear off the haulm in autumn, when it will part from the crowns by a slight pull, and apply a dressing of well decayed manure, which may be lightly forked in between the lines, at once or in spring. During the second and following growing seasons too much manure water can hardly be given, and on light sandy soils a sprinkling of salt applied two or three times in the course of the summer will be of great service, particularly where manure water cannot be used freely. The plants should not be cut from for use until they become strong and throw up fine grass, and cutting should not be continued very late in the season. The ground between the lines must be liberally manured every autumn, if the plants are expected to yield large crops of fine strong grass, and they must be afforded every assistance during the growing season.

Covent Garden Giant ..... per oz. 3*d*..... per lb. 2*s*.

BEET.

For culture, see Beet in Section III., Edible Rooted Plants.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Perpetual Spinach Beet, very excellent, the leaves may be gathered throughout the summer	0 4	0 6
Beck's Improved Seakale Beet (new), the mid-rib of the leaf is from two to three inches broad, very white, delicate in flavour, and is an excellent substitute for seakale	1 0	.. ..

BORECOLE, OR KALE.

Preparation of the Soil.—To secure heavy crops of this hardy useful winter vegetable, a deep rich soil is essential, and the ground should be trenched two feet deep and liberally manured.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—For the main crops, sow about the middle of March in well prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly and evenly; and another sowing may be made about the middle of May, which will furnish plants for filling spare ground in August.

Time and Manner of Planting.—The Cottager's Kale, which is one of the best and most useful of this tribe, should be planted in rows not less than two feet six inches apart, allowing the same distance between the plants; and unless these are properly cared for, and planted out as soon as they are sufficiently strong, they will not, in cold localities, furnish sprouts until spring, and the crop will then be of comparatively little value. A moderate breadth of the dwarf curled, and any other esteemed sorts, should be got out as early as circumstances will permit. Spare ground may, however, be planted with these as late as the middle of August, and although the crop will not be so abundant as from those planted in June, they may yield a fair produce at a time when vegetables are scarce, particularly if the plants are transplanted with a little care into nursery lines, about four inches apart, so as to have them strong and stocky. Keep the ground between the rows open and clear of weeds, by frequent stirrings, and the tall-growing varieties will be benefited, particularly in exposed situations, by ridging the soil up about their stems. If the weather is dry at the time of planting, water occasionally until the plants get fairly established.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Asparagus, or Chou de Milan, a valuable sprouting, hardy variety	0 3	0 6
Buda Kale (sometimes called Asparagus), an extremely hardy winter kale	.. ..	0 6
Cottager's Kale, the best of the section, extremely hardy and prolific, the stem being covered with shoots from top to bottom	0 4	0 8

	per pkt.	per oz.
Feathered, or Fine Dwarf Curled German Greens, exceedingly valuable winter green for small gardens	0 3..	0 6
Melville's Garnishing, beautifully variegated, highly ornamental for garnishing	0 6..	..
Ragged Jacks, a very hardy winter kale	.. ..	0 6
Scotch, or Tall Green curled, very valuable winter green	.. ..	0 6

BROCOLI.

Preparation of the Soil.—All the varieties of Brocoli require a deep rich soil, and the ground should be trenched to a depth of at least two feet, well incorporating, as the work proceeds, abundance of rich manure. Where the object is to obtain fine large heads too much manure can hardly be used.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—The early varieties, such as Purple Cape, Grange's White Cape, &c., should be sown from the middle of April to the middle of May, according to locality, and a second sowing of similar kinds should be made about a fortnight afterwards. These will succeed the Cauliflowers, and will carry the supply on till Christmas; and two or three sowings of Snow's Winter White, put in from the beginning of April to the middle of May, will keep up the supply until the sprouting varieties are ready, and these again till the spring kinds come in. Sow the Purple Sprouting and Lee's new Early White Sprouting early in March; and those intended to furnish the spring supply or main crop at the latter end of April or early in May. All the varieties should be sown in beds of well pulverised rich soil, making the surface fine, and then beating the seed gently into the ground and covering it lightly with fine earth. When the plants are sufficiently strong, and before they are drawn by growing too closely together, transplant them into nursery beds or lines, allowing about four inches between the plants. This will insure strong stocky plants, and will also induce the formation of an extra quantity of roots. In transplanting the early varieties, however, great care must be used not to injure the roots; and the plants should be freely supplied with water until fairly established. In warm localities, where the soil is of a light sandy nature, it is considered necessary by many growers to sow the seed of these in the situation permanently intended for the crop; but we think that with moderate care in keeping the plants well supplied with water, they may not only be safely transplanted, but that thus treated they will be much less liable to form heads prematurely.

After Management.—Plant in permanent situations as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong, in rows from two feet to two feet six inches apart, leaving about the same distance between the plants. Keep them well supplied with water until they get fairly established, especially the early varieties, and these must also be liberally watered in all stages of their growth during dry hot weather. Keep the ground well stirred between the rows and free from weeds; and before severe weather sets in, the spring kinds should be laid over with their heads facing the north. This operation checks the action of the roots, and the plants consequently become less succulent and better able to resist frost, and they are thus also put in the best possible position for covering with stable or any other litter when such protection may be deemed necessary.

Division I.—For cutting during the Autumn and early Winter months.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Grange's White Cape, the best White Cape variety for succeeding the cauliflower	0 6..	1 6
Early Purple Cape, very useful, may be cut from August to December	0 4..	1 0
Walcheren, a very valuable variety for cutting in September and October	0 6..	1 6
Dancer's Late Pink Cape, a valuable succession to the Purple Cape	0 4..	1 0

Division II.—For cutting during the Winter months.

Snow's Winter White, fine heads may be cut from this variety in November, December, and January	1 0..	3 0
Covent Garden, the variety supplied to the Covent Garden Market in winter	1 0..	..
Early Purple Sprouting, a very fine sprouting variety, sometimes called Asparagus Brocoli	0 4..	1 0
Lee's Early White Sprouting, a wonderfully fine sprouting variety, extremely hardy	1 0..	3 0

Division III.—For cutting in March and April.

Adam's Earliest White, the earliest Spring Brocoli, sometimes in use in February	0 4..	1 0
Imperial Early White, a very superior variety, a fine succession to Adam's	0 4..	1 0
Dildock's Bride, produces fine large heads, and forms a good succession to Imperial	0 4..	1 0
Knight's Protecting	.. ..	1 0
Sulphur or Brimstone, very useful, extremely hardy and produces fine heads	0 4..	1 0

Division IV.—For cutting in April and May.

Chappel's Cream, a fine variety, with large compact heads	0 4..	1 0
Dickson's Emperor (new), said to be the latest of all brocoli, comes into use the end of May or beginning of June	1 0..	..
Frogmore Protecting, (true from Turner) very highly recommended for its superior qualities	1 0..	..
Howden's Large Late Purple, a valuable hardy variety	0 4..	1 0
Mammoth, or Giant White, the largest and best of this division	0 6..	1 6
Wilcove, a fine, large, late variety	.. ..	1 6

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Selection and Preparation of the Land.—A deep, strong, loamy soil is most suitable for these, but large crops may be obtained from common garden soil. As a preparation for this crop the ground should be trenched to a depth of two feet, and ridged up roughly early in autumn, and abundance of rich, well rotted manure added during the process. Some authorities recommend a deep, strong soil without manure for this crop, observing that manure causes large, coarse, and open sprouts. We believe, however, that this is rather a result of the plants being grown too closely together, and we have no hesitation in recommending a very liberal allowance of manure, even on strong, deep, rich soils.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—This should be done early in March, or as soon as the ground is in working condition. Sow thinly in beds of rich, well prepared soil, and cover the seeds evenly and lightly. Let the plants be transplanted into nursery lines, before they suffer from growing too closely together. Some advise a second sowing in May, as a means of securing a late Spring supply, but we think this will be secured with more certainty by not gathering from a portion of the plants, and transplanting them in the Spring when they seem inclined to grow. In some localities, however, a second sowing may be of advantage.

Planting and after Management.—If the plants are sufficiently strong to plant out by the middle of June, or earlier, so much the better; plant them in rows, two feet six inches or three feet apart, leaving not less than two feet six inches between the plants in the rows, and if the weather is hot and dry at the time, water them as frequently as may be necessary until they get well established. Keep the ground about the plants in a free open state, by stirring as frequently and as deeply as can be done without the danger of injuring the roots, and in hot dry seasons a liberal soaking of water should be given whenever this may appear necessary, to keep the plants in vigorous growth; when they have attained sufficient size to cover the ground, a few of the lowest leaves, and such as may be crowded by younger ones, should be removed once a week. This, however, is not absolutely necessary. In gathering the crop take only such sprouts as are close and hard, as long at least as such can be found, and always cut them off close to the stem with a knife, for by carelessly breaking and tearing them off, as is often done unnecessarily, large wounds are exposed to the weather, and in severe winters this induces decay.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Imported seed, very fine	0 4..1	0
Roseberry Brussels Sprouts	0 4..1	0

CARDOON.

Selection and Preparation of the Land.—A deep rich loamy soil is required, and it cannot be too full of manure. Before planting, the ground should be thrown out in trenches as for celery, at the bottom of which at least four inches of well decomposed rich manure should be laid.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—For an early crop sow in a gentle heat, putting two or three seeds in a five-inch pot, and when the plants are fairly up remove all but one. The main crop may also be sown in pots, from the beginning to the middle of April, or in trenches where they are intended to stand. In the latter case the manure must be covered with about three inches of free soil, placing three seeds together, fourteen inches apart. Only one plant, however, must be allowed to remain at each spot. Where the largest possible supply is desired a further sowing should be made in June for spring use.

Planting and after Management.—The early plants raised under glass must be carefully supplied with water, and should be strong, well hardened, and ready for planting out as soon as the danger of frost is past. The second sowing, if under glass, must also, as soon as they are sufficiently strong, be prepared for planting out by free exposure to air, &c. The summer cultivation will consist in keeping the surface of the soil about the plants in a free and open state, and their leaves from being broken by strong winds, by tying them to stakes, and the plants of all ages well supplied with water; this especially must be carefully attended to during hot dry weather, for if the plants are allowed to get dry at the roots they will be apt to run to flower, and thus become worthless. The plants must be blanched before they are fit for use, and the early crop should be tied and earthed up as soon as they are sufficiently strong; this is usually done by gathering the leaves together, winding hay bands closely round their stems, and then covering with soil. The successional crops should be earthed up before there is any danger of frost. Choose a dry day for this operation, and if possible have it done when the ground is tolerably dry; also protect from severe frost, either by covering with litter, or by taking up the plants and laying them in ridges, as recommended for celery.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Spanish	0 4..1	0

CABBAGE.

Selection and Preparation of the Soil.—To obtain these tender and delicately flavoured, they should be planted in the richest and most highly cultivated land. But fair crops of moderately good quality may be obtained from ordinary garden soil, by simply giving two or three liberal soakings of manure water when the plants are in active growth.

Time of Sowing.—For the early Spring crop sow from the middle of July to the beginning of August, the time being somewhat regulated by the locality, &c. Sow again early in March, April, and May. A supply will thus be furnished throughout the summer and autumn. To ensure a

supply of what are called Coleworts, *i.e.*, cabbage plants to be cut for use before they begin to heart, sow the Rosette Colewort, or any approved early variety, from the middle to the end of June, and even later in favourable localities. Sow thinly, and cover evenly and lightly with fine soil, and if the ground is dry, let it be well watered a day previous to sowing.

Planting and after Management.—The plants will be greatly improved by being transplanted into nursery-beds or lines, and unless this can be done they should be thinned in the seed-beds early and sufficiently, that strong, stocky, and well-rooted plants may be obtained; and as the summer plantings have generally to be made upon ground which has carried a previous crop, and are sometimes unavoidably delayed after the plants are ready, transplanting will amply repay the trouble and time that may be spent upon it. The main Spring crop should be planted out in October, and the summer crops, and those intended to furnish a supply of Coleworts in winter, as soon as the plants are strong enough and the ground prepared. The distance at which the plants should stand apart must be regulated by circumstances; those intended to be grown to their full size should be allowed a space of two feet or two feet six inches each way, while those intended to be cut young, or just as they are turning in for hearts, need not be allowed more than one foot, and winter Coleworts may be planted even more closely than this. During dry weather, and after transplanting, the plants should be carefully supplied with water, and the soil kept free and open by a frequent use of the hoe or fork.

	per pkt.	per oz
Covent Garden Superfine Early Dwarf, a compact little cabbage, very early	0 4..	0 9
Champion Early Dwarf, a very superior fine flavoured variety; by successional sowings may be cut through the year, and is not liable to run off to seed; during the summer the stems will generally produce three or four little Cabbages of mild flavour	0 3..	0 6
Battersea, a good useful variety	.. ..	0 6
Dwarf Early York, very early	.. ..	0 6
Enfield Market, a very superior variety, turns in very early, and has compact fine heads	0 3..	0 6
Kemp's Incomparable, a very superior dwarf compact variety, very early	0 6..	..
Large, late, Drumhead or Scotch, grows to an immense size, fine for cattle	.. ..	0 4
Large York, a good useful sort	.. ..	0 6
Matchless, a very good dwarf variety	.. ..	0 6
Nonpareil Improved, a well-known and highly esteemed valuable variety	0 3..	0 6
Oxheart, a very superior variety, and, like the Champion, yields a second crop	0 3..	0 6
Rosette Green Colewort, a most useful early cabbage, in use the whole winter	0 3..	0 6
Sugar Loaf, a very good old variety	.. ..	0 6
Thousand Headed, a valuable cattle cabbage	.. ..	0 6
Kohl Rabbi, when cooked in a young state is esteemed excellent	0 3..	0 6

CABBAGE SAVOY.

Selection and Preparation of Soil.—The soil should in all respects be similar to that recommended for cabbage.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—Sow as early in March as the ground can be found in good working condition, and again from the middle of April to the middle of May, in beds of well pulverised soil, scattering the seed thinly and evenly, and covering it lightly with fine soil, using for the latter crop the Green Curled and early Ulm varieties. These may be planted out till the middle of August, with a fair chance of their forming nice hearts before winter.

Planting and after Management.—As soon as the plants are sufficiently strong, plant them out at a distance of two feet six inches apart, for the large growing varieties, and about one foot six inches for the smaller kinds. If the ground is not likely to be ready for the plants before they are drawn by growing too closely together in the seed bed, transplant them early into nursery lines, about four inches apart. This will secure strong stocky plants, such as, if lifted and planted carefully, will form hearts of moderate size, even if they are not finally planted out until late in August. Keep the ground between the plants free and open, by frequent stirrings. Where a supply is needed late in the Spring, a portion of such of the plants as may have stood the winter uninjured should be transplanted, before they give indications of running to seed; and the transplanting should be repeated once or twice, whenever it may seem necessary to check growth. In cold Springs this will serve to keep the hearts in good condition for several weeks.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Dwarf Green Curled, the best variety	0 3..	0 6
Drumhead, very large	.. ..	0 6
New Dwarf Ulm, valuable for small gardens, requires to be planted only one foot apart	0 4..	0 8
Yellow, the least esteemed of the section	.. ..	0 6

COUVE TRONCHUDA.

Preparation of the Soil.—This delicious vegetable thrives best in a deep rich loamy soil, and the ground should be liberally manured, trenched, and ridged up in autumn; and if the only available land is that from which a spring crop has been taken, it should be manured and trenched before planting, unless it is sufficiently enriched by previous cultivation.

nice

Time and Manner of Sowing.—Sow early in March on a bed of well pulverised rich soil, scattering the seed thinly, and covering it lightly. The plants should be thinned so as to stand not less than three inches apart, or transplanted into nursery lines, as soon as they are sufficiently strong to handle.

Planting and after Management.—Plant out, not later than the middle of June, setting the plants in rows from two feet to two feet six inches apart, and allowing the same distance between the plants in the rows, and attend to watering as may be necessary until the plants become established. Keep the ground free from weeds, and the surface open by frequent deep stirrings with the hoe. The mid-ribs of the outside leaves, when stripped and dressed like Seakale, are equal, if not superior, to that vegetable. If the crop is intended to furnish a supply of leaves, the plants should be allowed plenty of space, so that these may have room to grow to their full size. The plants, however, are rather tender, and should be used or protected by scattering litter over them before severe weather sets in. If it is desirable to preserve them till a late period of the year, a portion may be lifted and laid in closely, where they can conveniently be covered and uncovered, as the state of the weather may require.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Couve Tronchuda	0 4..	1 0

CAULIFLOWER.

Selection and Preparation of the Land.—The soil for this vegetable can neither be too rich nor too highly cultivated, therefore select the richest and deepest ground at command. Let it be trenched to the depth of two or three feet in autumn, adding a heavy dressing of rich well rotted manure, ridging it up so as to expose the largest possible surface to the action of the frost, &c. Where ground is scarce the summer planting will probably have to be made upon land from which some crop has just been removed; and unless it was deeply trenched for the preceding crop, this should be done, adding plenty of manure before planting.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—For the first crop sow in the middle of August, and again from the beginning to the middle of September, using the Frogmore, Improved early London, and Walcheren varieties. Make a further sowing in February, or early in March, of the Frogmore, Dwarf Mammoth, Improved early London, and Asiatic upon a slight hot-bed, or under the shelter of glass; and sow the Asiatic and Stadtholder in March, or early in April, upon the open border, and again about the middle of May; and make a final sowing the first week in June, using the Walcheren, Stadtholder, and Improved early London. Sow in beds of rich well pulverised soil, levelling and making the surface fine; then scatter the seed thinly, and cover it lightly with fine soil. The proper time for sowing, however, depends so much upon the seasons, locality, and the nature of the soil, that where a constant supply is desired, it will be advisable to do it even more frequently than we have recommended, and to make the last sowing earlier or later according to circumstances.

Transplanting and after Management.—The autumn sown plants should be transplanted into nursery lines as soon as they are sufficiently strong, and again early in November to the shelter of south walls, or some situation in which they can be protected during severe weather by hand-glasses or frames. Plant these out early in March, or as soon as the state of the weather will permit, protecting them when necessary by inverted flower-pots or other convenient means: these will succeed the spring Brocoli. The sowing made upon the hot-bed should be transplanted early and placed under the shelter of glass or hooped beds; and care must be exercised from the time the seeds vegetate to keep the plants near the glass, and also to admit air on every favourable occasion so as to secure a dwarf stocky growth; these again should be planted out as soon as they are strong enough and the weather considered favourable. Those sown in the open border should be transplanted into nursery beds or lines, allowing about four inches between the plants, and mixing two or three inches of thoroughly rotted manure with the soil, which will so adhere to the roots of the plants that they may be transplanted without feeling their removal. When transplanted in summer every care should be used not to injure the roots, and the plants must be well supplied with water until they get established, as neglect in either particular will probably cause them to flower prematurely, and thus occasion the loss of the crop; and even when the plants are fairly established they must never be allowed to get dry at the roots, and an occasional soaking of manure water during dry hot weather will greatly benefit them. If large heads are desired, the plants must be allowed a space each way of two feet six inches; but where small heads only are looked for, one foot six inches to two feet will be sufficient. Keep the soil open and free by frequently stirring the surface as deeply as can be done without injuring the roots.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Covent Garden (Improved early London), an excellent and very early variety	0 6..	1 6
The Frogmore Early Forcing (true from Turner), the best Cauliflower for forcing, and an excellent variety for general crop, very dwarf and compact, with fine large heads	1 0..	..
New Erfurt Mammoth, this variety produces immense compact heads of a very superior quality; it is very dwarf and well suited for small gardens, and forms a fine succession to the Frogmore forcing	0 6..	1 6
Stadtholder, the best of the strong growing kinds, with large compact heads, and by market gardeners considered superior to Walcheren	0 6..	1 6
Asiatic, a large and very highly esteemed variety	0 6..	1 6
Walcheren, well-known, and a general favourite	0 6..	1 6

RHUBARB.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—In all stages of its growth, Rhubarb delights in a deep, rich, and cool moist soil, therefore select as a seed bed a deep, rich, well pulverised piece of ground.

TIME OF SOWING AND AFTER MANAGEMENT.—Sow in March or early in April, in lines a foot apart, scattering the seeds thinly, and covering them about half an inch with the finest of the soil. When the plants are sufficiently strong thin them out, to a distance of from nine inches to a foot apart, keep the ground clear of weeds, and the surface open by frequent stirrings with the hoe. Transplant, the following Spring, upon deeply trenched, very rich soil, leaving three feet to four feet six inches each way between the plants.

	per pkt.	per oz.		per pkt.	per oz.
Myatt's Victoria	0 4	1 0	**Linnæus**	0 4	1 0
Prince Albert	0 4	1 0	Early Scarlet	0 4	1 0

SEA KALE.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—To grow Sea Kale in the highest perfection, the ground must be deep and rich, and should be trenched two to three feet deep, where that can be done, working in a very liberal dressing of the richest manure during the operation. If the soil is of a strong tenacious character, two or three inches of sharp sand, or finely sifted ashes, applied and well mixed in, will be of service.

TIME AND MANNER OF SOWING.—Sow in lines, as early in April as the ground is in good working condition, scattering the seed thinly, and covering it with about an inch of free soil. The distance which should be allowed between the lines will depend upon whether the plants are to be transplanted the following season, or used for forcing, or to be cut where they are growing. In the former case the rows should be fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned out to a foot apart; in the latter, two feet six inches should be left between the rows, and from twelve to fifteen inches between the plants. In soils peculiarly favourable to the growth of this vegetable, roots of a useful size for forcing may be obtained the first season, but in most cases it would be advisable to sow in lines twelve or fifteen inches apart, and to transplant in the following spring, allowing two feet six inches between the rows, and one foot three inches between the plants.

CULTIVATION.—Destroy weeds as they appear, and keep the surface open by frequent deep stirrings, and during the growing season give a liberal soaking of manure-water when the ground is dry; or a light sprinkling of salt, washed in with clear water, which will answer equally well. Keep the plants to one crown, or shoot, cutting off others as they make their appearance, and remove seed shoots as soon as these are observed. After the second season's growth, the roots will be in the best possible condition for taking up and forcing, or for producing a crop of fine large kale where they stand.

	per pkt.	per oz
Sea Kale	0 4	0 6

SPINACH.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.—The ground intended for the summer crop of Spinach cannot be too rich, and should be heavily manured, and trenched deeply; a rather strong loamy soil is to be preferred. For the winter crop, however, a light and sandy soil is the most suitable, but this also should be deeply trenched, and in unfavourable localities a sheltered situation should be chosen. In wet, undrained soils, or those of a very strong tenacious nature, it may be advisible to sow the winter crop on raised beds, for Spinach is very impatient of a soil saturated with wet in winter, and under such conditions will not stand severe frost. The spring and summer crops are often sown between the rows of other crops, as peas, celery trenches, &c., and as the spinach will be done with before it can injure such crops as are planted sufficiently far apart to admit of its being sown between the lines, or be injured by them, there can be no objection to this practice, save the injury which may be done to the ground by treading when wet in gathering the spinach; crops sown in this way should be cleared off as soon as done with, and the ground forked up. If the soil is not moderately rich a slight dressing of well decayed manure should be applied, but this should be kept some distance under the surface.

TIME AND MANNER OF SOWING.—For the summer crop sow early in March, and at intervals of three weeks, or a fortnight, until the middle of July, in quantities according to the demand. The round seeded varieties are the best for summer crops. The winter crop should be sown from the middle of August to the beginning of September, the prickly seeded is the hardiest, and should be partly used for this crop. All the crops should be sown in drills, from one to two inches deep, and from twelve to eighteen inches apart, scattering the seed thinly, and covering them with the finest of the soil. When the ground is dry the drills should be well soaked with water before sowing; and steeping the seed for twenty-four hours previous to sowing will cause it to germinate sooner, but this should be done only when the ground is hot and dry.

AFTER MANAGEMENT.—The winter crop should be thinned as soon as the plants are strong enough to draw, so as to leave them about nine inches apart in the row. But the summer crops soon run to seed, and need not be thinned to a greater distance in the line than three inches. Some growers recommend a liberal use of manure water for the summer crop, and this doubtless increases the size of the leaves, but it must not be depended upon for more than a few days to prevent the plants running to seed, and while the weather is hot a succession should be provided for, by making frequent sowings. Keep the ground between the lines free from weeds, and in an open state by frequent deep hoeings.

	per oz.	per qt.
Round, best for spring and summer sowing	0 2..1	0
Prickly, best for autumn sowing	0 2..1	0
Flanders, Prickly, a good winter variety	0 2..1	0

	per pkt.	per oz.
Orach White, or Mountain Spinach	0 3..0	6
„ Red, or Mountain Spinach, a highly decorative plant for shrubbery borders	0 3..0	6
New Zealand, produces leaves in great abundance throughout the summer; should be sown in heat, and transplanted	0 4..0	6

Section III.—EDIBLE ROOTED PLANTS.

BEET.

Preparation of the Soil.—Select for this crop deep and rich, yet rather light and loamy soil which had been well manured during the previous season; and if this cannot be done, the ground should be trenched two feet deep, and ridged up in autumn. If it is deemed necessary to apply manure, a sprinkling of guano after the plants are up would be preferable to farm-yard manure, which often causes the roots to grow rough and forked, while straight and moderate sized roots are the most desirable.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—For an early supply sow a small quantity early in April, and the main crop the first week in May; but where small roots are desired sow as late as June. Sow in drills about one inch deep, and from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, covering with friable soil, and, if possible, select a dry day when the ground is in good working order for putting in the seed.

Cultivation and after Management.—Thin out the plants so that they may be from six to nine inches apart in the rows, and keep the ground free from weeds, and open it by frequently stirring the surface. By the end of October the roots will have attained their full size, and they should then be taken up and stored in soil not over dry. If room can be found for them in an airy cellar or shed they will keep perfectly well until spring; but when drying winds occur they should be transferred from the latter into a damp cool cellar. In pulling and cleaning, be careful not to wound the roots, or cut off any large fibres, as this would cause bleeding, which greatly injures the quality and tends to induce decay; neither should the leaves be cut off too close to the crown. In stacking, place the crowns outwards.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Covent Garden, extra fine, medium sized, beautifully shaped roots, of rich deep blood-red colour, boils tender, and is of superior flavour	0 6..1	6
Carter's St. Osyth's, medium size, good shape, short top, rich deep blood-red colour, fine flavour	0 6..1	6
Cattell's, a useful sort	0	6
Henderson's Fine Apple, compact short-topped variety, roots medium sized, and of a fine deep crimson	0 3..0	6
White's Black, large root, almost black	0	4

CARROT.

Selection and Preparation of the Land.—A light deep sandy loam, or peaty soil, is most suitable; and, as farm-yard manure applied in a fresh state often induces forked and ill-shaped roots, ground which had been heavily manured the previous season should be selected. The soil should be trenched deeply, and ridged, as long before sowing as possible, and if manure is considered indispensable, let this be given after the crop is up, using guano, or some good artificial manure.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—Sow some approved early sort in February, or as soon as the ground is in fair working condition, on a warm sheltered border. The main crop should be sown towards the end of April or first week in May, with an early sort about the middle of July, to furnish a supply of young Carrots during autumn and early winter. Sow the main crop in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, covering the seeds evenly to the depth of about half an inch. Those for early and late use will be drawn while young, and may be sown broadcast in beds, or in lines nine inches apart.

After Management.—Keep the ground clear of weeds by a free use of the hoe, but as deep stirring of the soil might injure the roots, and cause them to grow forked, this should be avoided. As soon as the plants are sufficiently strong, thin out the main crop, so as to leave about eight inches between each plant; the demand likely to exist for young carrots must, to some extent, regulate the thinning of the early sorts, but in no case should a less distance than three inches be allowed between the plants. On the approach of winter take up the crop, taking care not to wound or bruise the roots, and, after cutting off the tops and cleaning the roots, store them in a cool cellar, packing in sand, or they may be buried in soil, as is done with potatoes.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Earliest French Short Horn, a favourite little carrot, prized not only on account of its extreme earliness, but superior flavour; the best variety for forcing	0 3..0	6
Early Scarlet Horn, an exceedingly useful variety	0 3..0	4
Long Orange, somewhat similar to Surrey	0	3
Covent Garden Long Surrey, the longest and best for main crop	0 3..0	4
New Intermediate, a very superior variety for shallow soils	0 3..0	4
James' Scarlet Short Top, a good useful sort	0	4

	per pkt.	per oz.
Altringham, selected, grows to a large size, and is equally prized for garden and field culture	.. ..	0 4
Large White Belgian, best for cattle, produces an immense crop	.. ..	0 3
Large Orange Belgian, considered superior to the above	.. ..	0 3

LEEK.

Preparation of the Soil.—To grow Leeks to perfection, a deep and rather strong loamy soil highly enriched with manure, is essential. The ground therefore intended for this crop should be heavily dressed with rich well rotted manure, and trenched at least to a depth of two feet, and ridged up as early in autumn as possible; and if a spring crop is sown upon it, one should be chosen which will not exhaust the soil much, and the ground should receive a sprinkling of manure before digging it for the Leek, Some growers dig out narrow trenches and fill in with manure, as is done for Celery, but, save on very light poor soil, this is unnecessary.

Time and Method of Sowing.—Sow in February, or as soon as the ground is in fair working condition, on a bed of rich light well pulverised soil, scattering the seeds very thinly, and covering them lightly. Choose a well sheltered sunny situation; and, in cold localities, it would be advisable to raise the plants in a cold frame, and transplant them into nursery lines, or beds, in April or early in May.

Some growers practice transplanting even in the case of plants raised in the open border, and if this is carefully done, and the plants lifted each time with such care as to leave the roots uninjured, it doubtless proves very beneficial. Very fine grown Leeks may, however, be obtained without this trouble; but where the ground intended for planting upon may be occupied by a spring crop, and the leeks cannot be planted out as soon as they are ready, then the plants should be pricked out about three inches apart, upon a bed of rotten manure and soil, so that they can be transplanted with fine balls of earth attached to them.

Transplanting and after Culture.—As soon as the plants are sufficiently strong, and the ground is ready, draw lines, twelve to fifteen inches apart, and three inches deep, and then, with a blunt-pointed dibber, three inches in diameter, make holes in the lines eight or ten inches apart, and six inches deep, into which drop the plants. Apply a good soaking of water after planting, which will carry down sufficient soil to cover the roots. During hot dry weather a liberal soaking of weak manure water should be given occasionally, and the ground must be kept free from weeds by frequent hoeings. When the plants have pushed their hearts above the surface of the ground, the soil should be ridged up about them so as to blanch the greatest possible length of stem; this, however, should be done when the ground is in good working order.

	per pkt.	per oz.
London Flag, large and fine	.. ..	0 6
Musselburgh, very superior, may be grown to the weight of 3 or 4lbs.	0 4	0 9
New Giant, very large	0 4	1 0

ONIONS.

Selection and Preparation of the Land.—A rather strong, deep, and rich loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. Where very large bulbs are desired, soil of this character is indispensable, and we think, moreover, that onions grown in a strong soil are much less liable to be attacked by the fly or maggot than in light dry sandy soils. The ground should be heavily dressed with rich, well rotted manure, trenched deeply, and ridged up early in autumn, and if the soil is of a light sandy nature, cow manure will be most suitable.

Time and Method of Sowing.—The main crop should be sown as early as the ground may be in working condition, and whether this occurs in February or early in March, a favourable opportunity for putting in the seed should not be suffered to pass. After levelling down the ridges, if the soil is light, tread the ground regularly and closely over, then rake and well pulverise the surface, making it as fine as possible. Set out the ground in four feet beds, with alleys a foot wide between, draw drills half an inch to one inch deep, six inches from each alley, and nine inches apart. Sow the seeds thinly and regularly, and cover with the soil displaced in making the drills, or where this is too lumpy, with other fine soil. A sowing should also be made about the middle of August, to furnish a supply of young onions during winter, and bulbs for use in summer before the main crop is ready. Where small bulbs, such as are used for pickling, are required, sow the Silver Skinned thickly, early in May, upon the poorest soil, and in the driest situation at command, and thin out very sparingly.

After Management.—This will consist in keeping the ground clear of weeds, by frequent hoeings and thinning the plants, which should be done early, to from six to nine inches apart. In dry, warm situations strong manure water may be given freely during the summer, but where there is any danger of the crop running to "thick necks," or not forming bulbs, watering should not be practised, except when the weather is very warm and dry, and then not after July. Towards the end of September the bulbs should be well formed, and the tops show indications of ripening; where this is not the case go over the crops, bending or breaking them down with the back of a wooden rake, and repeat this as often as may be necessary, to check the growth of the tops effectually. As soon as the bulbs seem to be properly matured, which will be known by the decay of the leaves, &c., take them up, spread them in an airy shed, or sunny situation in the open air, until thoroughly dried, and then store in a dry cool place till wanted for use. The Lancashire method of wintering onions is perhaps the best. There they tie up the bulbs in what are called ropes, and hang them on an outside wall, not facing the sun, and protect them from wet by placing a board against the wall

overhead. The frost of last winter destroyed most of those that were exposed in this way, but no ordinary winter injures them, and they keep sound longer by this than by any other method we have seen practised.

	per pkt.	per oz.
White Spanish, or Reading, the mildest in flavour, and most useful for main crop	0 4..	0 9
Deptford, or Brown Spanish, similar to the above but brown, a useful good keeping variety	.. ..	0 8
Brown Globe, a hardly useful kind	.. ..	0 9
White Globe, similar in shape to the above, but milder in flavour	0 4..	0 9
Giant Madeira, grows to a great size, very fine	0 4..	1 0
Blood Red, a very useful hardy kind	0 4..	0 9
James' Long Keeping, keeps longer than any other variety	0 4..	0 9
Strasburgh, a very hardy variety	.. ..	0 6
Silver Skinned, the best for pickling	0 4..	0 9
Tripoli Large flat Italian, *true*, the best variety for autumn sowing	0 4..	0 9
Triple Large Globe, very fine for autumn sowing	.. ..	0 8
White Lisbon, the variety sown in autumn by market gardeners for spring onions	.. ..	0 6

PARSNIPS.

Preparation of the Soil.—Parsnips succeed best in a deep, free, rich soil, and as the application of fresh manure tends to the production of forked and badly formed roots, ground in high condition from having been heavily manured for the previous crop, should be selected, and if manure must be applied for this crop, let it be well decomposed, or use guano. The ground should be trenched two feet six inches, and ridged up as long before sowing as circumstances will permit.

Time and Method of Sowing.—Sow in lines fifteen to eighteen inches apart, as early in Spring as the ground can be found in fair working condition, scattering the seeds thinly, and covering half an inch to one inch with the finest of the soil.

After Management.—When the plants are about two or three inches high, thin them out, leaving six or eight inches between them. Keep the ground free from weeds, and the surface open by frequent deep stirrings with the hoe. Towards the end of November take up the roots, and after cutting off the tops, &c., store them either in damp sand in a cellar or pit, as is done with potatoes. The roots being hardy would be quite safe in the ground, but as this will require trenching and preparing for the next crop, they should be lifted as soon as ready.

	per pkt.	per oz.
"The Student," a new variety introduced by Professor Buckland, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and considered to be an important acquisition. In packets containing 1,000 seeds	1 0..	..
Hollow Crown, the most useful for main crop	.. ..	0 4
Jersey, a large valuable sort	.. ..	0 3
Chervil Parsnip	1 0..	..

RAMPION.

Preparation of the Land.—This will be found to thrive best in well pulverised, deep, rich soil, such as we recommend for carrots; only, well decomposed manure may be added, if necessary. If grown in a warm dry situation the roots are liable to be hard and stringy, therefore the main crop should be sown in a cool situation, and if this cannot be done, water liberally during droughty weather.

Time of Sowing, &c.—If to be used for salad or for cooking, in a small state, sow at intervals, which must be regulated by the size at which the roots may be most esteemed. For winter use sow in April or early in May, in lines a foot apart, covering the seeds very lightly with fine soil, and thin the plants out, so that they may stand four inches apart in the lines. If grown in a warm dry situation, liberal waterings will be necessary during hot dry weather.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Rampion	0 6..	2 0

SALSIFY.

Preparation of the Soil.—To secure large, clean, and well-formed roots, a rich deep well pulverized soil is necessary, and if this can be found without adding manure there will be less danger of the roots being forked, &c. If manure is deemed necessary, apply it while the ground is being trenched, and keep it a foot under the surface.

Time of Sowing, and after Management.—Sow in lines, a foot apart, covering the seeds about one inch with free soil. If a supply is wanted as early in summer as it can be obtained, sow a small quantity early in March and April, but for the main crop sow in the end of April or first week in May, for if sown earlier the plants are apt to run to seed. Thin out the plants when strong enough, leaving from six to nine inches between them, and keep the ground clear of weeds, &c. In November take up the roots and store them in sand or pit, and cover with soil till wanted for use, as is done with carrots. The flower stalks are considered by some persons an excellent substitute for asparagus. To obtain a supply of these, leave the roots in the ground for the winter, and the stalks should be gathered for use before they get hard or stringy.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Salsify	0 4..	0 6

SCORZONERA.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—This requires deep rich loamy soil, and the ground should be trenched at least two feet deep and ridged up, so as to get it thoroughly pulverised before sowing. If manure must be applied for this crop it should be well decomposed, and kept fifteen inches under the surface.

TIME OF SOWING, AND AFTER MANAGEMENT.—Sow the second week in April, in lines fifteen to eighteen inches apart, covering the seeds evenly and about one inch deep with the finest of the soil. Thin out to nine or twelve inches in the line as soon as the plants are strong enough to draw, and keep the ground free from weeds and the surface open by frequent stirrings with the hoe. Before winter take up and store the roots in the same manner as carrots.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Scorzonera	0 4	0 6

SKIRRET.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.—A deep, rich, light, sandy loam is the most suitable for Skirret, and manure should not be applied if the ground is in good condition from having been heavily manured for a previous crop. The ground, however, should be trenched early in autumn, to a depth of two feet, and ridged up roughly, so as to expose the largest possible surface to the action of the weather.

TIME AND MANNER OF SOWING.—Sow in lines, fifteen inches apart, as early in March as the ground is in fit state for working, covering the seed with the finest of the soil, to the depth of an inch.

AFTER MANAGEMENT.—As soon as the plants are sufficiently strong to draw, thin out, so as to leave them about eight inches apart in the rows. Keep the ground clear of weeds, and the surface open by frequent hoeings. Look over the crop occasionally, and pinch or break out flower stems as they appear, and if the soil is of a light, dry nature, an occasional soaking of water during droughty weather would be of service, especially if the roots are being drawn for use at the time, for they are apt to become hard and stringy when the weather is hot and the ground dry. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may be left in the ground till required for use, or they may be taken up before severe weather occurs, and buried in sand or soil till wanted.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Skirret	0 4	1 0

TURNIP.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.—A rather light sandy, but deep rich soil, is that most suitable for Turnips, and unless ground of this character can be selected there will be some difficulty in obtaining the bulbs of mild and delicate flavour. And it is especially important that the summer crop should be sown upon a suitable soil, for if these sustain any check during their growth, they are apt to be stringy and high flavoured. Select, then, a deep light soil, manure it heavily, and trench to a depth of two feet, early in autumn; and if the ground must be used for the summer sowings which was not trenched in autumn, this should be done before putting in the seed.

TIME AND MANNER OF SOWING.—Sow a small breadth of the early Dutch, for the chance of an early crop, upon a south border, or in a warm, sheltered situation, early in March; and as this sowing is liable to run to seed soon, put in a small quantity of the same variety about the middle of the month, and again early in April, sowing a small breadth of the American Strapleaf at the same time; afterwards sow at intervals of three weeks or a month till July, and for a winter supply, from the beginning to the middle of August. On light warm soils, in favourable localities, useful sized bulbs may be obtained from sowings made early in September. The orange jelly is one of the best varieties for autumn sowing; but if a white fleshed turnip is required, use the red-top American stone. All the sowings should be made in shallow drills, from twelve to eighteen inches apart, regulating the distance by the size of bulbs which may be most esteemed, but the former will be sufficient for the early and late sowings. Scatter the seed very thinly and evenly, and cover it lightly with the finest of the soil. In summer, when the ground is dry, the drills should be well watered before sowing, and if the seed is steeped in water for twenty-four hours, this will hasten germination.

AFTER MANAGEMENT.—Thin out the plants as soon as they are sufficiently strong to draw, so that they may stand from six to nine inches apart in the row. If fly makes its appearance, and this is generally very troublesome during summer in warm localities, dust the plants over with quicklime early in the morning, while the leaves are moist with dew, and repeat this if necessary. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent stirrings with the hoe.

	per oz.
Early White Dutch, very early, sweet, and juicy when young, but soon loses this quality	0 3
American Strap-leaf, of superior flavour, quick in growth, retaining its qualities for a long time, size moderate, globe-shaped, flesh white and crisp	0 3
Covent Garden Snowball, very early and juicy, of excellent quality, small and compact, a fine variety for successive sowings	0 3
Beck's Improved Snowball, exceedingly early, crisp, and juicy, with a small mousetail tap-root	0 4
Jersey Navet, an oblong white variety, very sweet, fine for late sowing .. per pkt. 3*d.*	0 4
White Stone, a good early, globe-shaped turnip, suitable for late sowing	0 3
Red Top American Stone, early productive, of superior quality, and a good keeper	0 3
Orange Jelly, a first-rate yellow turnip for autumn sowing	0 3
Swedish, Dwarf-topped	0 3
Yellow Malta, a handsome variety, of excellent quality	0 3
Polly's Early Nonsuch, a very superior white Turnip	0 3

Section IV.—EDIBLE FRUITED PLANTS.

CAPSICUM AND CHILI.

Preparation of the Soil.—These thrive best in a rich, yet light and free soil; and whether grown in pots or planted out, the soil should be rich but light.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—The seed should be sown early in March in well drained pots filled with light sandy soil, and placed in a cucumber frame, or wherever a temperature of about 65° is maintained. Cover the seed to the depth of about half an inch, and keep the surface constantly moist until the plants appear. When the plants are strong enough to handle pot them off, placing two or three plants in a five-inch pot, and replace them in the warmth. Keep them rather close until they become established, then shift into seven-inch pots; and when they are fairly established in these, remove them, if intended for the open ground, to a cold frame, and gradually prepare them for planting out by a freer exposure to the air. Those intended to grow in pots under glass should be shifted into ten-inch pots as soon as they require more space for their roots, and be stopped so as to cause them to form bushy plants; they must be liberally watered and syringed over head during droughty weather. Those intended for the open garden may be planted in properly prepared situations towards the end of May, protecting them by hand-glasses or any more convenient contrivance till they are fairly established, and they must be liberally watered during hot dry weather. In favoured localities most of the varieties do better planted out than when grown in pots under glass; but they will not succeed in the open air except in warm dry situations.

	per pkt.
New Giant, long scarlet fruit, foliage very ornamental	0 6
Long red fruit, fine scarlet	0 3
Long yellow fruit	0 3
Cherry, or Bell Pepper, dark red fruit	0 3
Chili, small red fruited	0 3
Plum-shaped, fruit orange colour	0 3
Tomato-shaped, fruit red	0 3

FRAME CUCUMBER.

Selection and Preparation of the Soil.—Any rich light soil will answer; but where it can be procured the following compost should be used:—Turfy loam two parts, one part well decayed leaf soil, and one part thoroughly rotted manure two or three years old, adding a little sharp sand to keep the compost open, and allow water to percolate freely through it.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—For spring and early summer use, sow in the beginning of January in pots of light rich soil, covering the seeds to the depth of about half an inch, and sow again early in April to secure a supply during summer. To obtain fruit in winter, sow an approved variety about the middle of August; but without a properly heated structure it is very difficult to grow Cucumbers during winter. When the plants are fairly up pot them singly in small pots, and keep them near the glass.

Planting and Cultivation.—The bed for the reception of the plants should have acquired the proper temperature by the time the plants have made three pairs of leaves; but if the heat is obtained from fermenting materials, the plants should not be planted out until the danger of excessive fermentation is past. Cover the surface of the bed to a depth of two inches with soil, so as to keep down the rank steam without preventing the heat rising and warming the atmosphere. And under the centre of each light put a small hill of the compost about a foot high and a foot from the glass; put two plants in each hill when at the proper temperature, covering their stems up to the first leaves, one to be trained towards the front and the other towards the back of the frame. The temperature should average from 65° to 75°, allowing it to rise 10° with sun-heat before giving air; in doing which care should be taken to guard against cold currents. Keep the plants well supplied with water at the roots, and shut up early on the afternoon of bright days so as to economise the solar heat. Cover the sides of the hills a few inches deep with soil when the roots appear on the surface, repeating this in case of the early plants several times; but later in the season the plants may be finally earthed at once, covering the surface of the bed to the depth of the hills. If a free bearing variety is grown the plants will show fruit almost as soon as they get fairly established; and frequent attention will then be requisite to keep the shoots nicely regulated, stopping them at the first joint, or immediately beyond the fruit, so as neither to allow them to produce too much wood nor too many fruit at once. If they are properly looked after, well supplied with water at the roots, and moistened over-head on the afternoons of bright days when the weather is warm, they will produce fruit freely for many months in succession.

This list embraces all the varieties which the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society considered worthy of cultivation.

	per pkt.
Barnett's Perfection, a splendid fruit, will grow to the length of 3 feet	1 0
Barr's Pearl Gem, pearly cream, white spine, very handsome fruit, the most delicately flavoured Cucumber in cultivation; we strongly recommend it; 3 seeds for 1*s.*, 9 seeds 2*s.* 6*d.*	
Butler's Empress Eugenie, a very large handsome fine flavoured variety	1 0
Carter's Champion, a very superior smooth medium sized variety	1 0
Cuthill's Black Spine, a very excellent sort	1 0

	per pkt.
Cuthill's Highland Mary, an excellent bearer, and very early, medium size	1 0
Dickson's Newton Hero, a very excellent white spine variety	1 0
Dr. Livingstone, the best of the black spine varieties	1 0
Ellesmere Black Spine, very handsome fruit	1 0
Godfrey's White Spine, a very superior handsome sort, of a fine dark green colour	1 0
Hamilton's Market Favourite, a very handsome and superior kind	1 0
Himalaya White Spine, a very handsome variety	1 0
Improved Manchester Prize, a very superior and useful white spined variety	1 0
Improved Sion House, a very free-bearing early variety	0 6
Kenyon's Improved, the very best of the white spined Sion House varieties	1 0
Kirkless Hall Defiance, a very fine white spine variety	1 0
Mill's Jewess, Black Spine, a very fine kind	1 0
Ne plus Ultra, very long, and a favourite sort	1 0
Phenomenon, a very handsome and superior flavoured variety	1 0
Sugden's Aldershott, a splendid long handsome fruit, fine for exhibitors, may be grown to the length of 3 feet	1 0
Webb's Imperial White Spine	1 0

And many other varieties.

RIDGE CUCUMBERS.

Preparation of the Soil.—Select a sheltered situation, and dig out trenches about two feet deep and three feet wide, filling them with a mixture of leaves and stable manure in a state of fermentation, or with any other material at command which will furnish a gentle warmth. If stable manure and leaves are used they should be thrown up in a heap in order to induce a brisk fermentation by the time they are wanted, and should be trodden into the trenches rather firmly, so as to prevent their heating too much. Cover with soil to the depth of a foot or a little more, and if the ground is of a stiff clayey nature, the soil for covering should be mixed with decayed leaves, or well rotted manure, so as to make it light and rich.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—The seed should be sown in the first or second week in April, in pots or pans filled with light soil, covering it about half an inch. Place in a cucumber frame, or other place where a most gentle heat is maintained. As soon as the plants have made their seed leaves, and before they get drawn or weakened, shift them into five inch pots, putting two plants in each, and replace them in a warm moist situation, and to keep them dwarf and stocky place them near the glass, and when the plants get established and moderately strong gradually expose them to a freer admission of air, and endeavour to have them well prepared for planting out by the middle or end of May.

Planting and after Culture.—When the soil is well warmed, without any danger of its becoming too hot, put in the plants, allowing two feet six inches or three feet between each pair, and cover with hand glasses, or any substitute which will admit light and afford shelter. When the plants begin to grow raise the glasses every fine day to admit air, then place them upon bricks so as to allow the shoots to grow from under them, and when the plants are well established and the weather is warm they may be removed altogether. Carefully regulate the shoots, stopping them if necessary to get the ground properly covered with wood, and not allowing them to grow too closely together.

	per pkt.
Henderson's A 1, (new), a very superior black spine variety, the best of this section. hardy, of robust growth, growing from ten to fifteen inches long	1 0
Manderin (*new*), a very superior variety from China, fruit short, smooth, and thick; we recommend it	1 0
Stockwood's Selected Long Ridge, a very productive black spine variety, having three to four fruit, twelve to eighteen inches long at each joint	0 4
Wood's Selected Long Ridge, a very excellent prolific black spine variety, with long handsome fruit	0 4
Long Prickley	0 3
Girkins for pickling	0 3

EGG PLANT (AUBERGINE).

Time and Manner of Sowing.—The seed should be sown in March, or early in April, in a well drained pot of light rich soil, and covered lightly. Place the pots in a cucumber or melon frame, or where a moderate heat is maintained, and keep the soil moist. When the plants are fairly up place them singly in small pots, using rich soil, and replace in the same temperature near to the glass. When they have started into growth, induce a bushy habit by pinching out the points as frequently as may be necessary.

After Management.—As soon as the plants have well filled the first pots with roots shift them into others two sizes larger, using rich light soil, and keep them well supplied with water at the roots. If they are intended for decorative purposes, they should be shifted into eight or ten-inch pots before the roots become matted. Stop the shoots at the first joint beyond the fruit as soon as this is set, and keep them in a moist warm situation until the fruit attains a fair size, when they may be placed in a cool house. But if the plants are to be grown with the view of obtaining the largest possible crop of fruit, they should in favourable localities be planted out when the weather becomes warm in prepared trenches, such as recommended for ridge cucumbers, affording the protection of hand glasses until

they get well established and the weather becomes settled and warm; and if they can be planted out on a slight hot-bed under the shelter of a frame, there will be more certainty of a good crop than by any other method of treatment. The plants when grown in pots are very subject to the attack of red spider, and will require frequent syringings to keep them clear of this pest. They must also be liberally supplied with water at the roots, and weak manure water after the fruit is set will be useful.

	per pkt.
Scarlet Fruited, very handsome variety	0 4
White " "	0 3
Violet " "	0 3
New Striped, weighing from 1 lb. to 4 lbs., very handsome	0 4

MELON.

Temperature.—These require a somewhat high temperature, and there should be the means of maintaining a steady warmth of about 80° in the soil, and of keeping the atmosphere at from 65° to 75°, allowing an increase of 10° from sun heat. The atmosphere must also be kept moist and genial until the fruit is pretty fully grown, otherwise the plants will be very liable to be attacked by red spider and thrip, which soon greatly injure and sometimes destroy them. The necessary conditions for the successful culture of this delicious fruit are, however, easily secured, with the aid of frames, and a supply of fermenting materials.

Time of Sowing and Treatment of the Young Plants.—For an early crop sow at the beginning of January, again about the middle of the month, and afterwards at intervals of three weeks or a month, until the end of June. The young plants, especially those from the early sowings, will require very careful nursing. As soon as the seed leaves are formed, pot into five-inch pots, placing two plants in each, half filling the pot with soil. On this spread the roots, at first merely covering them, and filling up the pot in the course of a few days. Water must be sparingly given, for at this season the young plants are apt to damp off if watered too freely, and the water should be a few degrees warmer than the temperature in which the plants are growing; the soil must also be nicely warmed before use. After potting, place the plants near the glass, and in bottom heat, if convenient, and admit a little air on every favourable opportunity. When they have moderately filled their pots with roots, either re-pot into two or three sizes larger, or plant them out but at this stage do not allow the plants to suffer any check from want of space for their roots. Plants raised after the weather is more favourable, will require similar treatment, but comparatively little care or attention will then be necessary.

Selection of Soil.—For raising the seeds and for the plants in nursery pots, use soil composed of equal parts of loam and leaf mould, but a good strong turfy loam is found to be most suitable for the plants to fruit in, and whether they are grown in pots or otherwise, the soil should be put together rather firmly, and when in a tolerably dry state.

Planting and after Management.—If the plants are to be grown on beds of fermenting materials, place small hills of soil about twelve inches deep, and the same distance from the glass, under the centre of each light. When these are properly warmed, and when there is no danger of the plants being injured by rank steam, plant them out. Watering must be regulated by the state of the soil, &c., but let it be sparingly done early in the season, and freely when the weather becomes bright; admit air on every favourable opportunity, but avoid cold currents or giving air so as to lower the temperature below 75°. Stop the plants so as to induce each to form three or four shoots, and train these so as to cover the space with regularity. When the roots appear on the surface, cover the sides of the hills with two or three inches of fresh soil, repeating this in the case of the early crops two or three times, but those grown later in the season may be finally earthed as soon as the plants are well established, covering the surface of the bed to the depth of the hills. As soon as the principal shoots have reached the sides of the frame, stop these, and stop the lateral shoots upon which the fruit is produced at the second joint beyond the fruit. When there are four or more promising female blossoms open on a plant, impregnate these and keep the atmosphere rather dry, until it is seen that the fruit is fairly set. When three or four fruit are safe on a plant, remove all blossoms and fresh shoots as they appear, so as to throw the strength of the plant into the fruit. Keep the soil properly moist, and encourage the plants with a moist genial atmosphere, until the fruit approaches maturity, when a rather dry soil and a warm dry atmosphere will tend to improve its flavour. For plants grown during the summer a frame placed upon a bed of slowly fermenting material will answer perfectly well, and some of the hardier varieties, in some localities and seasons, will succeed if treated like ridge cucumbers.

	per pkt.
Beechwood, green flesh, rind dark green, beautifully laced, very superior	1 0
Bijou, red flesh, beautifully netted, small oval shaped	1 0
Bromham Hall, green flesh, finely laced, very superior	1 0
Cavour, green flesh, rind pale yellow, laced and quartered	1 0
Empress Eugenie, "flesh brilliant scarlet, lemon coloured rind, beautifully netted. This variety is a hybrid between Veitch's Perfection and Turner's Gem; it possesses all the fine qualities and characteristics of Perfection, being rich and melting in flavour. Was awarded a first class certificate" by Gard. Chron. to be some of the	6
Elegantissima, fine red flesh, prettily netted, small oval variety	1 0
Leopard, red flesh, bright yellow rind, vivid green spots, extremely curious and handsome, very large	1 0
Golden Perfection (Veitch's), green flesh, sulphur rind, moderately netted, oval shaped, very fine	1 0

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Planting and after Management.—If the plants are to be grown on beds of fermenting materials, place small hills of soil about twelve inches deep, and the same distance from the glass, under the centre of each light. When these are properly warmed, and when there is no danger of the plants being injured by rank steam, plant them out. Watering must be regulated by the state of the soil, &c., but let it be sparingly done early in the season, and freely when the weather becomes bright; admit air on every favourable opportunity, but avoid cold currents or giving air so as to lower the temperature below 75°. Stop the plants so as to induce each to form three or four shoots, and train these so as to cover the space with regularity. When the roots appear on the surface, cover the sides of the hills with two or three inches of fresh soil, repeating this in the case of the early crops two or three times, but those grown later in the season may be finally earthed as soon as the plants are well established, covering the surface of the bed to the depth of the hills. As soon as the principal shoots have reached the sides of the frame, stop these, and stop the lateral shoots upon which the fruit is produced at the second joint beyond the fruit. When there are four or more promising female blossoms open on a plant, impregnate these and keep the atmosphere rather dry, until it is seen that the fruit is fairly set. When three or four fruit are safe on a plant, remove all blossoms and fresh shoots as they appear, so as to throw the strength of the plant into the fruit. Keep the soil properly moist, and encourage the plants with a moist genial atmosphere, until the fruit approaches maturity, when a rather dry soil and a warm dry atmosphere will tend to improve its flavour. For plants grown during the summer a frame placed upon a bed of slowly fermenting material will answer perfectly well, and some of the hardier varieties, in some localities and seasons, will succeed if treated like ridge cucumbers.

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Cavour, green flesh, rind pale yellow, laced and quartered	1 0
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Elegantissima, fine red flesh, prettily netted, small oval variety	1 0
Leopard, red flesh, bright yellow rind, vivid green spots, extremely curious and handsome, very large	1 0
Golden Perfection (Veitch's), green flesh, sulphur rind, moderately netted, oval shaped, very fine	1 0

	per pkt.	
General Havelock, green flesh, good shape, medium size	1	0
Model of Perfection, green flesh, beautifully laced, medium size	1	0
Orion, green flesh, finely netted	1	0
Pastique Water, black, red, and brown seeded, each per pkt	0	6
Prince Imperial, "a magnificent scarlet flesh, very sugary and melting, externally could not be distinguished from the Beechwood; a very remarkable variety"	2	6
Princess Alice, "an exquisite variety, characteristics unique; may be distinguished among a thousand; form nearly round, rind transparent pale buff, beautifully laced, and so thin that the colour of the flesh (a beautiful rosy pink,) is seen through it; the flavour is delicious, and the flesh very thick, melting, and somewhat resembling Turner's Gem, but not so close in texture; received a first class certificate, twenty other varieties being shown against it" Received along (A Bunch)	2	6
Queen Victoria, "flesh deep red, melting and delicious, possessing all the excellent qualities of a first class Bromham Hall, and externally resembling that variety; was awarded a first class certificate"	2	6
Queen of Beauty, green flesh, magnificently laced, an improved variety of Carter's Excelsior	1	0
Prince of Orange, superb scarlet flesh, rind green and laced	1	0
Small Persian, green flesh, a fine small transparent variety	1	0
„ Queen Ann's Pocket, pretty miniature variety	1	0
„ „ „ „ striped, as above, but beautifully striped	1	0
Sir Charles Napier, red flesh, rind spotted and deeply quartered	1	0
Sir John Falstaff, green flesh, small oval fruit	1	0
Tomato, red flesh, melting, dark green rind, large fruit	1	0
Turner's Scarlet Gem, scarlet flesh, finely netted, small fruit	1	0
Victor Emmanuel green flesh, exquisitely laced	1	0
Wonder, fine red flesh, beautifully laced	1	0
Winter, large yellow, green flesh, pale yellow rind, keep for months after being cut	1	0

NASTURTIUM.

The seed, if gathered when quite young and pickled in the usual way, forms an excellent substitute for capers. In shrubbery borders or trained against trellis-work the plant is highly ornamental.

	per pkt.	per oz.		per pkt.	per oz.
Dark crimson, clean seed	0 3	0 6	Mixed, clean seed	0 3	0 6
Spotted ditto	0 3	0 6	Dwarf ditto	0 3	0 6

TOMATO, OR LOVE APPLE.

Selection and Preparation of the Ground.—There are few localities in which these can be grown to perfection, unless they are planted against a south wall, or in some very warm and well sheltered corner; yet in the southern counties good crops are obtained from plantations made in an open quarter of the garden. The soil should be deep and rich, and if the plants are planted between fruit trees under shelter of a south wall, a space of about two feet square should be prepared for each plant, by removing a portion of the soil, digging and loosening the ground as deeply as can be done without injuring the roots of the trees, and mixing it with fresh soil and rotten manure.

Sowing the Seed and Preparing the Plants.—Sow the seed in pots filled with rich light soil early in March, and place in a cucumber pit or near the glass, in any house where a gentle heat is kept up. In places where the fruit ripens freely, sowing may be deferred till the middle or end of the month. When the plants are about two inches high, place them in five-inch pots, putting two plants in each, and replace them in heat. The plants must be well attended to with water, and kept near the glass, so as to promote strong stocky growth, and as soon as they have filled the pots with roots, shift them into others two inches larger, using rich soil. Remove the plants in May to a frame where they can be kept close at first, gradually exposing them to the air so as to prepare them for planting out by the end of the month.

Planting and after Management.—When the plants are well prepared for exposure, and the danger of frost is past, plant them out and attend to them with water until the roots get hold of the fresh soil, and unless they have been well hardened, screen them at first from the full force of the sun by evergreen branches, or any other convenient method. If to be grown in the open ground, plant in rows two feet six inches apart, leaving about the same distance between the plants, and support each with a strong stake. Plants on the wall should be kept nicely trained, not laying in the shoots too thickly, and stopping those that are left as soon as they show a few bunches of flowers, so as to throw the energies of the plant into the fruit. The plants in the open ground will require the same care in keeping them clear of useless wood, and stopping the shoots above the flowers. Keep the surface of the ground free and open, and do not allow the plants to suffer from want of water, yet water only when necessary to prevent their sustaining a check. In wet cold autumns the fruit seldom ripens before frost occurs, but if a portion of the shoot is cut off along with the full grown fruit, and suspended in a dry warm house, it will ripen tolerably well.

	per pkt.	
Large Red Italian	0	3
Early Red	0	3
Tomato de Laye, new upright variety	0	6

VEGETABLE MARROW, GOURD, OR PUMPKIN.

Preparation of the Soil.—Pumpkins require a very deep, light, rich soil, and if planted in the ground, select the most sheltered and the warmest situation at command. Dig pits two feet wide and deep, and fill with well prepared fermenting manure, and cover about a foot deep with soil. The pits should not be less than ten feet apart, and should be prepared about a week before planting, so that the soil may be properly warmed by the heat from the manure. The tops of compost heaps, and hills of decaying leaves, &c., will, however, afford the best possible situation for the growth of Pumpkins, and where such exist they should be used, before resorting to planting in the ordinary ground.

Sowing and Preparation of the Plants.—Sow early in April, in a pot or pan, filled with light soil, covering the seeds about half an inch; place in gentle heat, and as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong to handle, pot them off into seven inch pots, putting two plants in each, and replace them near the glass in the warmth. When well established remove to cold frame, and gradually prepare for planting out, by a freer exposure to air, &c.

Planting and after Management.—Towards the end of May, or as soon as the weather is warm and appears to be settled, and the plants ready, plant them out, and protect them for a time by hand glasses, or other means, and attend to watering until the roots get hold of the soil. Train and regulate the shoots, so as to prevent them from growing too closely together, and stop them if necessary, to forward the growth of the fruit. Do not allow the plants to feel the want of water at the roots, but if planted on the top of heaps of compost, or in properly prepared situations, watering will seldom be necessary.

	per pkt.
Vegetable Marrow, small, white	0 3
" large, cream	0 3
" custard, a very superior small marrow, handsome in shape and delicate in flavour	0 4
" " beautifully striped, new	0 6
" cluster, habit compact and bush-like, fine for small gardens	0 4
Ohio Squash, very superior in flavour, fine variety for soups in winter	0 6
Mammoth Gourd, or Pumpkin, may be grown to an enormous size	0 6

The Royal Horticultural Society offers £30 in prizes for Vegetable Marrows and Gourds.

NEW FANCY EATABLE MARROWS.

Each 4d. per Packet, or the Collection for 3s. 6d.

Vegetable Marrow, long, 1½ ft.
" Oval, 10 inches.
" Egg-shaped, 1½ ft.
" Pear-shaped, beautifully striped.
" Barrel-shaped, 2 ft.
" Cream colour, large, 1½ ft.
" Warted, oblong, very handsome. 1 ft.
" Warted, large, cream, 14 inches.

Vegetable Marrows, Warted, 12 inches.
" Pear-shaped, very fine, 10 in.
" Melon-shaped, large, and extra fine.
" green and orange, 1½ ft.
" clear yellow, 10 inches.
" yellow, speckled, 9 inches.
" " miniature, 6 inches, very pretty.
" " striped green, very handsome.

For the most extensive list of Ornamental Gourds ever offered for sale, see p. 76.

FRUIT SEEDS.

Strawberry, in sorts, per packet ..... 1/0 | Gooseberry, in sorts, per packet 0/6
Currants, in sorts, per packet 0/6

Section V.—SALAD PLANTS.

CELERY.

Preparation of the Land.—The ground for this crop should be dug into trenches two spades' deep; a width of one foot being allowed for each row of plants the trench may be intended to hold, banking up the soil on each side of the trench. The distance between the trenches must be regulated by the number of rows the trench may be intended to hold—four feet six inches or five feet will be sufficient for single rows. In all cases let the distance between the trenches be such as will furnish sufficient soil for earthing up the plants. The bottom of the trench should be covered six inches deep with thoroughly decayed manure, and this again with two or three inches of soil, with which it should be well mixed and slightly trodden down and levelled, and then covered with one or two inches of soil for planting.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—For the first crop, sow, in January or early in February, in gentle heat, either in a pit or frame, or in pans or boxes, in a warm house. The soil should be light and rich, and the seed covered lightly with finely sifted mould. Sow again early in March, in gentle heat, and towards the end of the month, or early in April, on a warm sheltered border, and

water carefully. The plants raised in heat, as soon as they appear, must be kept near the glass, admitting air on every favourable opportunity.

Transplanting, and after Management.—The plants from all the sowings must be transplanted as soon as they will bear handling, and before they are drawn by growing too closely together, those from the first sowing on a slight hot bed under glass, and those from the second sowing, if convenient, under the shelter of glass. For transplanting, prepare a bed of thoroughly rotted manure three inches deep, covering it to the depth of another inch with light sandy soil, or leaf mould mixed with sand. Prick the plants out on this at about three inches apart, water freely, and, until the plants get hold of the soil, shade them from bright sunshine. The plants raised from the sowing made on the open border will only require to be shaded after transplanting, by hooping and covering the bed with tiffany, or any light material at command, which will protect them from the direct rays of the sun until they become established. The early plants should be strong and sufficiently hardened and fit for planting out by the middle of May. Plant these in the trenches as soon as they are considered to be ready and the weather favourable, and continue planting from the successional sowings as the plants may be ready and ground can be found. Place the plants about eight inches apart in the rows, removing them with a good mass of roots, carefully divesting them of embryo suckers which may have made their appearance, and keeping them well supplied with water. During the summer the soil about the plants should be kept free and open, and in hot dry weather a liberal soaking of manure water should be given once a week. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but leave the hearts uncovered until the final soiling, and in the case of the early plants this should be applied about a month before they are wanted for use, and in all cases before there is any danger of frost. This operation of earthing should be performed only when the plants are dry, and at the final occasion neatly slant and smooth the soil so as to throw off the wet. Some growers defer the earthing up until the plants have nearly attained their full growth, and complete the work at once; we prefer doing it at intervals as the plants progress, believing that this renders the crop more tender and crisp. In earthing up, the leaves should be carefully held together, so as to prevent the soil getting between them. And in frosty weather the plants must be protected by covering the tops of the trenches well with dry litter, but this must not be allowed to remain on longer than may be absolutely necessary. A very good method of protecting the plants in winter is to take them up before severe weather sets in, and lay them in as closely as can be done, without crowding the leaves, in a ridge of soil, with their tops sloping downwards, and three or four layers deep on each side of the ridge. In this way a large number may be stored in a small space, so as to be easily covered and uncovered as the changes of the weather may render necessary. And as wet will not get into the hearts of the plants, they will not be so liable to rot as they would be if left in the trenches. If the crop is grown on the broad trench system, we recommend wintering it in this manner.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Covent Garden White, dwarf class habit, very solid, crisp, juicy, and fine flavoured, long before running to seed	0 4	0 9
Covent Garden Red, dwarf compact habit, very hardy, crisp, and of a superior nutty flavour	0 4	0 9
Cole's Crystal White, very excellent, early dwarf variety	.. ..	0 6
Cole's Defiance Red, very compact, crisp and solid	.. ..	0 6
Goodwin's White, solid, very superior variety	0 3	0 6
Hood's Imperial Dwarf Red, very superior dwarf variety	0 4	1 0
Ivery's Nonsuch Red, large compact, crisp and fine flavoured	0 4	1 0
Laing's Mammoth, grows to a great size, and does not readily run to seed	0 3	0 6
Manchester, Red, solid	.. ..	0 4
Reid's matchless Red, solid, very superior variety	0 3	0 6
Turner's Incomparable, an excellent sort	.. ..	0 6

CHERVIL.

Preparation of the Soil, &c.—The ground for this should be deeply dug, well pulverised, and richly manured; for the summer crop select a cool moist situation, and for the winter sowing a dry soil and sheltered situation.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—For a winter supply sow in the beginning of August, and again towards the end of the month; and for summer and autumn use sow early in February, March, April, and May, and twice during June and July. All the sowings should be made in drills from nine to twelve inches apart, covering the seeds to the depth of about half an inch with fine soil. If large leaves are desired, the plants must be thinned early, so that they may stand about six inches apart in the rows. If the ground is dry when a sowing has to be made in summer, well water the drills a few hours before putting in the seed, and an occasional soaking of water during droughty weather will help to prevent the plants running to seed, while it will increase the size and succulency of the leaves. In severe winters the plants will hardly be safe without protection, particularly in unfavourable localities; the last sowing should therefore be made under the shelter of a south wall; and branches of evergreens should be stuck around the bed, so as partially to screen it before severe weather occurs. Where these precautions are found insufficient, a bed should be sown where it can be protected by a frame.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Chervil	0 4	0 6

CORN SALAD, OR LAMB'S LETTUCE.

Preparation of the Soil.—Any moderately rich well pulverised soil will answer for this

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr and Mrs [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Large Robert [illegible]

crop, but the large leaved variety, when grown in summer, and to be used as Spinach, requires deep rich soil.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—For winter use, sow in August and September, and again in March and April; for a summer supply, sow thinly, either broadcast in beds, or in lines about one foot apart, and cover lightly with fine soil.

After Management.—Thin out the plants as soon as they are sufficiently strong, and keep the ground clear of weeds, and the surface open, by frequent hoeings.

	per pkt.	per oz.
English	0 4	0 6
Italian	0 4	0 6

CRESS.

Preparation of the Soil.—The soil for the American, Golden or Australian, and Normandy varieties should be deep, light, and very rich, and a sheltered situation should be selected for the winter crops of the two last named. For summer use, all the varieties should be sown on a border sheltered from the sun.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—To obtain a supply from the open ground during the winter and spring, sow the American about the middle of July, and the Golden or Australian, and Normandy Curled, from the beginning of September to the end of the first week in October, in lines, or the two latter varieties in beds under the shelter of a south wall, thinning out the plants so that they may stand about four inches apart; and in severe weather these should be afforded the protection of a straw hurdle, placed before the bed and inclining against the wall. If the ground is dry, water it well a few hours before sowing, and cover the seeds lightly with fine soil. In gathering these varieties for use the plants should not be cut, as is done in the case of the common Cress, but the young leaves of moderate size should be pinched off, leaving the plants to furnish a succession of gatherings. For a summer and autumn supply sow the Golden or Australian, and Normandy Curled, in March, and at intervals of from a fortnight to a month throughout the summer. Keep the ground between the lines open by stirring with the hoe, and in droughty weather water liberally; this will increase the size and succulency of the leaves, and prevent their being disagreeably hot or high flavoured, as they are apt to be during hot dry weather, when grown on dry soils. The Golden or Australian is an excellent variety, not running to seed so quickly as the others, nor so liable to be unpleasantly strong in flavour; it should be grown by all lovers of a wholesome and agreeable salad. The common plain-leaved, and the curled-leaved varieties are more generally grown than the other kinds, and a supply of these is secured by the same treatment as we have recommended for Mustard, which see, page 109.

	per oz.	per lb.
Australian Garden (new), leaves delicate green, flavour mild and very superior	0 3	3 0
		per qt.
Common or Plain, very useful	0 2	1 0
Extra fine Curled, may be cut two or three times, superior flavour	0 2	1 6
		per lb.
Perennial American, or Land, resembles Water-Cress, and may be gathered throughout the year	0 3	3 0
	per pkt.	per oz.
Water-Cress, grows freely in moist situations, but is more delicate in flavour when grown in running streams	0 6	2 0

ENDIVE.

Preparation of the Soil.—The ground for this crop should be trenched to a depth of two feet, adding and well mixing with the soil a very liberal dressing of rich and thoroughly decayed manure. For crops intended to stand the winter, a light, dry, and rather poor soil is the best, and they should be planted in the most sheltered situation at command.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—Make the first sowing about the middle of May on a bed of well pulverised rich soil, scattering the seed thinly, and covering it lightly. For the main crop sow in the middle of June, and again about the middle of July; and for plants to stand the winter, sow early in August. When the plants are about two inches high transplant into nursery beds upon rich well prepared soil, taking special care not to injure the roots, as this as well as want of water in hot dry weather very often causes them to run to seed. The plants in the seed bed as well as those planted out should in dry weather be liberally supplied with water.

Planting and after Management.—When the plants are about four inches high transplant them to the spot where it is intended they should come to maturity, lifting them carefully with as much soil as can be kept about their roots. Place them in drills about three inches deep and twelve to fourteen inches apart, and leave about the same distance between the plants. Give a liberal supply of water immediately after planting, and as often as may be requisite to keep the soil moist. Beyond watering and keeping the surface of the soil open and free from weeds, the plants will require no farther attention till they are nearly fully grown, when means should be used to blanch them. In the case of the earlier crops this may be done by tying them up when dry after the same fashion as Lettuce, and drawing the soil about them so as to fill the drills in which they are planted, then ridging up the soil two or three inches round each plant. But as late crops intended for winter use are liable to be injured by frost, these should be blanched by covering the plants with inverted flower-pots, or pots made for the purpose. When severe weather is feared, a portion of the plants sown in July may be lifted with balls and planted closely together in pits or frames, where they can be pro-

tected from frost and wet, yet be fully exposed to the air when the weather permits. Tying or covering should be done at intervals, so as to have a continuous supply well blanched as they may be required for use. The August sowing should be planted out at the bottom of a south wall or in some sheltered situation, and in many localities these plants will require the protection of glass to winter them safely.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Green Curled, Extra fine French, very superior variety	0 4	0 9
Batavian Green, smooth broad leaves	.. ..	0 9
Batavian White, large and very superior	0 4	0 9
White Curled, very useful	.. ..	0 9
New Moss Curled	0 4	0 9

LETTUCE.

Preparation of the Soil.—These succeed best in a rather strong and highly enriched loamy soil; but ordinary garden soil, with plenty of old rotten manure well incorporated with it, will produce as fine Lettuce as need be desired.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—For an early crop sow under glass in February, and transplant on a well-prepared bed under a south wall, or in some sheltered corner, in April. For successional crops sow, in beds of well-pulverized soil, early in March, and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of July. The crop intended to stand the winter should be sown in the second week of August and first week of September, using some approved hardy sort. Make the surface of the beds fine, sow thinly, and cover the seeds lightly with fine soil. The plants for the main summer crops may be transplanted with advantage into nursery lines, in beds of light rich soil, and if not transplanted, they must be thinned out in the seed bed early, so as to afford them ample space to grow strong and stocky; and they must also be lifted carefully in transplanting, injuring their roots as little as possible. The August and September sowings should be planted about two or three inches apart, at the bottom of south walls, or in the most sheltered situations in command, transplanting them again early in spring. In many localities it may be necessary to winter them under frames or hand glasses, planting them out in sheltered situations, as early in spring as the weather will safely admit.

Planting and After-Culivation.—Plant in lines about a foot apart, allowing the same distance between the plants; and in hot, dry weather give a good soaking of water immediately after planting, and as often afterwards as may be necessary to keep the ground moist. A north border is a good situation in which to plant during the summer months, as the plants are less exposed to the sun, and consequently grow stronger, and are more succulent and crisp, and are longer before they run to seed. Keep the surface of the ground loose and open by frequent hoeings. Some varieties require tying up in order to get them properly blanched, and this should be done when the plants are a fair size, and a week or ten days before they are wanted for use, selecting first the strongest plants, and continuing to do this every few days in quantities, according to the demand. Where Lettuce is wanted for the winter, a portion of the plants from the sowing made the end of July should be planted where they can be covered with a glass, and by protecting them from frost and wet and giving air freely, the plants, if not too large, will keep in good condition for a long time.

COS LETTUCE.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Covent Garden Giant White, the best white Cos Lettuce known, both as regards its size, crispness, and flavour; it is less affected by hot weather than other varieties, and does not readily run to seed; we confidently recommend it	1 0	3 0
Covent Garden Giant Brown, this variety, like the above, is the best of its class, being large, crisp, and fine flavoured, and does not soon run to seed	1 0	2 6
Butler's Fine Summer White, very fine variety	1 0	2 6
Carter's Giant White, very excellent sort	1 0	2 6
Carter's Giant Brown, very fine	1 0	2 6
Dunnett's Giant Black Seeded Bath	1 0	.. ..
Paris White, a very superior variety	0 4	1 0
Paris Green, a good variety for autumn sowing	.. ..	1 0
Imperial Brown Bath	0 6	1 6
Golding's Black Seeded Bath	0 6	1 6
Dickson's Champion, very superior kind	0 6	1 6
Snow's Compact, a very dwarf compact variety	0 4	1 0
Mixed	0 4	1 0

CABBAGE LETTUCE.

Covent Garden Winter, the best winter Cabbage Lettuce	0 6	1 6
Drumhead, the best summer Cabbage Lettuce	0 4	1 0
Neapolitan, large and very fine	0 4	1 0
Tennis Ball, a compact dwarf variety	0 4	1 0
Victoria, an excellent variety	.. ..	1 0
Brown Dutch, much esteemed for autumn sowing	0 4	1 0
Hardy Green, or Hammersmith, the hardiest variety for winter	0 4	1 0
Grand Admiral, fine winter variety	0 4	1 0
Nonsuch, a large and very fine variety	0 6	1 6

MUSTARD.

If a supply is required in winter, or when the weather is too cold for the seed to vegetate out of doors, sow in shallow boxes or pans, placing these in a warm house or pit. During the heat of summer a shady border will be the most suitable situation. Make the surface of the soil fine, level, and smooth, then water it and sow the seed very thickly, and press it gently into the soil, but avoid covering it with soil, for if this is done particles of earth and sand will adhere to the leaves and are very difficult to remove by washing. Mats, or anything which will exclude the sun's rays and keep the seeds moist, should be used for covering, but these must be removed as soon as the seeds have fairly germinated. To furnish a regular supply, sow at intervals of a few days, and never allow the plants to get too old before being cut for use.

	per oz.	per qt.
White	0 2	1 6
Brown	0 2	1 6

RADISH.

Preparation of the Soil.—This should be well pulverised, deep, light, and rich, but not made so by the application of manure for this crop, and the ground should be carefully dug or forked deeply, making the surface soil fine and level before sowing.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—Sow early in January, on a warm sheltered border, and at intervals of three weeks until May; afterwards every fortnight during the summer, and at longer intervals when the weather becomes cold in autumn. Radishes are often sown much too thickly, and as this causes the roots to be small, hard, stringy, and disagreeably hot in flavour, the seeds should be scattered thinly. Sow broadcast, in beds of convenient size, and cover the seeds evenly and lightly with fine soil. The early sowing will require to be protected from frost by a covering of litter, but this must be removed every mild day, as soon as the plants appear above ground. When the weather is hot and the ground dry, well water before sowing; and some days before drawing, water the beds well, and keep the soil moist until the crop is finished. With the convenience of a frame and a little fermenting material, a supply may be obtained considerably earlier than in the open border, and with much less trouble. If grown in this way, cover the manure with six inches of light rich soil, and sow when there is no risk of the bed overheating. Give air on every favourable occasion, so as to secure stocky growth, and cover up at night when frosty. The Spanish varieties should be sown in drills, about a foot apart, and thinned out when sufficiently strong to draw, so as to stand from four to six inches apart in the rows. For a winter supply of these, sow from the middle of July to the middle of September, regulating this by the locality, and the size at which the roots may be most esteemed. Fair sized roots, however, will be obtained in most localities from sowings made about the middle of August. These may be taken up before severe weather sets in, and pitted or stored in damp sand, in a cool cellar or shed, for winter use.

	per oz.	per qt.
Beck's Superb Short Top, large and very long, best for main crop	0 3	2 6
Wood's Early Frame, very superior variety, very early	0 3	2 6
Scarlet Short Top, or Salmon	0 3	2 6
Olive Shaped Scarlet, mild and crisp, superior to the turnip varieties	0 3	3 0
Long White Naples	0 3	3 0
New Chinese Rose Coloured, useful winter variety	0 6	..
Black Spanish, for winter use	0 4	..
White and Red Turnip, mixed	0 3	2 6

Section VI.—POT, SWEET AND GARNISHING HERBS.

POT AND SWEET HERBS.

BASIL (BUSH)—BASIL (SWEET)—MARJORAM (SWEET)—PURSLANE—SAVORY (SUMMER).

Preparation of the Land.—The ground should be deep and rich, but of a light, sandy nature, and a sheltered situation with a southern aspect is preferable. The surface should be well pulverised and made fine before sowing.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—Sow from the middle of April to the middle of May, either in beds or in shallow drills, about a foot apart, scattering the seeds evenly and thinly, and covering them lightly with fine sandy soil. If the ground and weather are dry, water to assist germination, but not while there is any danger of frost. Thin out the plants to from six to twelve inches apart, and keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds, by frequent slight stirrings with the hoe; a soaking of water may be given with advantage during droughty weather. When the plants are coming generally into bloom, cut them off close to the ground, and dry them quickly by spreading them in a warm airy place, then preserve for winter use, by tying up in small bunches, or hanging in a dry airy room; or rubbing down and bottling. The latter method best preserves the aroma, and

should be adopted. To maintain a constant supply of Purslane, successional sowings must be made, at intervals of about three weeks, till August, and where it is in demand for salad purposes it must be raised in heat.

	per pkt.	per oz.		per pkt.	per oz.
Basil, Bush or Dwarf	0	4..1 0	Purslane	0	4..1 0
,, Sweet or Large	0	4..1 0	Savory, Summer	0	4..1 0
Marjoram, Sweet or Knotted	0	4..1 0			

BALM—BURNET—LAVENDER—HYSSOP—ROSEMARY—RUE—SAGE—SAVORY (WINTER)—THYME—MAJORAM (POT)—HOREHOUND.

Preparation of the Soil.—A deep, light, sandy soil, and a sheltered situation, is most suitable for these, and the plants will stand severe winters better if the land is rather poor. The ground should, however, be trenched to a depth of two feet, and means should be used to have the soil well pulverised, before sowing or planting. Balm, Burnet, Hyssop, Marjoram, and Thyme will not require a sheltered situation, and a bed of either of these may be expected to last many years.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—As only a small number of plants will be required, prepare a small bed on a border facing the south, making the surface level and fine. Sow early in April, scattering the seed thinly and evenly, and cover them very lightly with sandy soil, made fine by sifting. The plants may be allowed to remain in the seed bed the first season, thinning them out so as to secure strong stocky growth, or they may be transplanted as soon as they are sufficiently strong to bear handling. In transplanting allow from one foot to two feet six inches between the plants, regulating this by their known habit. The former distance will be sufficient for the varieties of Thyme, and also for Winter Savory, but the others will require from eighteen inches to two feet six inches from plant to plant. If transplanting is done in the first season the plants must be carefully removed, and well attended to with water until they get established, but if left in the seed-bed until the following spring, and transplanted early in April, neither watering nor any other extra care or attention will be required. The plants may be cut when in full flower, dried, and preserved for use; and the flower spikes of those that are most esteemed in the green state should be cut off as soon as they appear. Keep the ground free from weeds, and open by the frequent use of the hoe.

	per pkt	per oz.		per pkt.	per oz.
Balm	0	4.. ..	Rosemary	0	4.. ..
Burnet	0	4..1 0	Rue	0	4.. ..
Horehound	0	4.. ..	Sage	0	4..1 0
Hyssop	0	4.. ..	Savory, Winter	0	4..1 0
Lavender	0	4.. ..	Thyme	0	4.. ..
Marjoram, Pot	0	4..1 0			

CORIANDER—MARIGOLD (POT)—BORAGE.

Preparation of the Soil.—These require a deep light soil, and for the summer sowings it should be rich. Coriander, when expected to stand the winter, should be sown in sheltered situations, and on rather poor soil. The Marigold will grow in any soil or situation.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—Sow in shallow drills about a foot apart; only one sowing of Marigold will be needed; this may be made in March or April. Of Borage, two will suffice, one in April and the second early in August. The seeds of this plant are large, and, if sown when the ground is hot and dry, the drills should be watered, and the seeds covered to the depth of an inch or more. Coriander, if in constant demand, must be sown at intervals of a fortnight or a month, beginning early in March and making the last sowing the first week in August. Thin out the plants so that they may stand from six inches to one foot apart in the lines, and keep the surface of the ground free from weeds and open by light and frequent hoeings.

	per pkt.	per oz.		per pkt.	per oz.
Borage	0	3..0 6	Marigold, Pot	0	3..1 0
Coriander	0	3..0 4			

ANGELICA—CARRAWAY—FENNEL.

Preparation of the Soil.—Any deep, light soil will answer for Carraway and Fennel, but Angelica requires a deep, rich soil, which can hardly be too moist.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—Sow the Fennel in March or April, covering the seed lightly, and when the plants are sufficiently strong transplant, allowing about a foot from plant to plant; a bed will last many years, but to secure a supply of young leaves the flower stalks should be cut off as they appear. The Angelica and Carraway should be sown early in August, but will succeed if sown in March; they may be sown in beds and transplanted, but as they do not bear transplanting as well as many other plants, and only a small quantity will be required, it may be advisable to sow them where they are to stand. Sow thinly in drills, and cover the seed to the depth of an inch. Carraway will require a space of about eighteen inches from plant to plant, and Angelica two feet six inches. These are biennials, but if prevented bearing seed the plant will last for several seasons.

	per pkt.	per oz.		per pkt.	per oz.
Angelica	0	3..0 6	Clary	0	4..1 0
Carraway	0	3..0 4	Fennel	0	4..1 0

SORREL.

Preparation of the Soil.—Sorrel thrives best in a deep, rich, loamy soil. Ground intended for this crop should be heavily manured, and trenched to a depth of two feet, or more if the soil will admit, well intermixing the manure as the work proceeds.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—Sow early in March, in drills eighteen inches apart, scattering the seed very thinly, and covering it about half an inch with fine soil. Thin out the plants as soon as they are sufficiently strong to draw, leaving them from fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the rows. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent stirrings with the hoe. The plants may be allowed to stand several years in the same place, but if this is done a liberal dressing of well decayed manure should be given every winter, and lightly dug in. The plants will also require to be cut round, so as to prevent their throwing up too many shoots, and a consequent diminution in the size and quality of the leaves. Liberal soakings of manure water, given during the growing season, will greatly assist to keep the plants in vigorous growth, and secure large succulent leaves. Flower shoots must be pinched or cut off as soon as they are perceived.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Sorrel	0 3	0 6

BORECOLE.

Melville's Garnishing, beautifully variegated	0 6	..

CRESS.

Triple Curled	..	0 3

ICE PLANT.

Preparation of the Soil.—As the leaves are ornamental in proportion to their size, the soil should be of the richest possible description; and the few plants that will be necessary to furnish an ample supply of leaves should be placed in a warm sheltered corner. Unless the soil is in itself suitable, dig pits about two feet six inches apart and fill them with very light rich compost, allowing about a barrowful to each couple of pits.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—Sow the seeds in a pot filled with rich light soil early in April; cover lightly, and place in a gentle heat. As soon as the plants are strong enough pot them in small pots and replace in the warmth. When the plants are well established, gradually harden them preparatory to planting out.

Planting and after Management.—Plant out about the end of May, or as soon as the plants are strong and properly hardened, and all danger of frost passed. Keep them well supplied with water until the roots get hold of the soil. When the plants are once fairly established, they will only require to have the ground kept free from weeds, and the shoots pinched out so as to prevent their being over-crowded; and in hot dry weather weak manure water may be given frequently with advantage.

Ice Plant ..... 3*d.* and 6*d.* per packet.

MALLOW, CURLED.

Preparation of the Soil.—These will grow in almost any soil or situation, but when intended to furnish a supply of leaves for garnishing, they should be afforded a good strong, deep, rich soil, in which the leaves will be much finer than from plants grown on poor, shallow soils.

Time of Sowing and after Management.—Sow in March and again in May, in shallow drills two feet apart, covering the seeds lightly. When the plants are up thin out to about a foot apart. Keep the ground clear of weeds, and the surface free and open by frequent hoeings.

Curled Mallow ..... 3*d.* and 6*d.* per packet.

PARSLEY.

Preparation of the Soil.—Select a deep, rich piece of ground, dress it liberally with the oldest and richest manure at command, and trench it to a depth of two feet, ridging it up so as to expose the largest surface to the action of the weather, and let this be done as long before sowing as possible.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—Sow in lines as early in March as the ground is in good working condition, again early in May, and from the middle to the end of June, covering the seeds with about half an inch of soil. If the ground is dry when the May and June sowings are put in, well water the lines before covering.

Transplanting and after Management.—As soon as the plants from the first sowing are sufficiently strong to handle, transplant them into lines, one foot or fifteen inches apart, leaving about three inches between the plants, taking care not to injure the roots. When they are well established thin them out, so that they may stand from six to twelve inches apart, according to the size of leaves desired. Unless the plants from the first sowing are destroyed by the grub, or too small a breadth has been planted, the second sowing will not be of much importence, and may be made in lines where the crop is intended to stand. Until the plants get fairly established do not allow them to suffer for want of water. The June sowing should also be transplanted as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong, and as this will have to furnish the main supply for the winter, choose a sheltered

situation, and plant a portion where it can be protected from severe weather by a frame, thatched hurdles, or any other means. Transplanting improves the quality, causing the leaves to be more curled, but if considered too troublesome, sow in lines twelve inches apart, and thin out. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds; and an occasional sprinkling of guano, or soot, between the lines, with a liberal soaking of water during droughty, weather will improve the summer crop.

	per pkt.	per oz.
Dunnett's Garnishing, beautifully curled	0 3	0 6
Myatt's extra fine Curled, very fine	0 3	0 4
Hamburgh, or Turnip-rooted; the roots are used for flavouring soups	0 3	0 4

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

	Per lb.
Broom	1/0
Beet, Silesian or Sugar	1/0
Cabbage, Drumhead	2/6
„ Thousand-headed	2/6
Carrot, Altringham	2 6
„ Belgian White	1/3
„ „ Orange	1/6
„ Long Orange	1/6
Chicory	2/0
Furze, Gorse or Whin	1/6
Kohl Rabbi	2/6
Lucerne	1/3
Mustard	
Grass, for permanent pasture, 24/ to 32/ per acre,	
„ finest mixed, for lawns 1/ per lb.	
„ for renovating old grass lands, 16/ per bush.	
„ for chalky uplands and sheep-walks, 25/ per acre.	
Clover, for permanent pasture	

	Per lb.
Mangold Wurzel,	
„ Long Red	0/8
„ „ Yellow	0/8
„ Globe Red	0/8
„ „ Yellow	0/8
Parsnip, Large Swelling	1/0
Parsley, Plain	0/10
Rape or Cole Seed	0/4
Sainfoin, Market price.	
Turnip, Globes, of sorts	0/9
„ Tankard, of sorts	0/10
„ Pomeranian	0/9
„ Norfolk	0/9
„ Stubble-stone	0/9
„ Grey-stone	1/0
„ Orange Jelly	1/0
„ Scotch Yellow	0/10
„ New Bronze Swede, and other first-class sorts	1/0

SUNFLOWER.

Besides being highly ornamental, for game preserves the Sunflower is invaluable; it yields a vast quantity of seed, of which Pheasants are particularly fond. It is also one of the most profitable things for feeding fowls; grows freely, and produces immense crops on deep rich soil. Sow in March, April, or May.

Dwarf, 3 ft.; Tall, 5 ft. 4/6 per lb., 6*d.* per oz.

INDIAN CORN, MAIZE, OR ZEA.

Preparation of the Soil.—Select a warm sheltered situation, and trench deeply, adding a liberal dressing of well rotted manure.

Time and Manner of Sowing.—Sow in pots in April, or in the open ground in May, but, except in very favourable localities, the plants succeed best if raised under glass and planted out when the weather becomes warm and settled. If raised in pots be careful to keep the plants strong and stocky, hardening them by giving air freely on fine days.

After Management.—When planted out, water when necessary, till the roots have got hold of the fresh soil, and also in dry hot weather. Keep the surface of the ground free from weeds, and in an open state by frequent hoeings. The ears, if cut when green and young, will be found delicious if cooked and served up as asparagus.

For varieties, see page 80, numbers 2222 to 2253.

BARR & SUGDEN'S COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR 1862,

Embracing the best Varieties in Cultivation, and especially those most approved of in Covent Garden Market. For particulars see Page 86.

No. 6	contains	20 qt.	of Peas, and other seeds in proportion			for £3	3	0
No. 5	„	10 qt.	ditto	ditto	ditto	„ 2	2	0
No. 4	„	8 qt.	ditto	ditto	ditto	„ 1	10	0
No. 3	„	10 pt.	ditto	ditto	ditto	„ 1	1	0
No. 2	„	6 pt.	ditto	ditto	ditto	„ 0	15	6
No. 1	„	4 pt.	ditto	ditto	ditto	„ 0	10	6

SEEDS PACKED FOR ALL CLIMATES.

ROOTS AND PLANTS.

POTATOES.

Selection and Preparation of the Soil.—A deep, thoroughly drained, light sandy loam, or peaty soil, is the most suitable for the potato. The application of manure for this crop is now generally held to increase its liability to be attacked by disease, to bring it on at an earlier period than would otherwise be the case, and also to produce large crops of imperfectly matured tubers, which if they escape the disease while in the ground, are more liable to be attacked after they are lifted than those grown on poorer soil. The ground selected, therefore, should be in fair condition, from having been moderately manured for some exhausting green crop in the previous season. But if the only land to be had is so poor as to render it necessary to apply manure in order to ensure a fair crop, then use charred vegetable refuse, or a very light dressing of well decayed farm or stable-yard manure. The ground should be trenched two spades' deep, and ridged up early in autumn; and if manure is applied this should be well mixed with the soil. Charred vegetable refuse, however, may be applied about the sets when they are planted. We believe that a slight sprinkling scattered along the trench before planting, and then used in covering the sets, has, to some extent, proved a preventative of disease.

Time and Manner of Planting.—Plant as early in January as the ground can be found in fair working condition. We have no hesitation in saying, that early planting has hitherto proved the best preventative against the attacks of disease; for, as the crops sooner arrive at maturity, they frequently escape altogether, or suffer comparatively little. A small breadth of the ash-leaved kidney should be planted on a south border, or in the warmest and most sheltered situation at command, to furnish an early supply. In planting, let the ground be neatly levelled, then, beginning at one side, dig it over about six inches deep, and put in the sets in the openings at proper distances, which must be regulated by the growth of the variety. The lines for the early kinds, as ash-leaved, &c., which form but small tops, may be about twenty inches apart, leaving about nine inches between the sets, but for the second early varieties two feet should be allowed between the lines, and ten inches between the sets. The late kinds will require two feet six inches between the lines, and ten inches between the sets in the line. The sets should be covered about six inches, leaving the soil over them as open and loose as possible. On strong heavy land the ash-leaved and other weakly growers should not be covered more than four inches. Planting in autumn has been strongly recommended, and on light well drained land, this may safely be practised—the crop will probably be both earlier and more abundant than from spring planting; but the plan has not answered the expectations which were entertained respecting it as a means of enabling the crop to escape disease. All things considered, we think that planting early in spring is to be preferred; and this should be done as early as the weather and the state of the ground will allow.

After Management.—When the tops are four to six inches above the ground, ridge the soil up neatly about them. In the case of the early varieties, which may be in danger of suffering from the frost, the soil should be kept ridged up round the shoots as soon as they appear above the ground, keeping them covered until they are four to six inches high, and all danger of frost is past. Before earthing up, fork the ground lightly between the lines, so as to pulverize the soil, then draw it to the plants with a hoe or spade. Keep the ground clear of weeds. When the crop attains maturity, lift and store; or if the disease is troublesome before the tubers are ripe, lay the shoots down along the top of the ridge and cover them with soil. This seems to be the most successful method known at present of checking the ravages of the disease. The crop should be taken up, however, as soon as possible after disease makes its appearance, and the tubers stacked and temporarily covered in some place where they can be examined occasionally. When the disease appears to have done its worst work; pit them in the usual manner, covering them sufficiently to protect them against severe frost.

The following varieties we offer as most worthy of cultivation:—

ROUND POTATOES.

	per peck of 14lbs.	
Early Handsworth. Of 74 varieties grown at the Horticultural Society's Gardens, Chiswick, the Handsworth was the earliest by ten days	4	0
„ **Covent Garden Prolific,** a first-class variety, very early, a heavy cropper, fine flavoured, and does not grow much to top	3	6
„ Oxford	3	0
„ Shaw	2	6
Dalmahoy, a first-rate second early	2	6
British Queen	2	6
Flour Ball	2	6
Regents	2	6

KIDNEY POTATOES.

Early Ash-leaf, *true*	3	6
„ **Walnut-leaf,** *true*	3	6
Webb's Imperial, a new variety, raised by Mr. Webb, of Calcot; it is an immense cropper, resists the disease better than most others, is very handsome, and, what is of great consequence, may be cooked from July to June	3	6
Jackson's Improved, somewhat later than the Ash-leaf, but a more abundant cropper	4	0
Daw's Matchless, very handsome, fine flavoured and very prolific, ready in August, and much in demand in Covent Garden	3	0

	per peck of 14 lbs.
Fluke	2 6
Lapstone	2 6

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.—That these will grow and yield plenty of tops in almost any soil or situation is well known, but if an abundant crop of large and good flavoured tubers is desired, a deep light sandy loam should be selected. The ground should receive a moderate allowance of manure in autumn, and be trenched to a depth of two feet at least, ridging it up roughly for the winter.

TIME AND MANNER OF PLANTING.—Plant early in March, in lines three feet asunder, and about eighteen inches apart in the lines. The tubers may be dibbled in, as is often done with potatoes, but we recommend the making of a narrow trench, about six inches deep, in which the tubers can be placed at equal depths with greater certainty; the soil placed over them should be left in a loose open state.

AFTER MANAGEMENT.—Some growers practise topping the stems when they are from three to four feet high, but we believe this only causes the formation of an extra quantity of shoots, and is decidedly injurious to the crop: it would be a much better practice, especially where the soil is of a somewhat strong and damp nature, to thin out the shoots when a few inches high, not leaving more than two or three from a tuber, but this will be unnecessary where the soil is light and of a rather dry nature. Keep the ground free from weeds by frequent deep hoeings. The tubers may be left in the ground till wanted for use, or they may be taken up towards the end of November, and stored in sand, or soil; but they must be so covered that the light and air may be effectually excluded, otherwise they will be of a dark colour when cooked.

	per peck of 14 lbs.
Jerusalem	2 0

ASPARAGUS.

(For Note on Cultivation, see p. 90.)

Two years old	3 6	Three years old	5 0

CHIVES AND TARRAGON.

Per dozen bunch, 4*s.*, or per bunch, 6*d.*

Garlic, Shallots, and under-ground (Potato) Onions, per pound, 8*d.*

POT AND SWEET HERBS.

Per dozen Plants, 4*s.*

SEA KALE ROOTS.

Per 100, 6*s.* Extra strong, per 100, 12*s.*

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	℔ 100 s.	d.
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"This valuable new late Strawberry was submitted to the Fruit Committee of the Horticultural Society of London, and obtained a first-class certificate."		
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"This fine Strawberry is highly recommended for its large size, excellent quality, and the beauty of its fruit."		
Admiral Dundas—Myatt	5	0
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Black Prince—Cuthill	3	6
Bicton Pine—Barnes	3	6
British Queen—Myatt	5	0
Carolina superba—Kitley	5	0
Crimson Queen—Myatt	7	6
Comte de Paris	3	6
Empress Eugenie—Knivett	10	6
Elton Pine—Knight	3	6
Eliza—Rivers	3	6
Eliza—Myatt	3	6
Eleanor—Myatt	3	6

	℔ 100 s.	d.
Filbert Pine—Myatt	5	0
General Havelock—Tiley	5	0
Hautbois—Myatt	3	6
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Princess Royal of England—Cuthill	3	6
Prince of Wales—Cuthill	3	6
Richard II.—Cuthill	3	6
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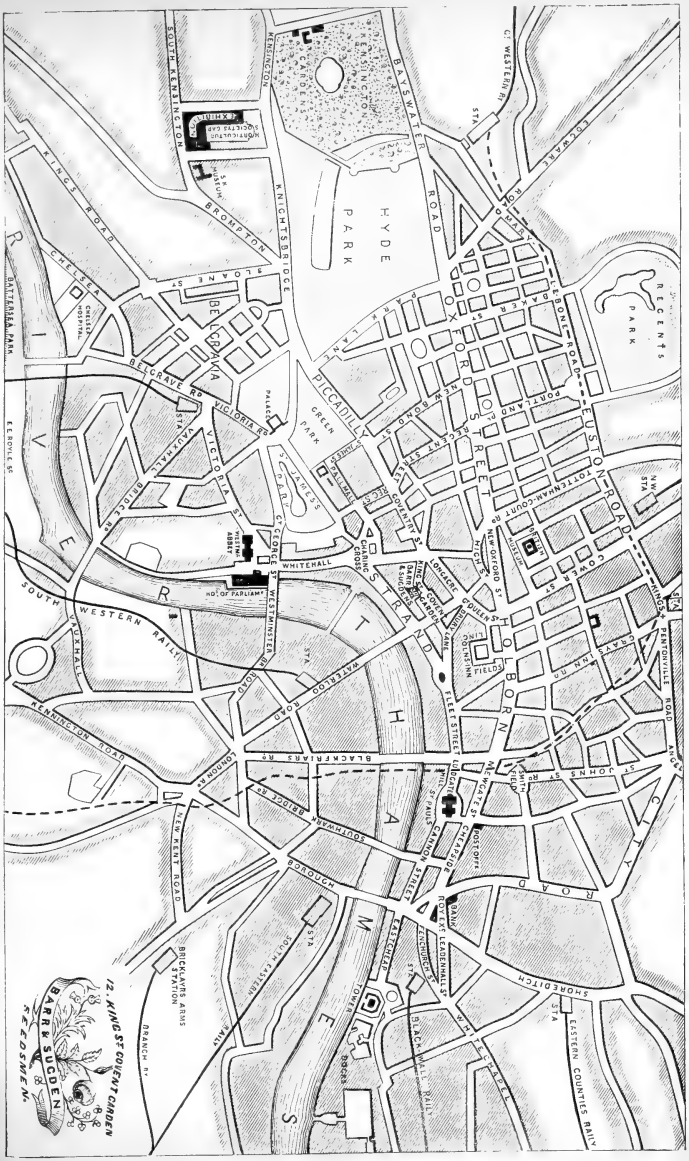
Barr & Sugden's Visitor's Hand Map of London for the International Exhibition of 1862.



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The following are of great value, and embrace many beautiful novelties:—

Drawer, Instead of [illegible]

Crimson, splendid [illegible]

[illegible]

dark blue, heavy [illegible] Guarmanyi [illegible]

[illegible]

Middle drawer

Quadrants

[illegible]

Crimson, [illegible]

dark blue, [illegible] Table

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

white, very good manyfolds
dark violet, fine violet colour good for mixture double
pale lilac red worthless colour
Apple blossom very pretty colour, fair for mixture double
rose, fine rose pink lady for mixture double
Carmine, bright crimson scarlet fine col
brown dirty purple
light mordore, copper red good colour for mixture
good for mixture double
light blue, light violet purple good colour good
for mixture double
Chamois very good col very mixed
dark ash grey, very good col for mixture, but inferior
alone
Copper, copper rose very good for mixture, but not alone
Wallflower lear ~~red~~ stripe
dark violet splendid violet very double
white, very double
poppy grey, purple purple good col mixture but
not alone
pale blue, pretty purple lilac very double fine colour
brown, red brown, fine for mixture, but not
alone good colour
peach, very pretty colour a great many single
dark blue, rich purple very double
Chamois yellow white yellow good in mixture but
not alone
Carmine red, pretty colour good alone
flesh, col of marble flesh rose pretty, very double
Cammomile, peach blossom good
dark brown, French purple fine for mixture but not alone

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]